ELSEVIER

THE BAMBOOS OF THE WORLD

Annotated Nomenclature and Literature of the Species and the Higher and Lower Taxa

D. OHRNBERGER

Preface

It is a pleasure for me to present the new completely revised edition of *The Bamboos of the World.* It is the first publication which combines and treats all currently known bamboos in a single inventory.

The plan of a preliminary inventory study on bamboos arose prior to 1981. The work was originally done by J. Goerrings and myself, sometimes with the help of botanists, and later continued by myself. From 1983 onwards, much of the work was published in separate parts. For a survey of all these parts of *The Bamboos of the World,* the reader is referred to the appendix of the current work. However, all the previous parts are replaced by the present, much enlarged and updated edition.

I am aware of the fact that the current edition may not be free of errors and needs corrections, especially more checking than it has received hitherto by specialists on bambusoid grasses. I would be grateful for any hints and suggestions that could improve *The Bamboos of the World.*

This work would not have been possible without the generous help of numerous people. I like to express my sincere thanks to all the unselfish people who contributed to the work up to the present.

Berlin and Langweid a. L., July 1998

Dieter Ohrnberger

INTRODUCTION

General Aims of *The Bamboos of the World*

In 1913, the French botanist and pharmacist, Édmond Gustave Camus (1852-1915) *Les Bambusées* published which covered almost completely the then known bamboos. Included were not only the woody bamboos, but also some herbaceous bamboos. *Les Bambusées* is hardly comparable with the scientifically more important previous monographs on bamboos by Munro (1868) and Gamble (1896), both of which are elaborated taxonomic revisions. Considering the huge number of species and genera of bamboos known at the beginning of the 20th century, Camus' monograph could not be, for most of its parts, a revision but merely a compilation of species and literature, albeit on a world-wide basis.

Camus treated a total of 33 genera and 490 species. More than 80 years have gone since the publication of *Les Bambusées*, and about one hundred generic names, and over 2,000 specific names (species and new combinations) have been published since then. Among these, about 1,000 represent new species not included by Camus, meaning the number of species generally accepted has been tripled since 1913. The numerical growth of generic names since that time is considerable too, especially during the last two decades.

The state of classification of bambusoid grasses is far behind that of all the other groups of grasses. Basically, the major reason rests in the peculiarity in the life of most of the bamboos themselves: The flowering of the majority of the woody bamboos is a rare event, and if flowers are available the vegetative parts of the plants often do not develop representative characteristics during flowering. This may prevent the collecting of enough of the flowering and vegetative material, necessary to understand a species and establish its relationships, allowing a stable classificatory system to be built. It is therefore understandable that the classification of bambusoid grasses has remained fluid, though in the recent past much research has led towards a more stable classification at suprageneric level. The present relationships of many genera, however, remain far from being sufficiently settled.

The information about bambusoid grasses available up to now is scattered through numerous monographs, Floras, and treatises in journals. A remarkable number of taxonomic, systematic and phytogeographic contributions must also be expected to appear in the near future. All this makes it difficult to produce a general, world-wide survey of the bamboos, or their classification, even of a single genus.

The dispersed and growing number of separate sources of information, the increasing difficulties over its availability of this information, and the still more complicated general survey of this group of grasses, make it necessary to sort the main data on the bamboos and to make it more easily accessible. The most important data are considered to be the botanical names of the genera and species and their geographical distribution, along with their references. With the help of this information it will be possible for anyone to obtain, from the different sources mentioned, a lot of additional facts: plant descriptions, diagnoses and keys for plant identification, botanical drawings, photographs of the plants, precise plant localities, vernacular names and many more.

With these considerations in mind, the following general aims in *The Bamboos of the World* have been laid down:

- to present a documentary review of the main data (names, distribution) of all the bamboo species,
- to facilitate access to further data by citation and a comprehensive bibliography.

It should be noted that *The Bamboos of the World* is basically intended to be a documentary or reference work, with results based essentially on literature. No claims have been made to present a revision of the bamboos.

The work is directed to people and institutions interested in the botany, horticulture, forestry and ecology of bamboos, especially their morphology, taxonomy, distribution and cultivation.

Mit der Publikation, *The Bamboos of the World*, wird die Absicht verfolgt, ein umfassendes und aktuelles Nachschlagewerk über die Gattungen und Arten der Bambusgräser und ihre Verbreitung zu bieten. *The Bamboos of the World* basiert auf einer umfangreichen Literaturauswertung. Schwerpunkt sind die derzeitige taxonomische Klassifizierung und Nomenklatur der gesamten Bambus-Unterfamilie (insbesondere deren Gattungen, Arten, Unterarten, Varietäten, Formen und Sorten), sowie die natürliche geographische Verbreitung der Bambus-Arten und deren Einführungen in den Westen. All diese Daten werden ausgewertet, kompiliert und in einer einheitlichen Form dem Leser präsentiert. Somit ist *The Bamboos of the World* vorwiegend von Interesse für Botaniker, Ökologen, Gärtner, Dendrologen und Pflanzensammler.

Principals and General Notes on the Contents

To fix the size and scope of *The Bamboos of the World*, the general aims were followed as quickly as possible, taking into consideration personal, financial and time restrictions. Apart from the main data presented, some additional information has been included. The mapping of species distribution, included in the first edition, has not been continued for the present edition because of time and cost.

The Bamboos of the World is aimed not only at botanists, but also at a wider range of readers. It is therefore intended to present the information in an easily understandable arrangement. In this section, explanations are given of some topics of general interest, and to some contents of the work.

Classification

The suprageneric classification of bamboos has been considerably improved recently by the research work by several botanists. A scheme of classification, based essentially on these recent works, is presented herein. For any further information on the current systematics and classification of bamboos, the references should be consulted.

The generic classification is still in rather fluctuating state. There are tendencies towards both a narrower and a wider definition of several bamboo genera by contemporary botanists, often leading to different classifications and to name changes. The definition of many genera thus remains provisional.

Infrageneric classification has been proposed by botanists for some bamboo genera. If the genera concerned were differently defined by various botanists and have not undergone revision recently, infrageneric classification often seems to be of little help. No attempt has been made in *The Bamboos of the World* to assign all the species of a certain genus to an infrageneric group, but in some cases established assignations have been adopted.

The classification of species in *The Bamboos of the World* generally follows classification proposed by contemporary botanists who have contributed to the revision of the whole group (genus).

For infraspecific classification, the same procedure as stated for species classification applies. Generally, variants of mere horticultural importance have been classified as cultivars, or ranked down from variety to form.

Genera and Species Accepted

Genera and species, and other taxonomic groups, accepted or provisionally accepted in *The Bamboos of the World* appear with their names in headings of bold type, if not otherwise stated. Taxonomic groups not accepted are printed in normal type.

Codes of Nomenclature

Botanical names are ruled by the Botanical Code (ICBN); cultivar names by the Cultivated Plant Code (ICNCP):

- *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* [ICBN] (Tokyo Code), Adopted by the Fifteenth International Botanical Congress, Yokohama, August - September 1993 / W. Greuter & al. (editors), 1994, 389 pp., Königstein: Koeltz, (*Regnum Vegetabile*, vol. 131).
- *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants - 1995* (ICNCP or Cultivated Code) / P. Trehane & al. (editors), 1995, 175 pp., Wimborne: Quarterjack, (*Regnum Vegetabile*, vol. 133).

The ICBN holds rules on the formation and application of scientific names (botanical names) for taxonomic groups (taxa pl., taxon sing.) of plants from the wild or in cultivation. This provides an internationally accepted system of reference. In botany, the names of the taxa are displayed in a phylogenetic scheme of classification. Each taxon therein has a particular circumscription, position, and rank in order to indicate the degree of relationship. The basic unit of taxa is called a species. Higher ranking taxa are, for instance, a genus (a group of related species), and a tribe (a group of related genera).

The ICNCP is a separate system of rules. It is connected with the ICBN by the rule defining the botanical name of a taxon in a certain rank (genus at least, species as usual) to become part of the name for cultivated plants (ICNCP 1995, Art. 1.1). This implies that a cultivar (cultivated variety, the basic unit of taxa of cultivated plants) is always lower in rank than the assigned botanical taxon (e.g. species, subspecies, variety, form). Cultivars are usually defined by characters important to horticulture, agriculture and forestry. Such characters (e.g. a differing colour of leaves and culms) appear as variations within a species, and are inappropriate characters for the delimination of species.

There is one basic difference in the method of formation of names between the ICBN and ICNCP. The application of a name of a botanical taxon is determined by a nomenclatural type (a certain herbarium specimen), whereas the name of a taxon of a cultivar need not be determined by a type; a valid description alone is sufficient to establish a cultivar name.

Botanical and cultivar names adopted in *The Bamboos of the World* have been checked for adherence to the rules of the Codes wherever possible. Names not checked are those adopted from citation only, where the original publications of the names concerned have not been available. These names are especially those of forms and cultivars which have appeared in journals or books of limited circulation.

Ranks of Taxa

Every individual plant is treated as belonging to taxa of consecutively higher rank. The following table displays the ranks of the taxa (from family down). Basic unit is the species.

rank term (Latin)	rank term (English)	rank term (German)	example
familia (fam.)	family	Familie	*POACEAE*
subfamilia (subfam.)	subfamily	Unterfamilie	*BAMBUSOIDEAE*
supertribus	supertribe	Supertribus	*BAMBUSATAE*
tribus (trib.)	tribe	Tribus	*BAMBUSEAE*
subtribus (subtrib.)	subtribe	Untertribus	*ARUNDINARIINAE*
tribella	tribella	Tribella	*ARUNDINARIASTRAE*
genus (gen.)	genus	Gattung	*Arundinaria*
subgenus (subg.)	subgenus	Untergattung	*Pleioblastus* subg. *Nipponocalamus*
sectio (sect.)	section	Sektion	*Fargesia* sect. *Sphaerigemma*
subsectio (subsect.)	subsection	Untersektion	*Pleioblastus* sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Nezasa*
series (ser.)	series	Serie	*Pleioblastus* sect. *Medakea* ser. *Dolicholigulae*
species (sp.)	species	Art	*Indosasa triangulata*
subspecies (subsp.)	subspecies	Unterart	*Otatea acuminata* subsp. *aztecorum*
varietas (var.)	variety	Varietät	*Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *laeta*
forma (f.)	form	Form	*Phyllostachys nigra* f. *henonis*
('...')	cultivar	Kultivar (Sorte)	*Bambusa multiplex* 'Golden Goddess'

Formation and Format of Names

Names at the rank of genus and higher consist of one word. The rank of a name higher than generic rank is discernible by its ending, e.g. "-aceae" for family, "-oideae" for subfamily, "-eae" for tribe. The typographic Italic type and capitalising of letters serve to distinguish names more easily and are not compulsory.

Names at the rank of species consist of two parts (binominal), a generic name and an epithet. Botanical names from genus downwards are preferably printed italicised.

Botanical names at the rank lower than species consist of three (or more) parts, with a rank-denoting term. The rank-denoting term is usually not italicised.

Names at cultivar rank consist of a botanical name (usually species name but at least generic name) and the cultivar epithet, the latter often termed as cultivar name or cultivar. The cultivar epithet is to be enclosed by single quotation marks, and not printed italicised. The former usage of the rank term "cultivar", abbreviated "cv.", is no longer sanctioned by the current Code.

Validly Published Names

Names published in accordance with the rules of the Codes of nomenclature are called "valid" (for botanical names) and "established" (for cultivars). The Botanical Code divides validly published names into legitimate names (those in accordance with the rules), and illegitimate names (nom. illeg.). Illegitimate names are those which are superfluous when published, and often later homonyms. Homonyms are identical botanical names based on different nomenclatural types.

Out of the legitimate names there is only one name (for a taxon with a particular circumscription, position, and rank) that must be adopted under the rules of the Botanical Code. This name is termed the "correct" name of a certain taxon governed by the Botanical Code, and the "accepted" name if governed by the Cultivated Plant Code. It appears typographically in bold type. The other validly published names applied to the same taxon are called synonyms.

In *The Bamboos of the World* the attempt has been made to include all the valid botanical names of the bamboos ever published, from subfamily down to forma. At species and higher level, the listings have achieved near-completeness, except for the latest publications of names if they have not yet come to the author's attention. The listings of names at infraspecific and cultivar level are comprehensive but remain incomplete.

Invalidly Published Names

Only validly published names in accordance with the Botanical Code are of nomenclatural relevancy. Invalidly published names are of no importance. Nevertheless, they have been included, and invalid publication is always indicated, usually by adding "invalid", "as syn.", "nom. nud." to the reference.

Cultivar names not established in accordance with the Cultivated Plant Code are also included and similarly indicated.

The major, and usually the only, reason for including invalid names is so that their nomenclatural status becomes evident.

Abbreviations in Bibliographic Citation

Bibliographic citation is usually given abbreviated: name of author(s), year of publication, and page number; e.g.

Nakai, 1933: 20;

or given together with the abbreviated title and volume numbering of publication, e.g.

Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 20.

An asterisk indicates illustration. For full and non-abbreviated references the reader is referred to the *Bibliography*.

Taxonomic References

Taxonomic references are those referring to a certain botanical name of a taxon, not necessarily referring to a certain taxon that might be differently defined by various authors. The nomenclatural type is the basic element that rules the application of names. For this reason, it is cited (in certain cases only, not throughout); e.g.

Fargesia declivis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 101, fig. 31; type: Yunnan, T.P. Yi 77315 (SCFS);

The above example for the nomenclatural type of *Fargesia declivis* means: The herbarium specimen no. 77315 was collected in Yunnan by T.P. Yi, and is deposited in the Herbarium of the Sichuan Forestry School.

Selected References

Apart from taxonomic and nomenclatural references, selected references are given in some cases. Such references usually provide a modern treatment of the taxon concerned, e.g. with plant descriptions, identification key, illustrations.

Non-Botanical Names

Common and vernacular names are occasionally given, and if so, rather selectively. If available, Chinese, Japanese, and English names are always adopted. Common, local and vernacular names often do not refer to a single bamboo species but may be applied to several species as well. Identification of bamboos should therefore never be based on such names.

Culm Size and Flowering Record

Data are given for culm size and flowering records if available. These data are presented in a standardised form as follows: Culm height in m / Culm diameter in cm / Inflorescence (fl) known (+) or not known (-), e.g.:

5 - 10 (12) m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(-)

Measurment enclosed in brackets indicate maximum or minimum size. The plant size refers to plants in natural environment, usually not under cultivated conditions. A question mark is given if either culm height or diameter is not recorded, e.g.:

0.3 - 0.9 m / ? cm / fl(+)

Distinctive Characters

Distinctive characters of subspecies, varieties, forms, and cultivars are usually stated. For characters of species and other taxa, and for descriptions and keys, the reader is referred to literature cited.

Geographical Distribution

The geographical distribution of species and genera is stated, generally by political units: country, and in most cases by the next lower unit, e.g. province. Usually the natural geographical distribution is stated, naturalised and cultivated distribution is given only if the natural distribution is unknown or obscurely known. Altitudinal distribution is stated if known, especially for montane bamboos. Data on habitat and ecology are often not available but if so, they will be summarised.

The geographical distribution should not be interpreted without considering the relevant classification. Especially for genera, it must be kept in mind whether a certain genus had been recently revised or still awaits revision. In the latter case, which applies quite often, the geographical distribution is merely provisional. It should also be taken into account whether a certain genus or species is narrowly defined or not. Genera and species may be differently circumscribed by various authors, thus the pattern of distribution may vary.

Horticulture in Europe and the USA

Numerous species of bamboo, mostly their horticultural varieties, have been introduced from their native countries to Europe and the USA, to Europe as early as the first half of the 19th century. If it is known that a certain bamboo is in cultivation in Europe and the USA, the information is given, along with the year or decade of its first introduction. The correct identification of bamboos in Western cultivation is often in doubt, and some records should therefore considered uncertain.

The frost tolerance of hardy species is given, preferably when known from long-term observation of several established stands (without unusual environmental

factors, and without winter protection) in Germany. As bamboos in Western cultivation are planted almost exclusively for ornament, damage to leaves in winter caused by low temperatures and other meterological factors impairs the plant's appearance and diminishes its ornamental value. The range of temperature that causes damage to leaves is therefore the more appropriate indicator for hardiness than rates for rhizome survival when culms have died from frost.

SUBFAMILY BAMBUSOIDEAE

Tribes, Subtribes and Genera in Systematic Order

The classification here is limited to grasses considered bambusoid by modern agrostologists. Recent phylogenetic research (L.G. Clark & al., 1995; L.G. Clark & E.J. Judziewicz, 1996) has shown that some groups hitherto considered bambusoid are not. These genera require a position outside the bambusoids: *Anomochloa*, *Streptochaeta*, *Pharus*, *Leptaspis*, *Scrotochloa* and *Suddia*.

Furthermore, the genus *Streptogyna* is now thought to be closer related to the oryzoid group (which is considered to represent a separate subfamily) than to the bambusoids, and is therefore excluded from the latter.

No recent phylogenetic research and re-evaluation is known for the African genera *Puelia* and *Guaduella*, and they are therefore kept within the bambusoids.

The scheme here includes 6 tribes, 10 subtribes and 111 genera accepted, or provisionally accepted, in *The Bamboos of the World*.

- Selected taxonomic references:

C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 1-27; W.D. Clayton in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 68 (1), 1981: 5-14; W.D. Clayton & Renvoize, Gen. Gram., 1986: 1-375; Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [1988]: 225-238; Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 1-75; Tsvelev in Bot. Rev. 55 (3), 1989: 141-204; L. Watson & Dallwitz, Grass Gen. World, 1992, 1038 pp.; L.G. Clark & al. in Syst. Bot. 20 (4), 1995: 436-460; L.G. Clark & E.J. Judziewicz in Taxon 45 (4), 1996: 641-645

Tentative Scheme of Related Groups Among the Bambusoid Grasses With Approximate Number of Species in Each

family *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*), divided into 7 to 10 subfamilies, among them the

subfamily *BAMBUSOIDEAE* (comprising both woody and herbaceous bamboos with altogether 1575 species), divided into 1 tribe of woody bamboos (*BAMBUSEAE*, this divided into 10 subtribes) and 5 tribes of herbaceous bamboos as follows:

Tribes, Subtribes	Genera
BAMBUSEAE (1447)	
ARUNDINARIINAE (249)	*Acidosasa* (22), *Arundinaria* (1), *Bashania* (6), *Ferrocalamus* (2), *Gaoligongshania* (1), *Gelidocalamus* (12), *Indocalamus* (35), *Menstruocalamus* (1), *Metasasa* (2), *Oligostachyum* (18), *Pleioblastus* (42), *Polyanthus* (1), *Pseudosasa* (36), *Sasa* (58), *Sasaella* (11), *Vietnamocalamus* (1)
THAMNOCALAMINAE (226)	*Ampelocalamus* (11), *Borinda* (8), *Chimonocalamus* (16), *Drepanostachyum* (11), *Fargesia* (83), *Himalayacalamus* (9), *Thamnocalamus* (4), *Yushania* (84)
RACEMOBAMBOSINAE (27)	*Neomicrocalamus* (7), *Racemobambos* (17), *Vietnamosasa* (3)
SHIBATAEINAE (182)	*Brachystachyum* (1), *Chimonobambusa* (38), *Hibanobambusa* (1), *Indosasa* (27), *Phyllostachys* (76), *Semiarundinaria* (6), *Shibataea* (9), *Sinobambusa* (24)
BAMBUSINAE (297)	*Bambusa* (139), *Bonia* (5), *Dendrocalamus* (52), *Dinochloa* (27), *Gigantochloa* (37), *Holttumochloa* (3), *Kinabaluchloa* (2), *Klemachloa* (1), *Maclurochloa* (1), *Melocalamus* (9), *Oreobambos* (1), *Oxytenanthera* (1), *Pseudobambusa* (1), *Pseudoxytenanthera* (12), *Soejatmia* (1), *Sphaerobambos* (3), *Thyrsostachys* (2)
MELOCANNINAE (87)	*Cephalostachyum* (16), *Davidsea* (1), *Dendrochloa* (1), *Melocanna* (2), *Neohouzeaua* (7), *Ochlandra* (11), *Pseudostachyum* (2), *Schizostachyum* (45), *Teinostachyum* (2)
HICKELIINAE (37)	*Decaryochloa* (1), *Greslania* (4), *Hickelia* (4), *Hitchcockella* (1), *Nastus* (24), *Perrierbambus* (2), *Temburongia* (1)
GUADUINAE (40)	*Criciuma* (1), *Eremocaulon* (1), *Guadua* (34), *Olmeca* (2), *Otatea* (2)
CHUSQUEINAE (156)	*Chusquea* (135), *Neurolepis* (21)

BAMBUSEAE (continued)	
ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE (146)	*Actinocladum* (1), *Alvimia* (3), *Apoclada* (3), *Arthrostylidium* (28), *Athroostachys* (1), *Atractantha* (5), *Aulonemia* (32), *Colanthelia* (7), *Elytrostachys* (2), *Glaziophyton* (1), *Merostachys* (34), *Myriocladus* (13), *Rhipidocladum* (16)
OLYREAE (76)	*Agnesia* (1), *Arberella* (7), *Cryptochloa* (9), *Diandrolyra* (2), *Ekmanochloa* (2), *Froesiochloa* (1), *Lithachne* (4), *Maclurolyra* (1), *Mniochloa* (1), *Olyra* (23), *Parodiolyra* (3), *Piresia* (4), *Piresiella* (1), *Raddia* (5), *Raddiella* (7), *Rehia* (1), *Reitzia* (1), *Sucrea* (3)
PARIANEAE (40)	*Eremitis* (1), *Pariana* (39)
BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE (1)	*Buergersiochloa* (1)
PUELIEAE (5)	*Puelia* (5)
GUADUELLEAE (6)	*Guaduella* (6)

Tribes, Subtribes and Genera in Alphabetical Order

The tribes, subtribes, and genera in the previous chapter are given here in alphabetical order. The most important taxonomic synonyms are added in brackets.

Tribes

BAMBUSEAE KUNTH EX NEES
BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE S. T. BLAKE
GUADUELLEAE SODERSTROM & ELLIS
OLYREAE KUNTH EX SPENNER
PARIANEAE C. E. HUBBARD
PUELIEAE SODERSTROM & ELLIS (*ATRACTOCARPEAE* (CAMUS) JACQUES-FÉLIX EX TSVELEV)

Subtribes

ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE BEWS
ARUNDINARIINAE BENTHAM (*SASAINAE* P. C. KENG)
BAMBUSINAE J. S. PRESL (*DENDROCALAMINAE* BENTHAM)
CHUSQUEINAE BEWS (*NEUROLEPIDINAE* SODERSTROM & ELLIS)
GUADUINAE SODERSTROM & ELLIS
HICKELIINAE A. CAMUS (*NASTINAE* SODERSTROM & ELLIS)
MELOCANNINAE BENTHAM (*SCHIZOSTACHYDINAE* MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS)
RACEMOBAMBOSINAE STAPLETON
SHIBATAEINAE (NAKAI) SODERSTROM & ELLIS (*PHYLLOSTACHYDINAE* P. C. KENG)
THAMNOCALAMINAE P. C. KENG

Genera

Acidosasa C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG
Actinocladum MCCLURE EX SODERSTROM
Agnesia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ
Alvimia C. E. CALDERÓN EX SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
Ampelocalamus S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG (*Patellocalamus* W. T. LIN)
Apoclada MCCLURE
Arberella SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN
Arthrostylidium RUPRECHT
Arundinaria MICHAUX
Athroostachys BENTHAM
Atractantha MCCLURE
Aulonemia GOUDOT (*Matudacalamus* F. MAEKAWA)
Bambusa SCHREBER (*Dendrocalamopsis* (CHIA & H. L. FUNG) P. C. KENG, *Ischurochloa* BUSE, *Leleba* RUMPHIUS EX NAKAI, *Lingnania* MCCLURE, *Neosinocalamus* P. C. KENG, *Tetragonocalamus* NAKAI)
Bashania P. C. KENG & YI
Bonia BALANSA (*Monocladus* CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG)
Borinda STAPLETON
Brachystachyum KENG
Buergersiochloa PILGER
Cephalostachyum MUNRO
Chimonobambusa Makino (*Qiongzhuea* (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi, *Oreocalamus* Keng)
Chimonocalamus HSUEH & YI
Chusquea KUNTH (*Rettbergia* RADDI, *Swallenochloa* MCCLURE)
Colanthelia MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH

Criciuma SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
Cryptochloa SWALLEN
Davidsea SODERSTROM & ELLIS
Decaryochloa A. CAMUS
Dendrocalamus NEES (*Sellulocalamus* W. T. LIN, *Sinocalamus* MCCLURE)
Dendrochloa C. E. PARKINSON
Diandrolyra STAPF
Dinochloa BUSE
Drepanostachyum P. C. KENG
Ekmanochloa HITCHCOCK
Elytrostachys MCCLURE
Eremitis DOELL
Eremocaulon SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
Fargesia FRANCHET (*Sinarundinaria* NAKAI)
Ferrocalamus HSUEH & P. C. KENG
Froesiochloa G. A. BLACK
Gaoligongshania D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA
Gelidocalamus WEN
Gigantochloa KURZ EX MUNRO
Glaziophyton FRANCHET
Greslania BALANSA
Guadua KUNTH
Guaduella FRANCHET (*Microbambus* K. SCHUMANN)
Hibanobambusa MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA (x *Phyllosasa* DEMOLY)
Hickelia A. CAMUS (*Pseudocoix* A. CAMUS)
Himalayacalamus P. C. KENG
Hitchcockella A. CAMUS
Holttumochloa K. M. WONG
Indocalamus NAKAI
Indosasa MCCLURE
Kinabaluchloa K. M. WONG
Klemachloa R. N. PARKER
Lithachne PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS
Maclurochloa K. M. WONG
Maclurolyra C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
Melocalamus BENTHAM
Melocanna TRINIUS
Menstruocalamus YI
Merostachys SPRENGEL (*Brasilocalamus* NAKAI)
Metasasa W. T. LIN
Mniochloa A. CHASE
Myriocladus SWALLEN
Nastus JUSSIEU (*Chloothamnus* BUSE, *Oreiostachys* GAMBLE)
Neohouzeaua A. CAMUS
Neomicrocalamus P. C. KENG
Neurolepis MEISNER
Ochlandra THWAITES
Oligostachyum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE (*Clavinodum* WEN)
Olmeca SODERSTROM
Olyra LINNAEUS
Oreobambos K. SCHUMANN
Otatea (MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
Oxytenanthera MUNRO (*Houzeaubambus* MATTEI)
Pariana FUSÉE-AUBLET
Parodiolyra SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
Perrierbambus A. CAMUS
Phyllostachys SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI
Piresia SWALLEN
Piresiella JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE
Pleioblastus NAKAI (*Nipponocalamus* NAKAI)
Polyanthus C. H. HU
Pseudobambusa NGUYEN
Pseudosasa MAKINO EX NAKAI
Pseudostachyum MUNRO
Pseudoxytenanthera SODERSTROM & ELLIS
Puelia FRANCHET (*Atractocarpa* FRANCHET)
Racemobambos HOLTTUM
Raddia BERTOLONI (*Strephium* SCHRADER EX NEES)
Raddiella SWALLEN
Rehia FIJTEN
Reitzia SWALLEN
Rhipidocladum MCCLURE
Sasa MAKINO & SHIBATA (*Neosasamorpha* TATEWAKI, *Sasamorpha* NAKAI)
Sasaella MAKINO (*Nipponobambusa* MUROI, x *Sasinaria* DEMOLY)
Schizostachyum NEES (*Leptocanna* CHIA & H. L. FUNG)
Semiarundinaria MAKINO EX NAKAI
Shibataea MAKINO EX NAKAI
Sinobambusa MAKINO EX NAKAI
Soejatmia K. M. WONG
Sphaerobambos S. DRANSFIELD
Sucrea SODERSTROM
Teinostachyum MUNRO
Temburongia S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG
Thamnocalamus MUNRO
Thyrsostachys GAMBLE
Vietnamocalamus NGUYEN
Vietnamosasa NGUYEN
Yushania P. C. KENG (*Burmabambus* P. C. KENG, *Butania* P. C. KENG, *Monospatha* W. T. LIN)

Natural Distribution of the Subfamily

Number of Species

The total number of accepted or provisionally accepted species listed in *The Bamboos of the World* is 1575 plus several species still with incorrect names. Many regions of the earth have not been sufficiently explored for bamboos. Thus, records of new species may well increase. On the other hand, taxonomic revisions seem needed in many genera, and could lead to a reduced number of species. The balance, however, might result in a slightly increased number.

It is impossible, of course, to indicate an exact number of species as this too often depends on how

the taxa are ranked and circumscribed by any one author.

Occurrence of Bamboos in the Continents

The following list mentions the occurrence of bamboos in various geographical subdivisions of the earth, with approximate number of species. The delimitation of the subdivisions of the earth follows the limits of floral regions, adjusted to meet practical requirements.

AMERICA

NAm (2) North America: continental USA only.
CAm (115) Central America: from Mexico to Panama, including Caribbean Islands.
SAm (372) South America: from Colombia and Venezuela, including Trinidad and Tobago, to Chile and Argentina.

AFRICA

TAf (16) Tropical Africa: tropical West, Central, and East Africa.
SAf (1) South Africa: Republic South Africa only.
Mad (37) Madagascar, Comoro and Mascarene Islands.

ASIA

SAs (311) South and South-East Asia (southern China and Tibet not included): from Pakistan and India to Philippines and Indonesia (excluding New Guinea).
EAs (748) East Asia: from Sakhalin and Kuriles to and including China with Tibet.

PACIFIC

Pac (39) New Guinea and Pacific Islands (Melanesia, Micronesia, Polynesia).

AUSTRALIA

Aus (3) Australia, northern part only.

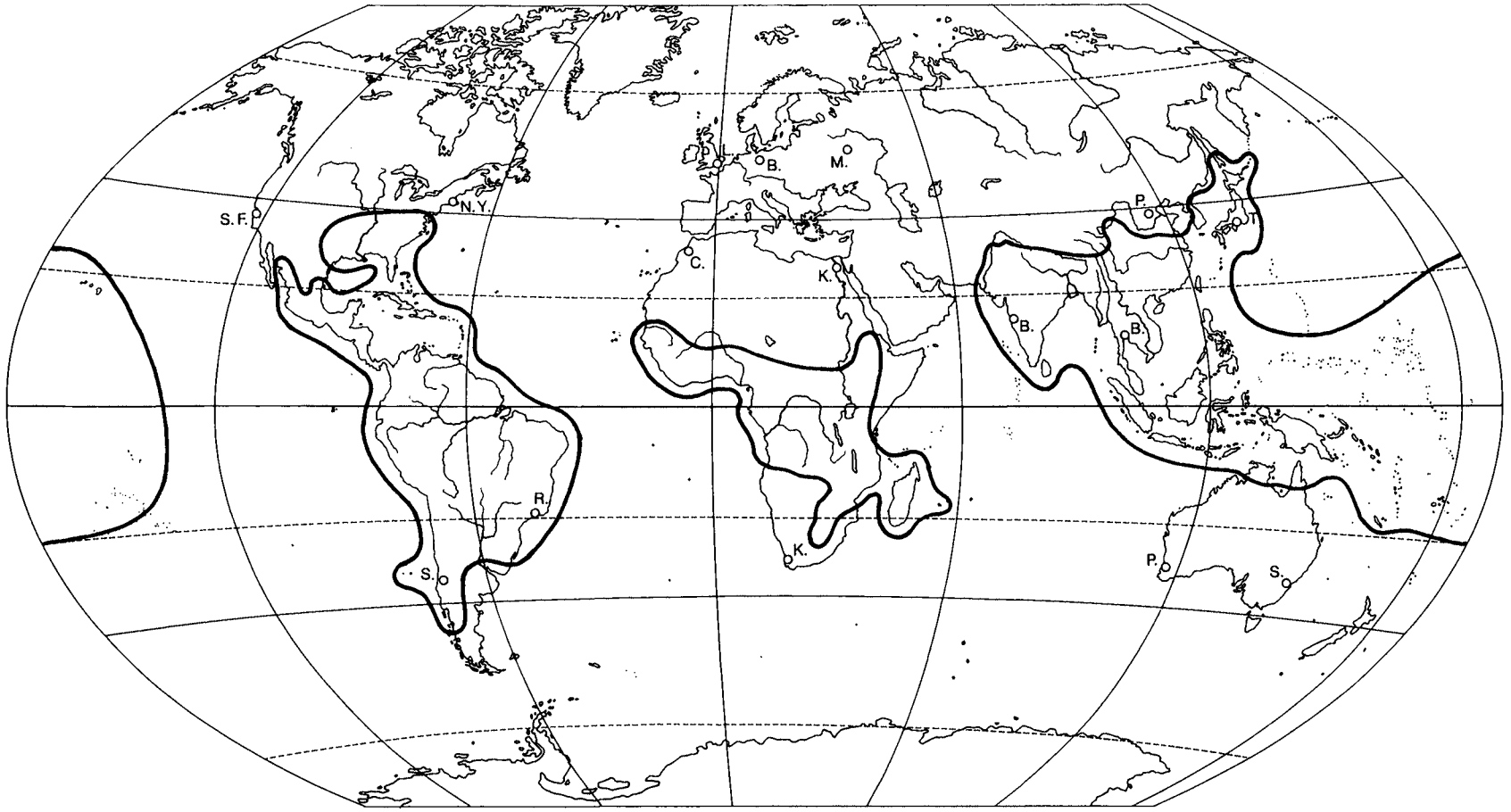
The bambusoid grasses are naturally distributed in all continents except Europe and Antarctica. Within the range of the world's tropical and subtropical belt the occurrence of bamboo is greatest with concentrations in eastern and southern Asia, and South and Central America. The areas of woody bamboos extend far into the cool temperate zones of both hemispheres, in South America (in the Andes of Chile and Argentina) up to 47° South Latitude and in East Asia (on the Island of Sakhalin) up to 46° North Latitude, whereas the herbaceous bamboos are confined to the tropics. The altitudinal range covered by the bambusoid grasses goes from slightly above sea-level to 4,200 m in northern Yunnan, and to 4,500 m (or even a few hundred metres higher) in the Andes. The herbaceous bamboos, however, are not reported from elevations above 1,700 m.

The main centres of diversity of the bambusoid grasses seem to be the monsoon-belt of South-East Asia with southern China, and coastal regions of the Atlantic side of South America.

It is a conspicuous characteristic of their distribution that Africa houses far fewer species than America and Asia. Moreover, it is remarkable that the continent of Africa is home to a relatively small number of species in comparison with the island of Madagascar. In North America, north from Mexico, only one single woody species is native, reaching in the United States up to 40° North Latitude. From tropical northern Australia there are records of only three species.

Distribution of Tribes, Subtribes and Genera in Floral Regions of the World With Approximate Number of Species in Each

Tribes, Subtribes	Genera
BAMBUSEAE (NAm 1, CAm 83, SAm 275, TAf 4, SAf 1, Mad 36, SAs 313, EAs 748, Pac 37, Aus 3)	
ARUNDINARIINAE (NAm 1, SAs 5, EAs 243)	*Acidosasa* (SAs 1, EAs 21), *Arundinaria* (NAm 1), *Bashania* (EAs 6), *Ferrocalamus* (EAs 2), *Gaoligongshania* (EAs 1), *Gelidocalamus* (EAs 12), *Indocalamus* (SAs 2, EAs 33), *Menstruocalamus* (EAs 1), *Metasasa* (EAs 2), *Oligostachyum* (EAs 18), *Pleioblastus* (SAs 1, EAs 41), *Polyanthus* (EAs 1), *Pseudosasa* (EAs 36), *Sasa* (EAs 58), *Sasaella* (EAs 11), *Vietnamocalamus* (SAs 1)
THAMNOCALAMINAE (TAf 1, SAf 1, Mad 6, SAs 43, EAs 183)	*Ampelocalamus* (SAs 1, EAs 11), *Borinda* (SAs 3, EAs 7), *Chimonocalamus* (SAs 6, EAs 11), *Drepanostachyum* (SAs 7, EAs 4), *Fargesia* (SAs 1, EAs 82), *Himalayacalamus* (SAs 7, EAs 2), *Thamnocalamus* (SAf 1, Mad 1, SAs 2, EAs 2), *Yushania* (TAf 1, Mad 5, SAs 16, EAs 64)



Map 1: Natural distribution of the subfamily *BAMBUSOIDEAE*

BAMBUSEAE (continued)

RACEMOBAMBOSINAE (SAs 18, EAs 3, Pac 7)

Neomicrocalamus (SAs 5, EAs 3), *Racemobambos* (SAs 10, Pac 7), *Vietnamosasa* (SAs 3)

SHIBATAEINAE (SAs 13, EAs 174)

Brachystachyum (EAs 1), *Chimonobambusa* (SAs 3, EAs 37), *Hibanobambusa* (EAs 1), *Indosasa* (SAs 5, EAs 24), *Phyllostachys* (SAs 2, EAs 75), *Semiarundinaria* (EAs 6), *Shibataea* (EAs 9), *Sinobambusa* (SAs 3, EAs 21)

BAMBUSINAE (TAf 2, Mad 1, SAs 167, EAs 132, Pac 10, Aus 3)

Bambusa (Mad 1, SAs 49, EAs 88, Pac 9, Aus 3), *Bonia* (SAs 1, EAs 4), *Dendrocalamus* (SAs 27, EAs 31, Pac 1), *Dinochloa* (SAs 25, EAs 2), *Gigantochloa* (SAs 35, EAs 2), *Holttumochloa* (SAs 3), *Kinabaluchloa* (SAs 2), *Klemachloa* (SAs 1), *Maclurochloa* (SAs 1), *Melocalamus* (SAs 4, EAs 5), *Oreobambos* (TAf 1), *Oxytenanthera* (TAf 1), *Pseudobambusa* (SAs 1), *Pseudoxytenanthera* (SAs 12), *Soejatmia* (SAs 1), *Sphaerobambos* (SAs 3), *Thyrsostachys* (SAs 2)

MELOCANNINAE (Mad 10, SAs 63, EAs 13, Pac 8)

Cephalostachyum (Mad 5, SAs 11, EAs 2), *Davidsea* (SAs 1), *Dendrochloa* (SAs 1), *Melocanna* (SAs 2), *Neohouzeaua* (SAs 6, EAs 1), *Ochlandra* (Mad 2, SAs 9), *Pseudostachyum* (SAs 2, EAs 1), *Schizostachyum* (Mad 3, SAs 29, EAs 9, Pac 8), *Teinostachyum* (SAs 2)

HICKELIINAE (TAf 1, Mad 19, SAs 4, Pac 12)

Decaryochloa (Mad 1), *Greslania* (Pac 4), *Hickelia* (TAf 1, Mad 3), *Hitchcockella* (Mad 1), *Nastus* (Mad 12, SAs 3, Pac 8), *Perrierbambus* (Mad 2), *Temburongia* (SAs 1)

GUADUINAE (CAm 10, SAm 33)

Criciuma (SAm 1), *Eremocaulon* (SAm 1), *Guadua* (CAm 6, SAm 31), *Olmeca* (CAm 2), *Otatea* (CAm 2)

CHUSQUEINAE (CAm 36, SAm 124)

Chusquea (CAm 35, SAm 103), *Neurolepis* (CAm 1, SAm 21)

ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE (CAm 37, SAm 118)

Actinocladum (SAm 1), *Alvimia* (SAm 3), *Apoclada* (SAm 3), *Arthrostylidium* (CAm 19, SAm 13), *Athroostachys* (SAm 1), *Atractantha* (SAm 5), *Aulonemia* (CAm 5, SAm 28), *Colanthelia* (SAm 7), *Elytrostachys* (CAm 1, SAm 2), *Glaziophyton* (SAm 1), *Merostachys* (CAm 2, SAm 32), *Myriocladus* (SAm 13), *Rhipidocladum* (CAm 10, SAm 9)

OLYREAE (NAm 1, CAm 28, SAm 60, TAf 1, Mad 1, Pac 1)

Agnesia (SAm 1), *Arberella* (CAm 4, SAm 3), *Cryptochloa* (CAm 7, SAm 4), *Diandrolyra* (SAm 2), *Ekmanochloa* (CAm 2), *Froesiochloa* (SAm 1), *Lithachne* (CAm 3, SAm 2), *Maclurolyra* (CAm 1), *Mniochloa* (CAm 1), *Olyra* (NAm 1, CAm 7, SAm 23, TAf 1, Mad 1, Pac 1), *Parodiolyra* (CAm 1, SAm 3), *Piresia* (SAm 4), *Piresiella* (CAm 1), *Raddia* (SAm 5), *Raddiella* (CAm 1, SAm 7), *Rehia* (SAm 1), *Reitzia* (SAm 1), *Sucrea* (SAm 3)

PARIANEAE (CAm 4, SAm 37) *Eremitis* (SAm 1), *Pariana* (CAm 4, SAm 36)

BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE (Pac 1) *Buergersiochloa* (Pac 1)

PUELIEAE (TAf 5) *Puelia* (TAf 5)

GUADUELLEAE (TAf 6) *Guaduella* (TAf 6)

Names of All Taxonomic Ranks from Family Down to and Including Genus

The following is a listing for nomenclatural purposes of names at suprageneric and generic rank of all bambusoid taxa. The names have been re-examined whether they follow the rules of the present Code (ICBN 1994) or not. Names invalidly published are not established in the nomenclature and should be disregarded. However, it is not always apparent if a name is validly published or not, hence invalidly published names have been included in the list and their nomenclatural status is indicated. Ineffectively and invalidly published names, illegitimate and rejected names, are printed herein in typographic normal type, whereas legitimate names are printed in bold type.

- Selected nomenclatural references: McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 199-210; Bullock in Taxon 7 (1), 1958: 1-35; McClure in Taxon 8 (6), 1959: 208-209; McClure in Taxon 9 (6), 1960: 194; Butzin in Willdenowia 7 (1), 1973: 113-479; C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 9-11; W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 483-485; Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [1988]: 238; International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (Tokyo Code), W. Greuter & al. (editors), Königstein: Koeltz, 1994, (Regnum vegetabile 131) [ICBN 1994]

Names at Familial Rank

The name of a family is formed with the termination "-aceae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1). The correct botanical name for the grass family is *Poaceae* (based on the generic name *Poa* L.). *Gramineae* (from Latin *gramen*, grass, herb), a name of long traditional usage for the grass family, is sanctioned as an alternative name (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.5-6).

The woody bamboos and the herbaceous parianoid group (and two isolated groups, the anomochlooids and streptochaetoids, formerly placed in, or close to, the bambusoid group) were raised from tribal or subfamilial rank to familial rank, equal to the rest of the grasses. This ranking is not accepted by all modern agrostologists. Consequently, these familial names are nowadays included as synonyms in the *Poaceae* (*Gramineae*).

Bambusaceae NAKAI
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Classification: = *Poaceae* Barnhart (*Gramineae* Jussieu)
- References: Nakai, Ord. Fam., 1943: App. 223

Gramineae A. L. DE JUSSIEU
- Type: *Poa* Linnaeus
- Order: *POALES* (*GRAMINALES*)
- References: ICBN 1994, Art. 18.5-18.6

Parianaceae NAKAI
- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Classification: = *Poaceae* Barnhart (*Gramineae* Jussieu)
- References: Nakai, Ord. Fam., 1943: App. 222

Poaceae BARNHART
- Type: *Poa* Linnaeus
- Order: *POALES* (*GRAMINALES*)
- References: J.H. Barnhart in Bull. Torrey Bot. Cl. 22, 1895: 7

Names at Subfamilial Rank

The name of a subfamily is formed with the termination "-oideae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 19). The correct botanical name for the bamboo subfamily is *Bambusoideae* (based on the generic name *Bambusa* Schreber).

Two groups of herbaceous bamboos, the olyroids and parianoids, were formerly raised from tribal or subtribal rank to subfamilial rank, but are nowadays generally not accepted as separate subfamilies.

Bambusoideae KUNTH EX ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*)
- References: Kunth in Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 2, 1815: 75, "Gramina Bambusacea", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 769

Bambusoideae NEES
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 520, "Gramineae Bambuseae", as "familia", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 468, "Bambusaceae", 465, as "Tribus" (validly publ. as tribe, not subfamily)

Bambusoideae RUPRECHT
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 2, invalid; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Péters-

bourg sér. 6, 5 (2), 1840: 92, invalid; Reichenbach, Repert. Herb., 1841: 39, "Bambuseae", invalid (nom. nud.); cf. Butzin in Willdenowia 7 (1), 1973: 115

Bambusoideae MUNRO
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 10, "Bambusaceae", as division (p. 1), invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); cf. Butzin in Willdenowia 7 (1), 1973: 115

Bambusoideae REHDER
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 26, 1945: 78, nom. illeg.
- Notes: The earlier name by Ascherson & Graebner (1902) was validly published in spite of the termination of the familial name ("Gramina") which is to be corrected to "Gramineae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.4).

Bracteiflorae LINK
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berolin., 1, 1827: 249, "Sectio VIII. Bracteiflorae", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5), 272 "Bambusaceae"

Hexandrae LINK
- Type: not designated
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*, p.p.
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol., 2, 1833: 307, as "sectio", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5)

Olyroideae PILGER
- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*)
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 76 (3), 1954: 290, 352, in key in German, invalid (nom. nud., basionym not validly publ.; ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 2nd ed., 14d, 1956: 157, 168, with Latin descr.

Palaegenae KRAUSE
- Type: not designated
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*, p.p.
- References: Krause in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27, 1910: 424, as "Hauptsippe Palaegenae", invalid

Parianoideae (C. E. HUBBARD) BUTZIN
- Basionym: *Parianeae* C.E. Hubbard
- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*)
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Butzin, Neue Untersuch. Blüte Gram., 1965: 148

Sasaoideae (TATEWAKI) KOIDZUMI
- Type: *Sasa* Makino & Shibata
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- Notes: The subfamilial name is based on the generic name *Sasa* ("sa-sa", a transliteration from Japanese, which is indeclinable). The correct formation of the subfamilial name is *Sasaoideae*, not *Sasoideae* (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1, 19.1).
- References: Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57, invalid? (without descr., based on → *Sasaeae* Tatewaki)

Triglossoideae LINK
- Type: *Triglossum* F. Fischer
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol., 1, 1827: 248, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Tropogenae KRAUSE
- Type: not designated
- Classification: = *Bambusoideae*
- References: Krause in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27, 1910: 424, as "Hauptsippe", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b,c)

Names at Supertribal Rank

No technical term is established by the Code for the rank between subfamily and tribe (but "supertribe" is in use), and no termination is proposed. Following Butzin (1973: 113), the names at supertribal rank are recommended to be formed by using the termination "-formes". In this listing, however, the names are adopted unchanged from the original publications.

The woody bamboos were grouped by Y.L. Keng and P.C. Keng into two "series", *Arundinariatae* and *Bambusatae*, but validly published later by L. Liou (1980) with a different termination.

The "séries" by Jacques-Félix are considered as supertribes because the author recognised them higher in rank than tribe but lower than subfamily (Butzin, 1973: 114).

Arundinariatae KENG & P. C. KENG
- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*); subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Keng & P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 7, as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, 36.1); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, 15, invalid; Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 22, as supertribe, with Latin description
- Notes: The publication by L. Liou (1980), "Arundinarodae", takes precedence over those by Keng & P.C. Keng (1992).

Arundinariodae L. LIOU
- Type: *Arundinaria* MICHAUX
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*); subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*

- References: L. Liou in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (3), 1980: 323, "Arundinarodae", as supertribe
- Notes: Although based on an invalid name (series *Arundinariatae* Keng & P.C. Keng, 1959), a Latin description was supplied by Liou that validates the supertribal name *Arundinariodae*.

Bambusanae L. WATSON , CLIFFORD & DALLWITZ
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*); subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: L. Watson & al. in Austral. J. Bot. 33, 1985: 461, as supertribe, nom. illeg. (isonym of *Bambusodae* L. Liou)

Bambusatae KENG & P. C. KENG EX P. C. KENG
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*); subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Keng & P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 39, as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, 36.1); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 8, 10, invalid; P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 22, as supertribe, Latin description, published as autonym
- Notes: The publication by L. Liou (1980), "Bambusodae", takes precedence over P.C. Keng's (1992) publication.

Bambusiformes ROZHEVICH
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Rozhevich, Zlaki, 1937: 173, as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, 36.1); Tateoka in J. Jap. Bot. 32 (9), 1957: 279, invalid (nom. nud.)

Bambusodae L. LIOU
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*); subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: L. Liou in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (3), 1980: 323, as supertribe

Bambusoide JACQUES-FÉLIX
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Jacques-Félix in J. Agr. Trop. Bot. Appl. 2, 1955: 423, "série bambusoide", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 36.1); Jacques-Félix in Inst. Res. Agron. Trop. Paris Bull. Sci. no. 8, 1962: 85, 86, invalid

Olyrodae SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Olyra* LINNAEUS
- Family: *POACEAE* (*GRAMINEAE*); subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Olyroide JACQUES-FÉLIX
- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- References: Jacques-Félix in Inst. Res. Agron. Trop. Paris Bull. Sci. no. 8, 1962: 85, 86, "série olyroide", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 36.1)

Parianiformes TATEOKA
- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- References: Tateoka in J. Jap. Bot. 32 (9), 1957: 279, invalid (nom. nud.)

Trisepalae REICHENBACH
- Type: not designated
- References: Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 54, invalid (nom. nud.; ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Names at Tribal Rank

The name of a tribe is formed with the termination "-eae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.3).

Arthrostylidieae CAMUS
- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 16, "Tr. II Arthrostylidiae"

Arundinarieae NEES EX ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER
- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 466, 478, "Arundinariae", as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 21, "Arundinariae", invalid (nom. nud.); Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 111, "Arundinariae", invalid (nom. nud.); Reichenbach, Repert. Herb., 1841: 39, "Arundinariae", invalid (nom. nud.); Reichenbach, Deutschl. Fl., 6, 1846: 5, as "Gruppe", invalid (misplaced rank term); Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glum., 1, 1854: 334, "sectio II. Arundinarieae", invalid (misplaced rank term); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 4, 11, as section, invalid (misplaced rank term); Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 770, "Tribus Arundinarieae", with German descr.

Atractocarpeae JACQUES-FÉLIX
- Type: *Atractocarpa* Franchet
- Classification: = *Puelieae* Potztal
- References: Jacques-Félix in Proc. 9th Internat. Bot. Congr. Montréal, 1959: 179, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 32.1c); Jacques-Félix in Inst. Res. Agron. Trop. Paris Bull. Sci. no. 8, 1962: 86, 117, French description, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 3, in key in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr.)

Atractocarpeae (CAMUS) JACQUES-FÉLIX EX TSVELEV
- Basionym: *Atractocarpinae* Camus
- Classification: = *Puelieae* Potztal
- References: Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 22

Bacciferae MUNRO
- Type: not designated
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 12, 130, as "sectio", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5)

Baccifereae CAMUS
- Type: not designated
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 17, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b); A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 602, invalid

Bambuseae KUNTH EX NEES
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Kunth in Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 2, 1815: 75, "Gramina Bambusacea", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 252, "Bambusaceae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term); Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 54, "Bambusaceae", invalid (nom. nud.); Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 520, as family, invalid (misplaced rank term); Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berol., 2, 1833: 308, "Bambusaceae", as "familia", invalid (misplaced rank term); Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 468, "Bambusaceae", 465, as "Tribus", with descr.

Bambuseae verae NEES
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 531, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 32.1b); Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 38, "Bambusae verae", invalid; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 128, "Bambusae verae", invalid; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 12, 73, invalid; Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 213, as section, invalid; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 16, invalid; A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 76, invalid

Bambuseae AGARDH
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Agardh, Aphor. Bot., 1823: 153, "Bambusinae", without clear indication of rank
- Notes: Agardh's names below family rank should be treated as tribes although their terminations are inconsistent (some ending in -eae, others in -inae). However, under the provision of ICBN 1994, Art. 35.2, *Bambusinae* AGARDH is considered to be validly published (at subtribal rank), but inoperative in questions of priority.

Buergersiochloeae S. T. BLAKE
- Type: *Buergersiochloa* Pilger
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: S.T. Blake in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 62

Chimonocalameae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Chimonocalamus* Hsueh & Yi
- Classification: = *Bambuseae*: *Thamnocalaminae* P.C. Keng
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, 15, in key in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr.)

Chusqueeae CAMUS
- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 16, "Chusqueae"

Dendrocalameae HACKEL
- Type: *Dendrocalamus* Nees von Esenbeck
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 2, 2, 1887: 92, in key

Dendrocalameae (BENTHAM) KENG EX TSVELEV
- Basionym: *Dendrocalaminae* Bentham
- References: Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 20, nom. illeg. (isonym of *Dendrocalameae* Hackel)

Eubambuseae PRAT
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Prat in Ann. Sci. Nat. Paris sér. 10, 18, 1936: 222, "Eubambusées", invalid

Frumenteae KRAUSE
- Type: not designated
- References: Krause in Verh. Naturhist. Ver. Preuss.-Rheinl. 59 (2), 1903: 172, invalid; Krause in Beih. Bot. Centralbl. 27, 1910: 423, p.p., invalid; cf. Butzin, 1973: 132

Glaziophytoneae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Glaziophyton* FRANCHET
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 3, 22, in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Guaduelleae SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Guaduella* FRANCHET
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Hickelieae A CAMUS
- Type: *Hickelia* A. Camus
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 601, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Melocanneae HOUZEAU DE LEHAIE
- Type: *Melocanna* Trinius
- References: Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 213, as section, invalid

(misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5, nom. nud.); Beetle in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 82 (3), 1955: 197, "Melocanninae", invalid (nom. nud.); Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 80, as tribe, invalid (with Chin. descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); Prat in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 107, 1960: 68, "Mélocannées", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, nom. nud.); Potztal in Melchior, Engler Syll. Pflanzenfam. 12th ed., 2, 1964: 577, invalid (with German descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); B. Hari Gopal & H.Y. Mohan Ram in Pl. Syst. Evol. 148, 1985: 245, invalid (nom. nud.)

Melocanneae BENTHAM EX P. C. KENG
- Type: *Melocanna* Trinius
- References: Bentham ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 8, invalid (nom. nud., ICBN 1994, Art. 33.2, 36.1)

Nasteae (SODERSTROM & ELLIS) P. C. KENG
- Type: *Nastus* Jussieu
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 22, invalid (basionym not cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.2)

Neurolepideae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Neurolepis* MEISNER
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 3, 22, in Chinese, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Olyreae KUNTH EX SPENNER
- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Kunth in Mém. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris 2, 1815: 75, "Gramina Olyrea", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 249, "Olyraceae", as section, invalid; Spenner, Fl. Friburg., 1, 1825: 172, as "tribus"

Oxytenanthereae TSVELEV
- Type: *Oxytenanthera* Munro
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Tsvelev in Komarov. Chten. Akad. NAUK Leningrad 37, 1987: 22

Parianeae C. E. HUBBARD
- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: C.E. Hubbard in Hutchinson, Fam. Flower. Pl., 2, 1934: 202, 219

Phyllostachydeae KENG
- Type: *Phyllostachys* Siebold & Zuccarini
- Classification: = *Shibataeeae* Nakai
- References: Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 87, invalid (with Chin. descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1), incorrect (ICBN 1994, Art. 52.3)

Pseudostachyeae B. HARI GOPAL & H. Y. MOHAN RAM
- Type: *Pseudostachyum* Munro
- References: B. Hari Gopal & H.Y. Mohan Ram in Pl. Syst. Evol. 148, 1985: 245, invalid (nom. nud.)

Puelieae BEETLE
- Type: *Puelia* Franchet
- References: Beetle in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 82 (3), 1955: 197, "Puellinae", as tribe, invalid (nom. nud.)

Puelieae POTZTAL
- Type: *Puelia* Franchet
- References: Potztal in Melchior, Engler Syll. Pflanzenfam. 12th ed., 2, 1964: 577, "Puellieae", invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Puelieae SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Puelia* FRANCHET
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Sasaeae TATEWAKI
- Type: *Sasa* Makino & Shibata
- Notes: The tribal name is based on the generic name *Sasa* ("sa-sa", a transliteration from Japanese, which is indeclinable). The correct formation of the tribal name is *Sasaeae*, not *Saseae* (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1, 19.3).
- References: Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 84, "Saseae"?, invalid?; cf. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57

Shibataeeae NAKAI
- Type: *Shibataea* Makino ex Nakai
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 83

Synandrae A. CAMUS
- Type: not designated
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 602, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 36.1)

Triglosseae LINK
- Type: *Triglossum* F. Fischer
- Classification: = *Arundinarieae* Nees von Esenbeck
- References: Link, Hort. Reg. Bot. Berolin., 1, 1827: 248, "Sectio VII. Triglossae" (as section), 272, "Triglossinae" (without clear indication of rank), invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 11, 13, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)
- Notes: *Ludolfia* is the only genus listed to be included in Link's Triglossinae, with *Triglossum* as a synonym of *Ludolfia*. Both *Ludolfia* and *Triglossum* are considered synonymous with *Arundinaria*.

Yushanieae GUZMÁN, ANAYA & SANTANA
- Type: *Yushania* P.C. Keng
- Subfamily: *BAMBUSOIDEAE*
- References: Guzmán, Anaya & Santana in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10), 1984: 19

Names at Subtribal Rank

The name of a subtribe is formed with the termination "-inae" (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.3).

Alloeostachyae DOELL
- Type: not designated
- References: Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 35, 313, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Arthrostylidiinae MUNRO
- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13, "Arthrostylidiae", as subsection, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Arthrostylidiinae BEWS
- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Bews, World's Grasses, 1929: 96, "Arthrostylidinae", in key

Arthrostylidiinae MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Arthrostylidium* Ruprecht
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238, validated by Latin diagnosis of subsect. *Arthrostylidiae* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13
- Notes: Isonym of *Arthrostylidiinae* Bews.

Arundinariinae BENTHAM
- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 466, 478, "Arundinariae", as series, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Nees von Esenbeck in Lindley, Nat. Syst. Bot. 2nd ed., 1836: 378, 383, "Arundinariae", as subtribe, invalid (nom. nud.); Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 334, "Arundinarieae", as "sectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 11, 13, "Arundinariae", as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, "Subtribus 1. Arundinarieae"

Arundinariinae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 24, published as autonym, with Latin description
- Notes: Isonym of *Arundinariinae* Bentham.

Atractocarpinae CAMUS
- Type: *Atractocarpa* Franchet
- Tribe: *PUELIEAE*
- References: Camus, Bamb., 1913: 17, "Sous-tribu II, Atractocarpeae", in key in French

Bacciferae BEDDOME
- Type: not designated
- References: Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxix, as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Arber, Gram., 1934: 410, invalid

Bambusaceae apiciflorae DOELL
- Type: *Streptochaeta* Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck
- Classification: Excluded from *Bambusoideae.*
- References: Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 217, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)
- Notes: The only genus included in this subtribe is *Streptochaeta* which is considered to belong to the oryzoids.

Bambusaceae legitimae DOELL
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 163, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Bambuseae verae NEES
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 521, 531, as sectio, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, 33.5); Nees von Esenbeck in Lindley, Nat. Syst. Bot. 2nd ed., 1836: 378, 383, as subtribe, invalid (nom. nud.)

Bambusinae AGARDH
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Agardh, Aphor. Bot., 1823: 153, without clear indication of rank
- Notes: Agardh's names below family rank should be treated as tribes although their terminations are inconsistent (some ending in -eae, others in -inae). However, under the provision of ICBN 1994, Art. 35.2, *Bambusinae* AGARDH is considered to be validly published, but inoperative in questions of priority.

Bambusinae J. S. PRESL
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, Reliqu. Haenk., 1, 1830: 256, "subtribus II. Bambusaceae"

Bambusoidea MUNRO
- Type: not designated, not *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 131, as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Chimonobambusinae C. H. HU
- Type: *Chimonobambusa* Makino
- References: C.H. Hu & J.S. Tang in Guihaia 11 (2), 1991: 145, "Chimonobambnsinae", invalid (nom. nud.)

Chusqueinae MUNRO
- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13, "Chusqueae", as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Chusqueinae BEWS
- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Bews, World's Grasses, 1929: 96, in key

Chusqueinae MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Chusquea* Kunth
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238, validated by Latin diagnosis of subsect. *Chusqueae* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 13
- Notes: Isonym of *Chusqueinae* Bews.

Dendrocalaminae BENTHAM
- Type: *Dendrocalamus* Nees von Esenbeck
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, "Subtribus 3. Dendrocalameae"

Eubambuseae BENTHAM
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b)

Guaduinae SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Guadua* Kunth
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Hexandrae Reichenbach
- Type: not designated
- References: Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 55 (not *Hexandrae* l.c., p. 53), invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, nom. nud.); cf. Butzin, 1973: 151
- Notes: Five bambusoid genera are included in *Hexandrae*.

Hickeliinae A. CAMUS
- Type: *Hickelia* A. Camus
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 480, as subtribe "Hickelieae", and in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 903, as subtribe "Hickeleae"

Indosasinae C. H. HU
- Type: *Indosasa* McClure
- References: C.H. Hu & J.S. Tang in Guihaia 11 (2), 1991: 145, invalid (nom. nud.)

Melocanninae REICHENBACH
- Type: *Melocanna* Trinius
- References: Reichenbach, Deutschl. Fl., 6, 1846: 6, "Melocanneae", as "Gruppe", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Melocanninae BENTHAM
- Type: *Melocanna* Trinius
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. London 19, 1881: 31, "Subtribus 4. Melocanneae"

Nastinae SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Nastus* Jussieu
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Neurolepidinae SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Neurolepis* Meisner
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Olyrinae REICHENBACH
- Type: *Olyra* Linnaeus
- References: Reichenbach, Deutschl. Fl., 6, 1846: 5, "Olyreae", as "Gruppe", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Parianinae HACKEL
- Type: *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet
- Tribe: *PARIANEAE*
- References: Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. 2, 2, 1887: 88, "Subtribus F. Parianeae"

Perrierbambusinae A. CAMUS
- Type: *Perrierbambus* A. Camus
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 603, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Phyllostachydinae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Phyllostachys* Siebold & Zuccarini
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 24

Pleioblastinae KENG & P. C. KENG
- Type: *Pleioblastus* Nakai
- References: Keng & P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Prim. Sin. App. Nom. Syst., 1957: 12, 153, invalid?; Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 29, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 413, 415, as syn.

Pseudocoixinae A. CAMUS
- Type: *Pseudocoix* A. Camus
- References: A. Camus in Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 6, 12, 1935: 603, invalid (without Latin descr., ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1)

Puelliinae STAPF
- Type: *Puelia* Franchet
- Tribe: *PUELIEAE*
- References: Stapf in Prain, Fl. Trop. Afr., 9, 1917: 25, "Puelliinae"

Racemobambosinae STAPLETON
- Type: *Racemobambos* Holttum
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 323

Sasainae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Sasa* Makino & Shibata
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- Notes: The subtribal name is based on the generic name *Sasa* ("sa-sa", a transliteration from Japanese, which is indeclinable). The correct formation of the subtribal name is *Sasainae*, not *Sasinae* (ICBN 1994, Art. 18.1, 19.3).
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, invalid (nom. nud.); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 25, with Latin description

Schizostachydinae MUNRO EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Type: *Schizostachyum* Nees von Esenbeck
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 130, "Schizostachyoidea", as "subsectio", invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238, validated by Latin diagnosis of subsect. *Schizostachyoidea* Munro

Shibataeinae (NAKAI) SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Basionym: tribe *Shibataeeae* Nakai
- Type: *Shibataea* Makino ex Nakai
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: Soderstrom & Ellis in Soderstrom & al., Grass Syst. Evol., 1987 [publ. 1988]: 238

Shibataeinae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Shibataea* Makino ex Nakai
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 23, published as autonym, with Latin description
- Notes: Isonym of *Shibataeinae* (Nakai) Soderstrom & Ellis.

Thamnocalaminae P. C. KENG
- Type: *Thamnocalamus* Munro
- Tribe: *BAMBUSEAE*
- References: P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 9, invalid (nom. nud.); P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 25, with Latin description

Triandrae REICHENBACH
- Type: *Ludolfia* Willdenow
- References: Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 54, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 19.4, 32.1b, nom. nud.)
- Notes: The only genus included in *Triandrae* is *Ludolfia* which is a synonym of *Arundinaria*.

Triglossinae NEES
- Type: *Triglossum* F. Fischer
- Classification: = *Arundinariinae* Bentham
- References: Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 520, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5); Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxix, "Triglossae", as section, invalid (misplaced rank term, ICBN 1994, Art. 33.5)

Names at Tribellal Rank

No technical term is established by the Code for the rank between subtribe and genus (but "tribella" is in use), and no termination is proposed. Following Butzin (1973: 113), the names at tribellal rank are recommended to be formed by using the termination "-astrae".

Arundinariastrae MIQUEL
- Type: *Arundinaria* Michaux
- References: Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 361, "Cohors I. Arundinarieae"

Bambusastrae MIQUEL
- Type: *Bambusa* Schreber
- References: Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 361, "Cohors II. Bambuseae"

Names at Generic Rank

The name of a genus is a substantive in the singular, or a word treated as such, and is written with a capital initial letter (ICBN 1994, Art. 20.1). The name of a genus is not formed with a certain termination as in suprageneric names.

Some data on the generic names (type, full references) are not included here but can be found in the succeeding chapters that deal with the genera and species of a certain tribe or subtribe.

Achroostachys BENTHAM, 1881
- Classification: ≡ *Athroostachys*

Acidosasa C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG, 1982
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Actinocladum MCCLURE EX SODERSTROM, 1981
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Agnesia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ, 1993
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Aimeea RIFAT, 1985
- Classification: = *Vietnamosasa*

Alvimia C. E. CALDERÓN EX SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO, 1988
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Ampelocalamus S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG, 1981
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Aphonina NECKER, 1790
- Classification: ≡ *Pariana*

Apoclada MCCLURE, 1967
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Arberella SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN, 1979
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Arthrostylidium RUPRECHT, 1839
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Arundarbor RUMPHIUS EX KUNTZE, 1891
- Classification: ≡ *Bambusa* Schreber

Arundinaria MICHAUX, 1803
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Athroostachys BENTHAM, 1883
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Atractantha MCCLURE, 1973
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Atractocarpa FRANCHET, 1887
- Classification: = *Puelia*

Aulonemia GOUDOT, 1846
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Bambos RETZIUS, 1788
- Classification: ≡ *Bambusa* Schreber

Bambus J. F. GMELIN, 1791
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Bambus BLANCO, 1837
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Bambusa SCHREBER, 1789
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Bambusa MUTIS EX CALDAS, 1809
- Classification: =? *Bambusa* Schreber

Bashania P. C. KENG & YI, 1982
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Beesha KUNTH, 1822
- Classification: ≡ *Melocanna*

Beesha MUNRO, 1868
- Classification: ≡ *Ochlandra*

Bonia BALANSA, 1890
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Borinda STAPLETON, 1994
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Brachystachyum KENG, 1940
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Brasilocalamus NAKAI, 1933
- Classification: = *Merostachys*

Buergersiochloa PILGER, 1914
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE*

Bulbulus SWALLEN, 1964
- Classification: ≡ *Rehia*

Burmabambus P. C. KENG, 1982
- Classification: = *Yushania*

Butania P. C. KENG, 1982
- Classification: = *Yushania*

Cephalostachyum MUNRO, 1868
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Chimonobambusa MAKINO, 1914
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Chimonocalamus HSUEH & YI, 1979
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Chloothamnus BUSE, 1854
- Classification: = *Nastus*

Chusquea KUNTH, 1822
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *CHUSQUEINAE*

Clavinodum WEN, 1984
- Classification: = *Oligostachyum*

Colanthelia MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH, 1973
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Coliquea STEUDEL EX BIBRA, 1853
- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Criciuma SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO, 1987
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Cryptochloa SWALLEN, 1942
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Davidsea SODERSTROM & ELLIS, 1988
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNININAE*

Decaryochloa A. CAMUS, 1947
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Dendragrostis NEES VON ESENBECK EX MUNRO, 1868
- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Dendrocalamopsis (CHIA & H. L. FUNG) P. C. KENG, 1983
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Dendrocalamus NEES VON ESENBECK, 1834
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Dendrochloa C. E. PARKINSON, 1933
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNININAE*

Diandrolyra STAPF, 1906
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Dinochloa BUSE, 1854
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Drepanostachyum P. C. KENG, 1983
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Ekmanochloa HITCHCOCK, 1936
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Elytrostachys MCCLURE, 1942
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Eremitis DOELL, 1877
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *PARIANEAE*

Eremocaulon SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO, 1987
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Fargesia FRANCHET, 1893
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Ferrocalamus HSUEH & P. C. KENG, 1982
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Froesiochloa G. A. BLACK, 1950
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Gaoligongshania D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA, 1995
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Gelidocalamus WEN, 1982
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Gigantochloa KURZ EX MUNRO, 1868
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Glaziophyton FRANCHET, 1889
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Greslania BALANSA, 1872
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Guadua KUNTH, 1822
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Guaduella FRANCHET, 1887
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *GUADUELLEAE*

Hellera SCHRADER EX DOELL, 1877
- Classification: ≡ *Strephium*

Hibanobambusa MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA, 1979
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

x *Hibanobambusa* MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA, 1979
- Classification: ≡ *Hibanobambusa*

Hickelia A. CAMUS, 1924
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Himalayacalamus P. C. KENG, 1983
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Hitchcockella A. CAMUS, 1925
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Holttumochloa K. M. WONG, 1993
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Houzeaubambus MATTEI, 1910
- Classification: = *Oxytenanthera*

Indocalamus NAKAI, 1925
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Indosasa MCCLURE, 1940
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Irulia BEDDOME, 1873
- Classification: = *Ochlandra*

Ischurochloa BUSE, 1854
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Kinabaluchloa K. M. WONG, 1993
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Klemachloa R. N. PARKER, 1932
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Leleba RUMPHIUS EX SCHULTES & J. H. SCHULTES, 1830
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Leleba RUMPHIUS EX NAKAI, 1933
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Leptocanna CHIA & H. L. FUNG, 1981
- Classification: = *Schizostachyum*

Lingnania MCCLURE, 1940
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Lithachne PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, 1812
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Ludolfia WILLDENOW, 1808
- Classification: ≡ *Arundinaria*

Maclurochloa K. M. WONG, 1993
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Maclurolyra C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM, 1973
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Macronax RAFINESQUE SCHMALTZ, 1808
- Classification: = *Arundinaria*

Mapira ADANSON, 1763
- Classification: ≡ *Olyra*

Matudacalamus F. MAEKAWA, 1961
- Classification: = *Aulonemia*

Melocalamus BENTHAM, 1883
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Melocanna TRINIUS, 1821
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Menstruocalamus YI, 1992
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Merostachys SPRENGEL, 1824
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Metasasa W. T. LIN, 1988
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Microbambus K. SCHUMANN, 1897
- Classification: = *Guaduella*

Microcalamus GAMBLE, 1890
- Classification: ≡ *Neomicrocalamus*

Miegia PERSOON, 1805
- Classification: = *Arundinaria*

Mniochloa A. CHASE, 1908
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Monocladus CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG, 1988
- Classification: = *Bonia*

Monospatha W. T. LIN, 1994
- Classification: = *Yushania*

Moosoobamboo MAKINO EX MUROI, 1963
- Classification: = *Phyllostachys*

Moya ACOSTA-SOLÍS, 1969
- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Mustelia CAVANILLES EX STEUDEL, 1841
- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Myriocladus SWALLEN, 1951
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Nastus JUSSIEU, 1789
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Neobambus KENG EX P. C. KENG, 1948
- Classification: = *Sinobambusa*

Neohouzeaua A. CAMUS, 1922
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Neomicrocalamus P. C. KENG, 1983
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*

Neosasamorpha TATEWAKI, 1940
- Classification: = *Sasa*

Neosinocalamus P. C. KENG, 1983
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Neurolepis MEISNER, 1843
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *CHUSQUEINAE*

Nipponobambusa MUROI, 1940
- Classification: = *Sasaella*

Nipponocalamus NAKAI, 1942
- Classification: = *Pleioblastus*

Ochlandra THWAITES, 1864
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Oedogocalamus Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX WEN, 1984
- Classification: ≡ *Oligostachyum*

Oedogonatus Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX WEN, 1984
- Classification: = *Oligostachyum*

Oligostachyum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE, 1982
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Olmeca SODERSTROM, 1982
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Olyra LINNAEUS, 1759
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Omeiocalamus P. C. KENG, 1982
- Classification: = *Bashania*

Oreiostachys GAMBLE, 1908
- Classification: = *Nastus*

Oreobambos K. SCHUMANN, 1896
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Oreocalamus KENG, 1940
- Classification: = *Chimonobambusa*

Otatea (MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM, 1980
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*

Oxytenanthera MUNRO, 1868
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Pariana FUSÉE-AUBLET, 1775
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *PARIANEAE*

Parodiolyra SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA, 1989
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Patellocalamus W. T. LIN, 1989
- Classification: = *Ampelocalamus*

Perrierbambus A. CAMUS, 1924
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

x *Phyllosasa* DEMOLY, 1995
- Classification: ≡ *Hibanobambusa*

Phyllostachys SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI, 1843
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Piresia SWALLEN, 1964
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Piresiella JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE, 1993
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Planotia MUNRO, 1868
- Classification: ≡ *Neurolepis*

Platonia KUNTH, 1829
- Classification: ≡ *Neurolepis*

Pleioblastus NAKAI, 1925
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Polyanthus C. H. HU, 1991
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Pseudobambusa NGUYEN, 1991
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Pseudocoix A. CAMUS, 1924
- Classification: = *Hickelia*

Pseudosasa MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1925
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Pseudostachyum MUNRO, 1868
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Pseudotenanthera R. B. MAJUMDAR, 1989
- Classification: ≡ *Pseudoxytenanthera*

Pseudoxytenanthera SODERSTROM & ELLIS, 1988
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Puelia FRANCHET, 1887
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *PUELIEAE*

Qiongzhuea HSUEH & YI, 1980
- Classification: = *Chimonobambusa*

Qiongzhuea (WEN & OHRNBERGER) HSUEH & YI, 1996
- Classification: = *Chimonobambusa*

Racemobambos HOLTTUM, 1956
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*

Raddia BERTOLONI, 1819
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Raddiella SWALLEN, 1948
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Rehia FIJTEN, 1975
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Reitzia SWALLEN, 1956
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Rettbergia RADDI, 1823
- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Rhipidocladum MCCLURE, 1973
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*

Sasa MAKINO & SHIBATA, 1901
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Sasaella MAKINO, 1929
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Sasamorpha NAKAI, 1931
- Classification: = *Sasa*

x ***Sasinaria*** DEMOLY, 1995
- Classification: ≡ *Sasaella*

Schizostachium GRIFFITH, 1851
- Classification: ≡ *Cephalostachyum*

Schizostachyum NEES VON ESENBECK, 1829
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Scirpobambos KUNTZE EX PILGER, 1906
- Classification: = *Oxytenanthera*

Sellulocalamus W. T. LIN, 1989
- Classification: = *Dendrocalamus*

Semiarundinaria MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1925
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Shibataea MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1933
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Sinarundinaria NAKAI, 1935
- Classification: = *Fargesia*

Sinoarundinaria OHWI, 1931
- Classification: ≡ *Phyllostachys*

Sinobambusa MAKINO EX NAKAI, 1925
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*

Sinocalamus MCCLURE, 1940
- Classification: = *Dendrocalamus*

Soejatmia K. M. WONG, 1993
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Sphaerobambos S. DRANSFIELD, 1989
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Stemmatospermum PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, 1812
- Classification: = *Nastus*

Strephium SCHRADER EX NEES VON ESENBECK, 1829
- Classification: = *Raddia*

Sucrea SODERSTROM, 1981
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *OLYREAE*

Swallenochloa MCCLURE, 1973
- Classification: = *Chusquea*

Teinostachyum MUNRO, 1868
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*

Temburongia S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG, 1996
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*

Tetragonocalamus NAKAI, 1933
- Classification: = *Bambusa* Schreber

Thamnocalamus MUNRO, 1868
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Thyrsostachys GAMBLE, 1894
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*

Triglossum F. FISCHER, 1812
- Classification: = *Arundinaria*

Tschompskia ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER, 1902
- Classification: = *Pleioblastus*

Vietnamocalamus NGUYEN, 1991
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*

Vietnamosasa NGUYEN, 1990
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*

Yadakeya MAKINO, 1929
- Classification: ≡ *Pseudosasa*

Yuezhuea YI, 1992
- Classification: = *Menstruocalamus*

Yushania P. C. KENG, 1957
- Tribe/Subtribe: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*

Generic Names in Chronological Order

In the previous chapter, names at generic rank published from the time of Linnaeus to the present listed in alphabetical order, are here in chronological order for easier reference for botanical history.

Names for bamboos published before Linnaeus' *Species Plantarum* in 1753 are not included. The first two important genera for woody bamboos, *Bambusa* and *Arundinaria*, were established some three to five decades after that nomenclatural starting point. Before these two genera had been established, all known woody bamboos at that time were placed in the now non-bambusoid genus *Arundo* Linnaeus.

Only legitimate names are printed in typographic bold type in the following list, all others are printed in normal type.

1750

1759 ***Oryza*** LINNAEUS

1760

1763 *Mapira* ADANSON

1770

1775 ***Pariana*** FUSÉE-AUBLET

1780

1788 *Bambos* RETZIUS
1789 ***Bambusa*** SCHREBER
1789 ***Nastus*** JUSSIEU

1790

1790 *Aphonina* NECKER
1791 *Bambus* J. F. GMELIN

1800

1803 ***Arundinaria*** MICHAUX
1805 *Miegia* PERSOON
1808 *Ludolfia* WILLDENOW
1808 *Macronax* RAFINESQUE SCHMALTZ
1809 *Bambusa* MUTIS EX CALDAS

1810

1812 ***Lithachne*** PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS
1812 ***Stemmatospermum*** PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS
1812 ***Triglossum*** F. FISCHER
1819 ***Raddia*** BERTOLONI

1820

1821 ***Melocanna*** TRINIUS
1822 ***Beesha*** KUNTH
1822 ***Chusquea*** KUNTH
1822 ***Guadua*** KUNTH
1823 ***Rettbergia*** RADDI
1824 ***Merostachys*** SPRENGEL
1829 *Platonia* KUNTH
1829 ***Schizostachyum*** NEES
1829 ***Strephium*** SCHRADER EX NEES

1830

1830 *Leleba* RUMPHIUS EX SCHULTES & J. H. SCHULTES
1834 ***Dendrocalamus*** NEES
1837 *Bambus* BLANCO
1839 ***Arthrostylidium*** RUPRECHT

1840

1841 *Mustelia* CAVANILLES EX STEUDEL
1843 ***Neurolepis*** MEISNER
1843 ***Phyllostachys*** SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI
1846 ***Aulonemia*** GOUDOT

1850

1851 *Schizostachium* GRIFFITH
1853 *Coliquea* STEUDEL EX BIBRA
1854 ***Chloothamnus*** BUSE
1854 ***Dinochloa*** BUSE
1854 ***Ischurochloa*** BUSE

1860

1864 ***Ochlandra*** THWAITES
1868 *Beesha* MUNRO
1868 ***Cephalostachyum*** MUNRO
1868 *Dendragrostis* NEES EX MUNRO
1868 ***Gigantochloa*** KURZ EX MUNRO
1868 ***Oxytenanthera*** MUNRO
1868 *Planotia* MUNRO
1868 ***Pseudostachyum*** MUNRO
1868 ***Teinostachyum*** MUNRO
1868 ***Thamnocalamus*** MUNRO

1870

1872 ***Greslania*** BALANSA
1873 *Irulia* BEDDOME
1877 ***Eremitis*** DOELL
1877 *Hellera* SCHRADER EX DOELL

1880

1881 *Achroostachys* BENTHAM
1883 ***Athroostachys*** BENTHAM
1883 ***Melocalamus*** BENTHAM
1887 ***Atractocarpa*** FRANCHET
1887 ***Guaduella*** FRANCHET
1887 ***Puelia*** FRANCHET
1889 ***Glaziophyton*** FRANCHET

1890

1890 ***Bonia*** BALANSA
1890 *Microcalamus* GAMBLE
1891 *Arundarbor* RUMPHIUS EX KUNTZE
1893 ***Fargesia*** FRANCHET
1894 ***Thyrsostachys*** GAMBLE
1896 ***Oreobambos*** K. SCHUMANN
1897 ***Microbambus*** K. SCHUMANN

1900

1901 ***Sasa*** MAKINO & SHIBATA
1902 *Tschompskia* ASCHERSON & GRAEBNER
1906 ***Diandrolyra*** STAPF
1906 *Scirpobambos* KUNTZE EX PILGER
1908 ***Mniochloa*** A. CHASE
1908 ***Oreiostachys*** GAMBLE

1910

1910 ***Houzeaubambus*** MATTEI
1912 *Shibataea* MAKINO
1914 ***Buergersiochloa*** PILGER
1914 ***Chimonobambusa*** MAKINO

1920

1922 ***Neohouzeaua*** A. CAMUS
1924 ***Hickelia*** A. CAMUS
1924 ***Perrierbambus*** A. CAMUS
1924 ***Pseudocoix*** A. CAMUS
1925 ***Hitchcockella*** A. CAMUS
1925 ***Indocalamus*** NAKAI
1925 ***Pleioblastus*** NAKAI
1925 ***Pseudosasa*** MAKINO EX NAKAI
1925 ***Semiarundinaria*** MAKINO EX NAKAI
1925 ***Sinobambusa*** MAKINO EX NAKAI
1929 ***Sasaella*** MAKINO
1929 ***Yadakeya*** MAKINO

1930

1931 ***Sasamorpha*** NAKAI
1931 *Sinoarundinaria* OHWI
1932 ***Klemachloa*** R. N. PARKER
1933 ***Brasilocalamus*** NAKAI
1933 ***Dendrochloa*** C. E. PARKINSON
1933 ***Leleba*** RUMPHIUS EX NAKAI
1933 ***Shibataea*** MAKINO EX NAKAI
1933 ***Tetragonocalamus*** NAKAI
1935 ***Sinarundinaria*** NAKAI
1936 ***Ekmanochloa*** HITCHCOCK

1940

1940 ***Brachystachyum*** KENG
1940 ***Indosasa*** MCCLURE
1940 ***Lingnania*** MCCLURE
1940 ***Neosasamorpha*** TATEWAKI
1940 ***Nipponobambusa*** MUROI
1940 ***Oreocalamus*** KENG
1940 ***Sinocalamus*** MCCLURE
1942 ***Cryptochloa*** SWALLEN
1942 ***Elytrostachys*** MCCLURE
1942 ***Nipponocalamus*** NAKAI
1947 ***Decaryochloa*** A. CAMUS
1948 *Neobambus* KENG EX P. C. KENG
1948 ***Raddiella*** SWALLEN

1950

1950 ***Froesiochloa*** G. A. BLACK
1951 ***Myriocladus*** SWALLEN
1956 ***Racemobambos*** HOLTTUM
1956 ***Reitzia*** SWALLEN
1957 ***Yushania*** P. C. KENG

1960

1961 ***Matudacalamus*** F. MAEKAWA
1963 *Moosoobamboo* MAKINO EX MUROI
1964 *Bulbulus* SWALLEN
1964 ***Piresia*** SWALLEN
1967 ***Apoclada*** MCCLURE
1969 *Moya* ACOSTA-SOLÍS

1970

1973 ***Atractantha*** MCCLURE
1973 ***Colanthelia*** MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH
1973 ***Maclurolyra*** C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
1973 ***Rhipidocladum*** MCCLURE
1973 ***Swallenochloa*** MCCLURE
1975 ***Rehia*** FIJTEN
1979 ***Arberella*** SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN
1979 ***Chimonocalamus*** HSUEH & YI
1979 ***Hibanobambusa*** MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA
1979 x *Hibanobambusa* MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA

1980

1980 ***Otatea*** (MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM
1980 *Qiongzhuea* HSUEH & YI
1981 ***Actinocladum*** MCCLURE EX SODERSTROM
1981 ***Ampelocalamus*** S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG
1981 ***Leptocanna*** CHIA & H. L. FUNG
1981 ***Sucrea*** SODERSTROM
1982 ***Acidosasa*** C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG
1982 ***Bashania*** P. C. KENG & YI
1982 ***Burmabambus*** P. C. KENG
1982 ***Butania*** P. C. KENG
1982 ***Ferrocalamus*** HSUEH & P. C. KENG
1982 ***Gelidocalamus*** WEN
1982 ***Oligostachyum*** Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
1982 ***Olmeca*** SODERSTROM
1982 *Omeiocalamus* P. C. KENG
1983 ***Dendrocalamopsis*** (CHIA & H. L. FUNG) P. C. KENG
1983 ***Drepanostachyum*** P. C. KENG
1983 ***Himalayacalamus*** P. C. KENG
1983 ***Neomicrocalamus*** P. C. KENG
1983 ***Neosinocalamus*** P. C. KENG
1984 ***Clavinodum*** WEN
1984 *Oedogocalamus* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX WEN

1984 *Oedogonatus* Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX WEN
1985 *Aimeea* RIFAT
1987 ***Criciuma*** SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
1987 ***Eremocaulon*** SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
1988 ***Alvimia*** C. E. CALDERÓN EX SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO
1988 ***Davidsea*** SODERSTROM & ELLIS
1988 ***Metasasa*** W. T. LIN
1988 ***Monocladus*** CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG
1988 ***Pseudoxytenanthera*** SODERSTROM & ELLIS
1989 ***Parodiolyra*** SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
1989 ***Patellocalamus*** W. T. LIN
1989 *Pseudotenanthera* R. B. MAJUMDAR
1989 ***Sellulocalamus*** W. T. LIN
1989 ***Sphaerobambos*** S. DRANSFIELD

1990

1990 ***Vietnamosasa*** NGUYEN
1991 ***Polyanthus*** C. H. HU
1991 ***Pseudobambusa*** NGUYEN
1991 ***Vietnamocalamus*** NGUYEN
1992 ***Menstruocalamus*** YI
1992 *Yuezhuea* YI
1993 ***Agnesia*** ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ
1993 ***Holttumochloa*** K. M. WONG
1993 ***Kinabaluchloa*** K. M. WONG
1993 ***Maclurochloa*** K. M. WONG
1993 ***Piresiella*** JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE
1993 ***Soejatmia*** K. M. WONG
1994 ***Borinda*** STAPLETON
1994 ***Monospatha*** W. T. LIN
1995 ***Gaoligongshania*** D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA
1995 **x *Phyllosasa*** DEMOLY
1995 **x *Sasinaria*** DEMOLY
1996 ***Qiongzhuea*** (WEN & OHRNBERGER) HSUEH & YI
1996 ***Temburongia*** S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG

TRIBE BAMBUSEAE

SUBTRIBE ARUNDINARIINAE

comprising:

ACIDOSASA
ARUNDINARIA
BASHANIA
FERROCALAMUS
GAOLIGONGSHANIA
GELIDOCALAMUS
INDOCALAMUS
MENSTRUOCALAMUS
METASASA
OLIGOSTACHYUM (CLAVINODUM)
PLEIOBLASTUS (NIPPONOCALAMUS)
POLYANTHUS
PSEUDOSASA
SASA (NEOSASAMORPHA, SASAMORPHA)
SASAELLA (NIPPONOBAMBUSA, ×SASINARIA)
VIETNAMOCALAMUS

from North America, concentrated in East Asia,
and sporadically from northern South-East Asia

Acidosasa C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1979 (no. 1-2), 1979: 142, pl. I, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 37.2); type: *Acidosasa chinensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Bamb. Res. 1, 1981: 31, fig. 1, invalid
  Acidosasa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1, 1982: 165; type: *Acidosasa chinensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex P.C. Keng; D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 105-107
  Sinobambusa sect. *Giganteae* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 57; type: *Sinobambusa gigantea* Wen
- Selected references: C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29 (6), 1991: 517-524; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 197-198
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Suanzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning sour bamboo genus.
- Etymology: The generic name is composed of the Latin adjective "acidus" (sour) and the Japanese word "sasa", the latter was formerly used to name a genus. *Acidosasa* alludes to the sour taste of young shoots (which are usually preserved as vegetable by local people), and to the plants' similarity with the genus *Sasa*.
- Number of species known: 22.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Jiangxi, Hunan, Guangxi, Sichuan, Yunnan; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Acidosasa bilamina W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

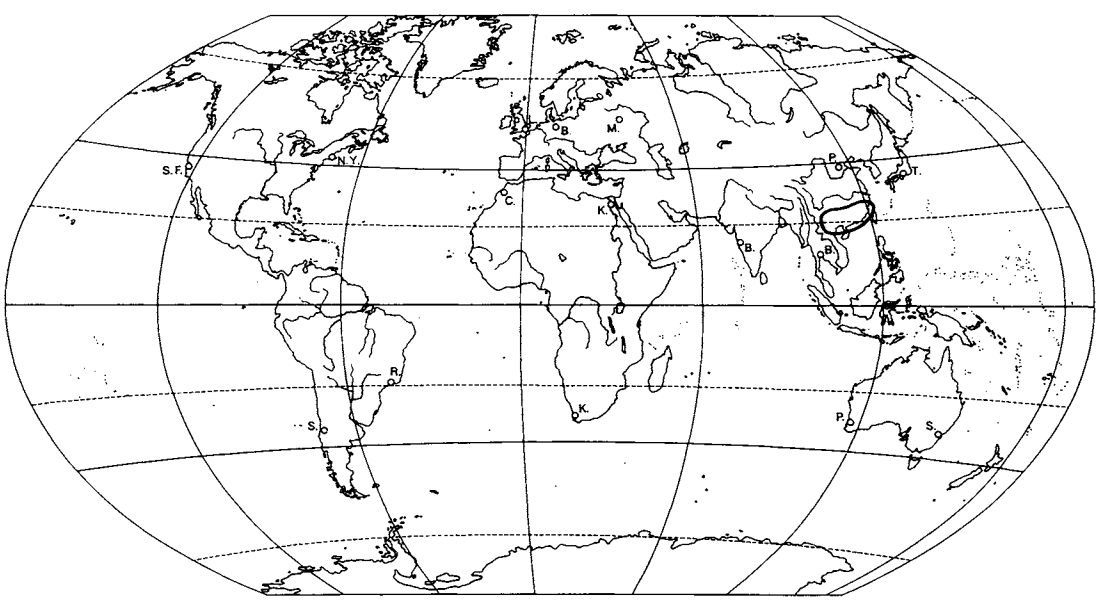
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa bilamina W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 113, fig. 5; type: Guangdong, 27 XI 1992, Wu Zhimin 86103 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Acidosasa breviclavata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa breviclavata W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. 27, 1986: 27, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, M.Y. Xiao 1905 (SCAC)
- Common names: Xiaoye Suanzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fengkai Xian (= Jiangkou).

Acidosasa brilletii (A. CAMUS) C. S. CHAO & RENVOIZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria brilletii A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 74, 1927 [1928]: 620; type: Tonkin, Yen-lap, Brillet 90 (P)
  Acidosasa brilletii (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 351



Map 2: Distribution of *Acidosasa*

- Common names: Tre trung (Vietnamese, local name), meaning average male bamboo; Tre tiên (Vietnamese, local name), meaning small male bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 2.5 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part (Tonkin): Yên-lâp. Frequently distributed in the south-eastern region from Quang-yen to the Chinese border.

Acidosasa chienouensis (WEN) C. S. CHAO & WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa chienouensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 67, fig. 19; type: Chang P.S. & Hua S.C. FJ.81607 (ZJFI)
  Acidosasa chienouensis (Wen) C.S. Chao & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 31, "chinouensis"
- Spelling variants: *Acidosasa chinouensis* (typographical error).
- Common names: Jian'ou Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Jian'ou sour bamboo.
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 520), *Acidosasa glauca* is considered conspecific with *A. chienouensis*.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "chienouensis", refers to the county, Jian'ou (Chien-ou, in Wade-Giles transcription), where the species was discovered.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Jian'ou Xian.

Acidosasa chinensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO EX P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa chinensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1-2, 1979: 143, pl. I, invalid (two types cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1, 37.3); type: Guangdong, Liang Kui 69503, fl. (NJFU); Zhu Zhengde & Wang Zheng 7924, veg. (NJFU) (syntypes)
  Acidosasa chinensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1, 1982: 165; type: Guangdong, Yangchun Xian, Liang Kui 69503, fl. (NJFU) [same designated as holotype by C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1991: 29]; D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 106
- Selected references: C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Bamb. Res. 1, 1981: 31, fig. 1; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 70, 71.
- Common names: Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning sour bamboo.
- Features: 8 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yangchun Xian: Hewei Shan, at 700 m altitude.

Acidosasa dayongensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa dayongensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 6 (4), 1986: 25, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 85404 (SCFS)
- Common names: Dayong Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Dayong sour bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 11 m / (2) 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dayong Xian, 500 - 850 m altitude, in evergreen broad-leaved forest.

Acidosasa edulis (WEN) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa edulis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 30, fig. 6; type: Fujian, Hua S.C. & Xue G.S. F83610 (ZJFI)
  Acidosasa edulis (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 31
- Common names: Huangtianzhu (Chinese), "huang", yellow, "tian", sweet.
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Fuzhou Shi; Minqing Xian; Huaxi Qi. Jiangxi: Wugong Shan.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.

Acidosasa fujianensis C. S. CHAO & H. Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa fujianensis C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou in J. Nanjing Inst. Forestry, 1984: 88, fig. 1; type: Zou Huiyu 0352 (NJFU)
- Common names: Fujian Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Fujian sour bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 524), *Acidosasa fujianensis* is considered conspecific with *A. longiligula*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Nanping Shi, at 900 m altitude; Lushi, at 830 m altitude.

Acidosasa gigantea (WEN) Q. Z. XIE & W. Y. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa gigantea Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 57, fig. 10; type: Zhejiang, Wen 80556 (ZJFI)
  Indosasa gigantea (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 22
  Acidosasa gigantea (Wen) Q.Z. Xie & W.Y. Zhang in Bull. Bot. Res. 13 (1), 1993: 74, "gegantea"
- Spelling variants: *Acidosasa gegantea* (typographical error); *Sinobambusa giganteus* (orthographical error).
- Features: 17 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingchuan; along streams in hilly areas. Fujian: Jian-ou Xian; Zhejiang: Longquan Xian.
- Uses: Culms straight, used as timber; planted also as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995. Frost resistance: tolerates light frost.

Acidosasa glauca B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa glauca B.M. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (1), 1984: 85, fig. 1; type: Yang Baomin 06431 (HUTC)
- Common names: Fensuanzhu (Chinese), meaning powdered sour bamboo; (fen: powder, white).
- Features: 7 - 13 m / 4 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 520), *Acidosasa glauca* is considered conspecific with *A. chienouensis*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jianghua Yaozu Zhizixian (= Shuikou): Xiaolugui at 600 m altitude.

Acidosasa gracilis W. T. LIN & X. B. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa gracilis W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 149, fig. 4; type: Ye Xiangbin (SCAC)
- Common names: Xiaosuanzhu (Chinese), meaning small sour bamboo.
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinhui: Gudou Shan, at 300 m altitude.

Acidosasa guangxiensis Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa guangxiensis Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang ap. Q.H. Dai in Bamb. Res. 28, 1986: 64, fig. 1, with Latin descr., invalid (two types cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1, 37.3); **holotype** (selected here): Guangxi, Nanning, 18 May 1983, Dai Qihui & Huang Caifen 8303 (fl.) (Guangxi For. Inst., GXFI)
- Common names: Guangxi Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Guangxi sour bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Acidosasa heterolodicula (W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG) W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum heterolodiculum W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng ap. W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 16, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36529 (SCAC)
  Acidosasa heterolodicula (W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng) W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 352
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Acidosasa lentiginosa W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa lentiginosa W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 37, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36844 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Xinyi, Dawuling.

Acidosasa lingchuanensis (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) Q. Z. XIE & X. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa lingchuanensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 69; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78001 (NJFU)
  Acidosasa lingchuanensis (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Q.Z. Xie & X.Y. Chen in Bull. Bot. Res. 13 (1), 1993: 74, fig. 1-2
- Features: 4 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingchuan; along streams in hilly areas.
- Uses: Culms used for fencing; shoots edible.

Acidosasa longiligula (WEN) C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa longiligula Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 68, fig. 20, "longoligula"; type: Synthet. Investig. Team, Fujian, 2331 (SHNM)
  Acidosasa longiligula (Wen) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29 (6), 1991: 29, fig. 5; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 568, pl. 172 fig. 6-7
- Spelling variants: *Indosasa longoligula*
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1991: 524), *Acidosasa fujianensis* is considered conspecific with *A. longiligula*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Anxi.

Acidosasa longiligula* var. *amara (WEN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa longiligula var. *amara* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 70; type: Wen T.H. & Cheng P.S. 81525 (ZJU)
  Acidosasa longiligula var. *amara* (Wen) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
- Distinctive characters: Shoots bitter; culm sheaths densely long-pilose below; foliage leaf blades smaller.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Anxi.

Acidosasa macula W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa macula W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 36, fig. 6; type: Guangdong, 27 June 1989, Wu Zhimin 55968 (hototype, SCAC)
- Features: 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Shixing, Chebaling.

Acidosasa notata (Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE) S. S. YOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria concava C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 21, 1984 [= 1984 (3)]: 90, fig. 2; type: Zou Hui-yu 0432 (NJFU)
  Pseudosasa notata Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1981 (1), 1981: 97, fig. 4; type: Fujian, Wang Zhengping & Ye Guanghan 74121 (NJU)
  Arundinaria notata (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Q.H. Dai, 198.?; cf. Q.H. Dai, 1987: 37
  Arundinaria notata (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) H.Y. Zou, Shaowu Bamb., 1989: 98, invalid?; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 11
  Acidosasa notata (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) S.S. You in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 11
- Features: 3.5 - 5 m / 1.6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to S.S. You, 1993: 11, *Acidosasa fujianensis* and *A. longiligula* are considered conspecific with *A. notata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Jiangxi.

Acidosasa paucifolia W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa paucifolia W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 352, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Xiao Mianyun 54488 (CANT)
- Features: 1.2 - 2 m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yingde, Lianjiangkou.

Acidosasa purpurea (HSUEH & YI) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa hirtiflora Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1981 (no. 1), 1981: 98, fig. 5, invalid (genus not validly publ., ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Guangxi, Longlin Xian, Wei Zhanye 00027 (IBG)
  Acidosasa hirtiflora Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29, 1991: 524, nom. illeg. (ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: Guangxi, Longlin Xian, Wei Zhanye 00027 (IBG)
  Indosasa purpurea Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 94, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Maguang Xian, Yi Tongpei 77333 (SCFS)
  Acidosasa purpurea (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 22 (3), 1986: 415; P.C. Keng in J. Wuhan Bot. Res. 4 (4), 1986: 335; D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 106
- Common names: Maguan Suanzhu (Chinese), meaning Maguan sour bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 2 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 1,100 - 1,650 m altitude; Guangxi: Longlin Gezu Zizhixian, at 800 m altitude.

Acidosasa venusta (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE EX C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU

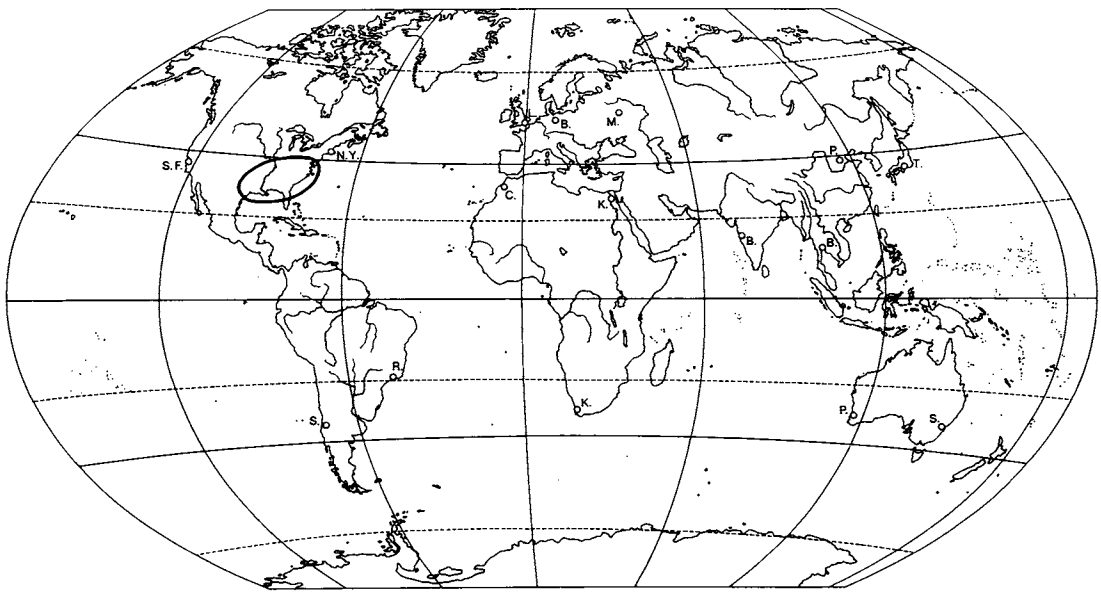
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria venusta McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 55; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou (introduced from Hua Xian), H. Fung 21002 (US)
  Acidosasa venusta (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 99, invalid (genus not validly publ., ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1)
  Acidosasa venusta (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29, 1991: 524
- Common names: Nizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.4 m / 0.85 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Hua Xian.

Acidosasa xiushanensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Acidosasa xiushanensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 49, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 91432 (SCFS)
- Common names: Ganzizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Xiushan Xian, at 270 m altitude.

Arundinaria MICHAUX

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Amer., 1, 1803: 73; type: *Arundinaria macrosperma* Michaux, now *Arundinaria gigantea* (Walter) Muhlenberg; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21
  Arundinaria sect. *Euarundinaria* Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 770, "A. Euarundinaria", invalid
  Arundinaria sect. *Euarundinariae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 217, invalid
  Ludolfia Willdenow in Mag. Neuest. Entdeck. Naturk. 2, 1808: 320, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, type based on *Arundinaria* Michaux, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); not Adanson, 1763
  Macronax Rafinesque Schmaltz in Med. Repos. 11, 1808: 353, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, type based on *Arundinaria* Michaux, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1)
  Miegia Persoon, Syn. Pl., 1, 1805: 101, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: *Miegia macrosperma* (Michaux) Persoon; not *Miegia* Necker, 1790; not Schreber, 1791
  Triglossum F. Fischer, Cat. Jard. Pl. Razoumoffsky, 1812: 6; type: *Triglossum bambusinum* F. Fischer
- Spelling variants: *Ludolphia*, *Ludolffia* (spelling variants for *Ludolfia*).
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21-40, fig. 7-18; P.C. Keng, 1987: 26, in key; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 1-6; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 1-23
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Notes: The genus *Arundinaria* has been treated here in its narrowest sense, as a monotypic genus (comprising the only species *Arundinaria gigantea* with three subspecies) confined to south-eastern North America. The author has chosen this concept, as a provisional one, to avoid nomenclatural changes. A treatment of *Arundinaria* in a broader sense, absorbing some of the many narrowly defined East Asian genera such as *Pleioblastus* and *Bashania*, seems to be more justifiable, as the delimitations between the genera concerned appear often insufficient. Currently, there exist, however, conflicting generic concepts even among East Asian botanists, and almost no revisions of the East Asian genera related to *Arundinaria* s.s. have been done. The taxonomy of their species, especially generic status, remains unsettled, and, consequently, their nomenclature is in a fluctuating state. Treating *Arundinaria* as a genus not extending to East Asia, its East Asian relatives require placing in one of the narrowly defined genera. Only a few species lack such a placing, for various reasons, and have therefore been listed in the following (incorrectly) under *Arundinaria*, with the binominal in usual alphabetical sequence. Names under *Arundinaria* printed in bold type are recognised, or provisionally recognised, to represent distinctive taxonomic entities (species) but



Map 3: Distribution of *Arundinaria* s.s.

all of them, with the only exception of *Arundinaria gigantea*, need to be transferred to other genera.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Arundinaria*, is derived from the Latin noun "arundo" (cane), which is the name of a non-bambusoid grass genus of similar habit, and the suffix "-aria" that signifies belonging to.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: continental USA: southern and southeastern part.

Arundinaria debilis THWAITES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria debilis Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 1864: 375; type: Thwaites C.P.I. (PDA, lectotype, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988).
  Indocalamus debilis (Thwaites) Alston in Trimen, Suppl. Fl. Ceylon, 1931: 342
  Sinarundinaria debilis (Thwaites) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 355
- Selected references: Senaratna, 1956: 30; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 3, fig. 1-3
- Features: 4.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms vine-like, scandent.
- Notes: Generic assignment in doubt; to be excluded from *Arundinaria* and *Indocalamus*.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: Central Province, at 1,500 - 2,500 m altitude, locally very common.

Arundinaria decalvata DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria decalvata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 170, "Arundinaria? decalvata"; type: Brazil, Sellow 1158
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An insufficiently described species.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: without precise locality.

Arundinaria diversifolia KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria diversifolia Kurz, ined., ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy. Plant introduced from Japan and cultivated in Bogor, Indonesia. Supposed to belong to *Phyllostachys nigra* or *Pleioblastus variegatus* by some botanists of the 19th century.

Arundinaria flabellata (FOURNIER EX HEMSLEY) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua flabellata Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 588; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 131, "Guadua? flabellata", descr.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 114; type: Liebmann 132 ["131"]
  Arundinaria flabellata (Fournier ex Hemsley) McClure in Phytologia 10 (2) 1964: 162
- Features: fl(-)

- Notes: An insufficiently described species, known only by non-flowering specimens (Liebmann 132 ["131"]); generic assignment in doubt; to be excluded from *Arundinaria*.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz: Mt. Orizaba, at 2,700 m altitude.

Arundinaria gigantea (WALTER) MUHLENBERG, sensu lato

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria macrosperma var. *arborescens* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, "a. arborescens"
  Bambusa arundinacea Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1830; not *Bambusa arundinacea* Willdenow, 1799
  Miegia arundinacea Torrey ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, as syn.
  Triglossum bambusinum F. Fischer, Cat. Jard. Pl. Razoumoffsky, 1812: 8
  Arundinaria bambusina (F. Fischer) Trinius, 1820: 97
  Arundinaria tecta var. *colorata* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 22; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 112, "δ.? colorata"
  Arundinaria tecta var. *decidua* C.D. Beadle in L.H. Bailey, Stand. Cycl. Hort., 1914: 446; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 196
  Arundinaria tecta var. *distachya* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 22; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 112, "γ. distachya"
  Arundo gigantea Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Walter s.n. (BM)
  Miegia gigantea Nuttall, 1818: 39
  Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Muhlenberg, 1813: 14
  Festuca grandiflora Lamarck, 1791: 191
  Bambusa hermanni hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 530, as syn.
  Arundinaria macrosperma Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Amer., 1, 1803: 74; type: A. Michaux s.n. (P, lectotype, cf. McClure, 1973: 28)
  Miegia macrosperma (Michaux) Persoon, Syn. Pl., 1, 1805: 102
  Ludolfia macrosperma (Michaux) Willdenow in Mag. Neuest. Entdeck. Naturk. 2, 1808: 320
  Nastus macrospermus Raspail, 1825: 442, 458,*
  Bambusa neumanni hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 530, as syn.
  Bambusa newmannii (spelling variant for *Bambusa neumanni* hort ex Mitford)
  Miegia pumila Nuttall, 1837: 149, nom. illeg.
  Arundinaria tecta var. *pumila* (Nuttall) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 22; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 112, "β. pumila"
  Arundinaria macrosperma var. *suffruticosa* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, "β. suffruticosus"
  Arundo tecta Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Maryland, McClure 22000 (US, neotype)
  Ludolfia tecta (? Walter) A. Dietrich, 1808: 14; A. Dietrich, 1833: 24
  Arundinaria tecta (Walter) Muhlenberg, 1813: 14
  Arundinaria macrosperma var. *tecta* Wood, Amer. Bot. Flor., 1871: 404, "β tecta"
  Arundinaria gigantea var. *tecta* (Walter) Lamson-Scribner in Kearney, 1893: 478, "gigantea tecta"
- Misapplied names:
  Remirea maritima (not Fusée-Aublet, 1775): Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 683, p.p.
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21-40, fig. 7-18
- Common names: (for the species in a broad sense): Southern Cane, Canebreak, Cane Reed.
- Features: 0.5 - 7.6 (9) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: continental USA: southern and southeastern part: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missisippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- Habitat: Forming extenisive colonies in moist woodlands and along streams and rivers, usually at low elevations (rarely up to 670 m altitude).
- Uses: Culms (large size) used for fishing rods, pipestems, baskets, mats, light scaffolding; shoots used as a potherb; plants for grazing by livestock.

Arundinaria gigantea* subsp. *gigantea

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundo gigantea Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Walter s.n. (BM)
  Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Muhlenberg, 1813: 14, sensu stricto
  Arundinaria gigantea subsp. *gigantea* [autonym]; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 24-26, fig. 7-11
- Common names: Giant Cane.
- Features: 7.6 (9) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Rhizomes without air canals; culm sheaths shorter than the corresponding internode, deciduous; foliage leaf blades pubescent on the abaxial surface, almost glabrous on the adaxial.

Arundinaria gigantea* subsp. *tecta (WALTER) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundo tecta Walter, Fl. Carol., 1788: 81; type: Maryland, McClure 22000 (US, neotype)
  Arundinaria gigantea subsp. *tecta* (Walter) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 25, 26, fig. 12-14
- Common names: Switchcane, Smallcane.
- Features: 0.5 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Rhizomes with continuous air canals; culms sheaths longer than the corresponding internode, not deciduous; foliage leaf blades densely pubescent on both surfaces.

Arundinaria gigantea* subsp. *macrosperma (MICHAUX) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria macrosperma* Michaux, Fl. Bor.-Amer., 1, 1803: 74; type: A. Michaux s.n. (P, lectotype, cf. McClure, 1973: 28)
  Arundinaria gigantea subsp. *macrosperma* (Michaux) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 25, 28
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Characters of the other subspecies appear in diverse recombinations of either identical or intermediate expressions.

Arundinaria hirtivaginata W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria hirtivaginata* W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 354, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, Dongfang, Yu Baoping 103137 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Perhaps a species of *Pseudosasa* or *Indocalamus*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Dongfang Xian.

Arundinaria hispida (W.) KUNTZE var. *glabrivaginata* KUNTZE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria hispida* (W.) Kuntze var. *glabrivaginata* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341, cum descr. Lat.; type: none cited (NY?)
- Notes: The binominal, *Arundinaria hispida* (W.) O. Kuntze, 1891, is an illegitimate name, as it is a later homonym of *Arundinaria hispida* Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 335. Neither the place of publication of *Arundinaria hispida* O. Kuntze, nor of its basionym "W." [Willdenow?] were cited by Willdenow, and have not been detected so far.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso ("Mattogrosso").

Arundinaria insignis HORT. EX HILLIER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria insignis* hort. ex Hillier, Man. Trees Shrubs, ed. 5, 1981: 533, invalid
- Features: "A tall species, with dark green 4.5 to 6 m canes wreathed in whorls of soft green leaves; a rather tender species." (ex Hillier).
- Distribution: In cultivation in southern England at Hillier's Nurseries. "A bamboo of puzzling origin, said to have been introduced from the Himalaya." (ex Hillier).

Arundinaria japonica var. *minor* TEIJSMANN & BINNENDIJK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria japonica* var. *minor* Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy. Plant introduced from Japan and cultivated in Bogor, Indonesia.

Arundinaria muricata HORT. EX GENTIL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria muricata* hort. ex Gentil, Pl. Cult. Serres Jard. Bot. Brux., 1907: 26, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy, citation adopted from Kew Index.

Arundinaria nemorosa N. ROJAS ACOSTA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria nemorosa* N. Rojas Acosta, Cat. Hist. Nat. Corrientes, 1897: 188
- Notes: Publication not seen; citation adopted from Kew Index; no further references known. *Arundinaria nemorosa* is not mentioned in the inventory list on American species by McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973.
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Corrientes.

Arundinaria nepalensis HORT. EX BRENNECKE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria nepalensis* hort. ex Brennecke in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 1, 1980: 3, nom. nud.
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy, apparently referred to a plant introduced from Nepal and cultivated in the USA.

Arundinaria paraguayensis KUNTZE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria paraguayensis* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341; type: none cited (NY?)
  Sieglingia paraguayensis Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341, as syn.
- Features: fl(+). Similar to *Aulonemia aristulata* (according to Kuntze).
- Notes: A species validly published in the genus *Arundinaria* but still of doubtful status, certainly to be excluded from *Arundinaria*. *Arundinaria paraguayensis* Kuntze is not mentioned in the inventory list on American species by McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973.
- Distribution: PARAGUAY (northern part): Puerto Esperanza.

Arundinaria pseudohindsii C. S. CHAO & Q. H. DAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria pseudohindsii* C.S. Chao & Q.H. Dai in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 27, invalid (nom. nud.); C.S. Chao & Q.H. Dai in Bamb. Res. 1, 1981: 30, invalid (without Latin description or type)
- Common names: Guangxi Hedge Bamboo (Chinese).
- Notes: Probably a species of *Pleioblastus* but a valid publication of this taxon is not known.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, in cultivation only.

Arundinaria pubiannula W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria pubiannula* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 560, fig. 2.5-2.8; type: Guangdong, 27 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhi-jian 37000 (CANT)

- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Perhaps a species of *Pleioblastus*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Arundinaria purpurea H. & W. SIMON
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria purpurea* H. & W. Simon in Bambusblätter no. 1, 1984: 3, nom. nud.
- Common names: Roter Rundhalm (German).
- Notes: An invalid name of no nomenclatural relevancy, referred to a plant introduced from Japan and cultivated in Germany.

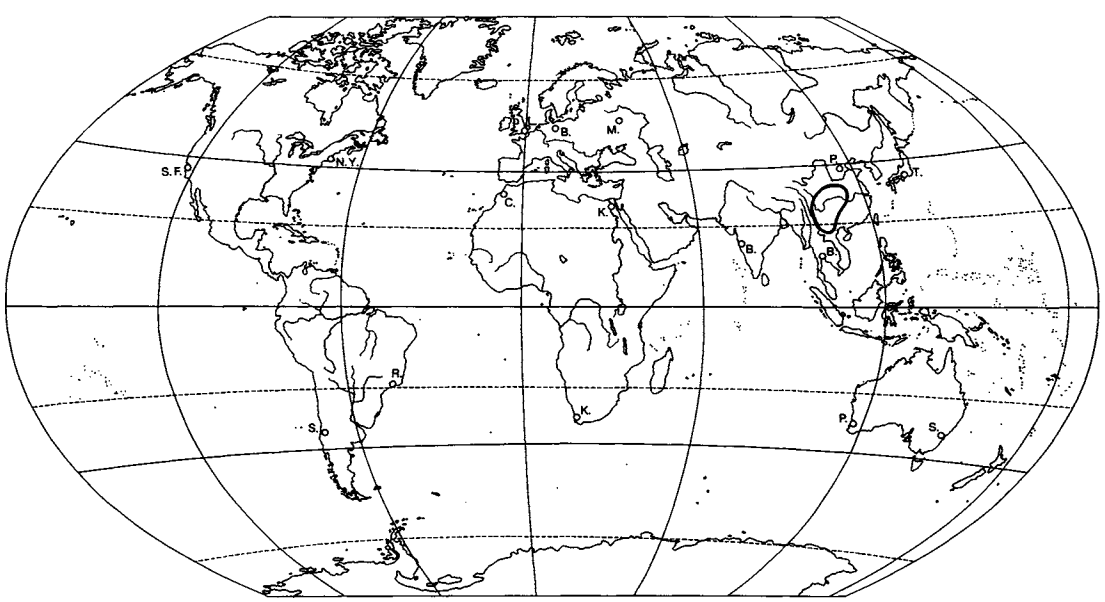
Arundinaria quadrangula W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria quadrangula* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 559, fig. 2.1-2.4; type: Guangdong, 26 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhi-jian 37004 (CANT)
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Perhaps a species of *Pleioblastus*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Arundinaria rovellii HOUZEAU DE LEHAIE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria rovellii* Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb., 1906: 113; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 52, pl. 12 fig. C; P.H. Ho, Câyco Viêtnam (Ill. Fl. Vietnam), 3, 2, 1993: 744, fig. 9199
- Notes: Original publication not seen; the name apparently refers to an insufficiently described species from Vietnam.

Arundinaria scandens SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria scandens* Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 20, fig. 13-14; type: Sri Lanka, Sep. 1881, Beddome s.n. (PDA)
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+), culms scandent.
- Notes: This species does not belong to *Arundinaria* s.l.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: only known from Mt. Pidurutalagala, from 2,100 m to the summit (2,524 m), in shrubby vegetation.

Bashania P. C. KENG & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bashania* P.C. Keng & Yi in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1982 (3), 1982: 9, 17, 171; type: *Bashania fargesii* (Camus) P.C. Keng & Yi
  Omeiocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982, nom. nud.; type: *Omeiocalamus fangianus* (A. Camus) P.C. Keng, ined.
- Selected references: Yi, 1985: 17; T.S. Ying & al., Endemic Gen. Seed Pl. China, 1993: 764-766, fig. 230, map 230.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Number of species known: 6.
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Ninxia Huizu.
- Habitat: In broad-leaved and conifer forests, sometimes in pure stands.



Map 4: Distribution of *Bashania*

Bashania auctiaurita YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bashania auctiaurita Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 6 (4), 1986: 27, fig. 2; type: Hunan, 15. Nov. 1985, T.P. Yi 85403 (SCFS)
- Spelling variants: *Bashania acutiaurita* (typographical error).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dayong Xian: Zhangjiajie, at 580 m altitude.

Bashania faberi (RENDLE) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria faberi Rendle in J. Linn. Soc., Bot., 36, 1904: 435; type: Sichuan, Faber 1119 (K)
  Sinarundinaria faberi (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Bashania faberi (Rendle) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 52
  Arundinaria fangiana A. Camus in J. Arnold Arbor. 11, 1930: 192; type: Sichuan, Mt. Omei, alt. 3,000 - 3,300 m, 15 Aug. 1920, W.P. Fang 3002 (P)
  Arundinaria racemosa subsp. *fangiana* A. Camus, ined.; cf. A. Camus in J. Arnold Arbor. 11, 1930: 192
  Sinarundinaria fangiana (A. Camus) Keng ex P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Gelidocalamus fangianus (A. Camus) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 20
  Omeiocalamus fangianus (A. Camus) P.C. Keng, ined.; cf. P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 20
  Bashania fangiana (A. Camus) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 213, fig.
- Spelling variants: *Sinarundinaria fengiana* (typographical error).
- Features: 0.5 (0.3) m - 1 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.
- Habitat: In subalpine forests at 2,600 (2,100) - 3,400 (3,800) m altitude; plants reported to tolerate -20°C.
- Uses: Food source for the Giant Panda.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Plants under the name "fangiana" in cultivation, rare.

Bashania fansipanensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bashania fansipanensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 876; type: Thai Van Trung, 6 XI 1963 (HNF)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Hoang Lien Son: Shapa, Mt. Fansipan, in mountain forest at 2,600 m altitude.

Bashania fargesii (CAMUS) P. C. KENG & YI

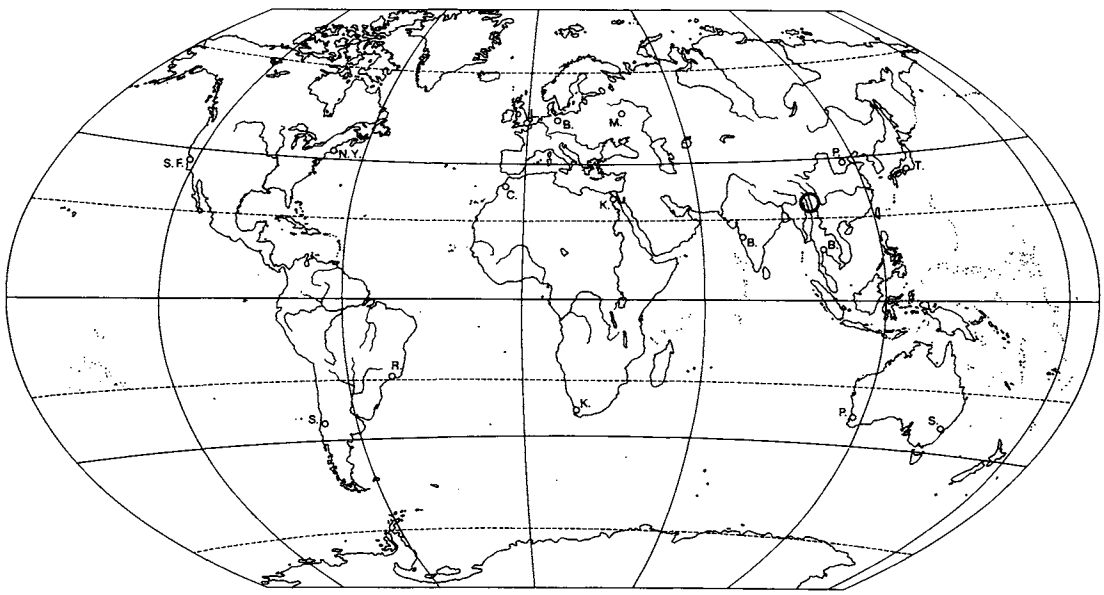
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria dumetosa Rendle in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 2, 1914: 63; type: Hubei, Wilson 30
  Indocalamus dumetosus (Rendle) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148
  Arundinaria fargesii Camus in Lecomte, Not. Syst. 2, 1912: 244; type: Sichuan, Farges s.n.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 47, pl. 4 fig. A
  Indocalamus fargesii (Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148
  Bashania fargesii (Camus) P.C. Keng & Yi ap. P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 171; P.C. Keng & Yi in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1982 (3), 1982: 725, fig. 1
  Arundinaria fargesii var. *grandifolia* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 198; type: Sichuan, Farges s.n.
  Indocalamus scariosus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 27; type: Shaanxi, 6 June 1933, H.W. Kung 2700 ex Inst. Bot. Nat. Acad. Peiping, LU 110129 (LU)
- Features: 5 - 8 (13) m / 2 - 4 (6.4) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: in mountain forests of the north-eastern border of the Sichuan Basin: Shaanxi (southern central part; Qingling Mountains); Hubei (western part) at 1,600 - 2,500 m altitude; Sichuan (north-eastern part); Gansu, at 800 - 1,600 m altitude; Henan (western part).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C (with minor damage to leaves).

Bashania qingchengshanensis P. C. KENG & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bashania qingchengshanensis P.C. Keng & Yi, 1982: 172, invalid (without Latin descr. or type)
  Bashania qingchengshanensis P.C. Keng & Yi in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1982 (3), 1982: 725, fig. 2; type: Yi Tong-pei 80037 (SCFS)
  Arundinaria qingchengshanensis J.J.N. Campbell & Z.S. Qin, 1983 [1985]: 15, "quingchensh.", nom. nud.
- Spelling variants: *Bashania qingchenshanensis* (typographical error); *Bashania quingchengshanensis* (orthographical error).
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.3 - 0.7 (1.0) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qionglai Xian, at 800 - 1,100 m altitude; Guan Xian, in Qingcheng mountain, at 1,150 m altitude.

Bashania spanostachya YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bashania spanostachya Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 11 (1), 1989: 35, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 87249 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 3.5 m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huli Xian: Beimu Shan at 3,200 - 3,900 m altitude.



Map 5: Distribution of *Ferrocalamus*

Ferrocalamus HSUEH & P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ferrocalamus* Hsueh & P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 137; type: *Ferrocalamus strictus* Hsueh & P.C. Keng
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Tiezhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan.

Ferrocalamus rimosivaginus WEN

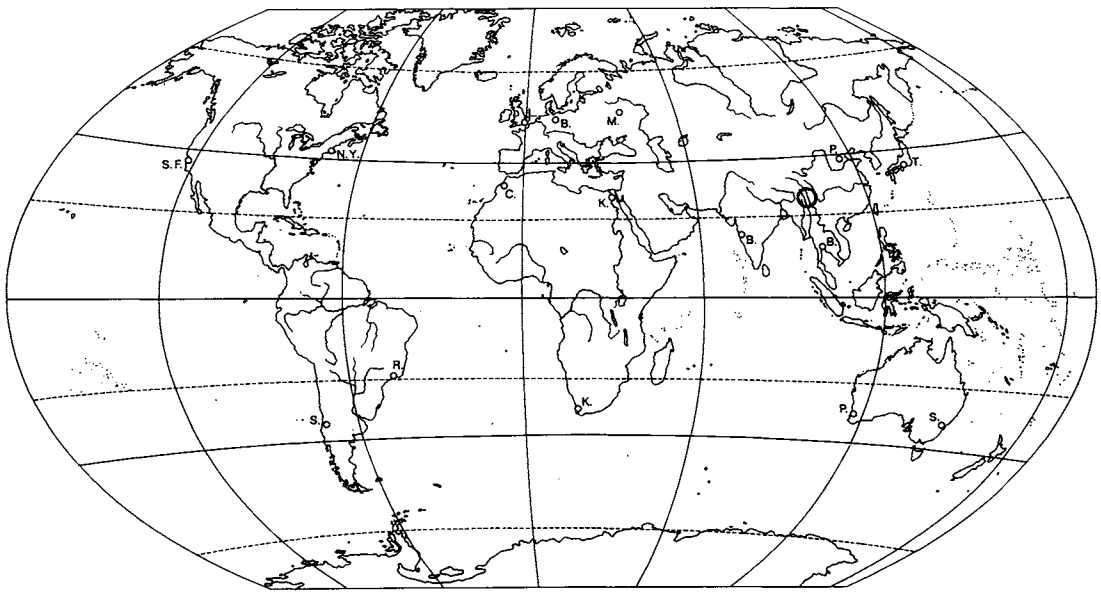
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ferrocalamus rimosivaginus* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 26, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Jinping, Chen G. K 01 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Lietuo Tiezhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Ferrocalamus strictus* by D.Z. Li (in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 42).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian.

Ferrocalamus strictus HSUEH & P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ferrocalamus strictus* Hsueh & P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 137, 136, fig.; type: Yunnan, Jinping Xian, Hsueh 1088 (YF); D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 21, fig.; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 227
- Common names: Tiezhu (Chinese); Arrow Bamboo, Iron Bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 (10) m / 2 - 3.5 (5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude. Frost resistance: tender.
- Uses: Leaves used as roofing material, culms as arrow-shaft.

Gaoligongshania D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gaoligongshania* D.Z. Li & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 33 (6), 1995: 598; type: *Gaoligongshania megalothyrsa* (Handel-Mazzetti) D.Z. Li & al.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Gongshanzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning Gongshan [shan = mountain] bamboo genus, referring to the Gongshan region of northwestern Yunnan (near to Burmese border) where the type species occurs.
- Etymology: The generic name refers to the Gaoligong Mountain Range along the border between China and Burma.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan.



Map 6: Distribution of *Gaoligongshania*

Gaoligongshania megalothyrsa (HANDEL-MAZZETTI) D. Z. LI, HSUEH & N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Monocladus macrophyllus Hsueh & C.M. Hui, Fl. Dulongjiang Region, 1993: 366, nom. nud.; C.M. Hui in Bamb. Res. 1993 (2), 1993: 41, invalid
  Arundinaria megalothyrsa Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1270; type: Handel-Mazzetti 9343
  Yushania megalothyrsa (Handel-Mazzetti) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 34, "Yusharia"; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Yushania, 1989: 34
  Indocalamus megalothyrsus (Handel-Mazzetti) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 44, "megalothyrsa"
  Monocladus megalothyrsus (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 54, "Monocaladus"
  Gaoligongshania megalothyrsa (Handel-Mazzetti) D.Z. Li & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 33 (6), 1995: 600, fig. 1, "megathyrsa"
- Spelling variants: *Arundinaria megalochyrsa*; *Indocalamus megalochyrsus* (typographical error); *Indocalamus megalothyrsa* (orthographical error), *Gaoligongshania megathyrsa*.
- Common names: Gongshanzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-western part), at 1,300 - 2,600 m altitude.

Gelidocalamus WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gelidocalamus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 21; type: *Gelidocalamus stellatus* Wen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Jingang Hanzhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 12.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guizhou, Guangxi, Hunan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Taiwan; in mountainous regions.

Gelidocalamus albopubescens W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gelidocalamus albopubescens W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 561, fig. 3: 1-2; type: Feng Zhi-jian 37002 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Gelidocalamus annulatus WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gelidocalamus annulatus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 27, fig. 3; type: Guizhou, Chou W.W. Cs 82525 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Chishui.

Gelidocalamus kunishii (HAYATA) P. C. KENG & WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria kunishii Hayata, 1916: 136,*
  Pleioblastus kunishii (Hayata) Ohki, 1928: 581
  Pseudosasa kunishii (Hayata) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1389
  Sinobambusa kunishii (Hayata) Nakai, 1932: 77
  Sinarundinaria kunishii (Hayata) Kanehira & Hatusima in Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Formosa 29, 1939: 23
  Gelidocalamus kunishii (Hayata) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1983: 20
  Pseudosasa taiwanensis Masamune & Mori, 1940: 239; cf. H.L. Li, 1963: 912
- Common names: Taiwan-yadake (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: northern and central parts, at 300 - 1,200 m altitude.
- Uses: For making pipes and fences.

Gelidocalamus latifolius Q. H. DAI & T. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gelidocalamus latifolius Q.H. Dai & T. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 53, fig. 1, "latiflolius"; type: Dai Qi-hui 8322 (GXFI)
- Features: 1 - 3 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongsui.

Gelidocalamus longiinternodus WEN & S. C. CHEN

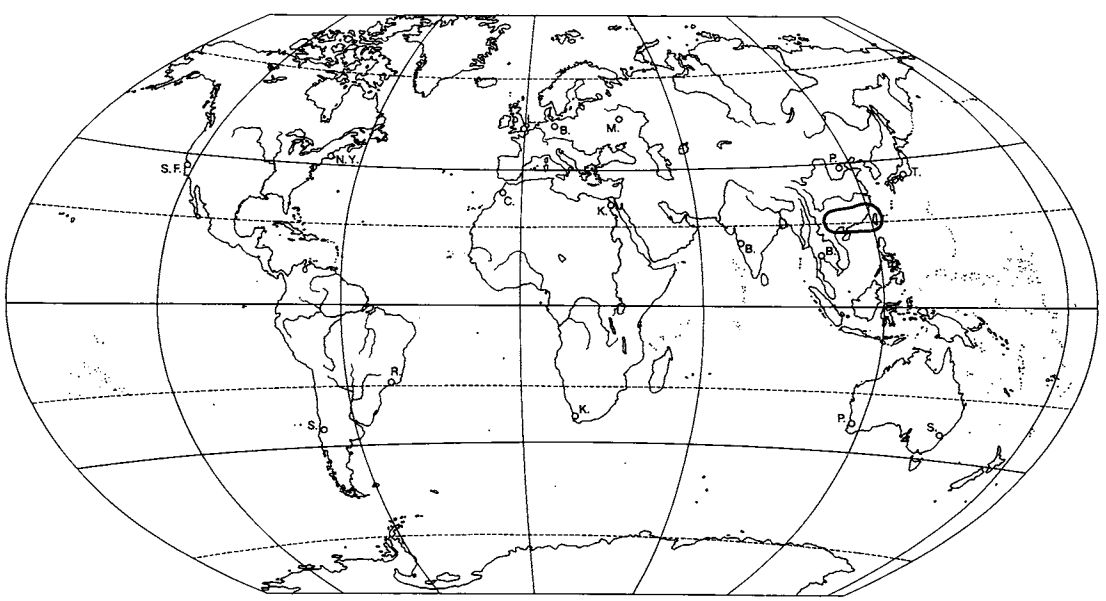
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gelidocalamus longiinternodus Wen & S.C. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 24, fig. 6; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx 84517 (ZJFI)
- Features: 5 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jingnan Xian.

Gelidocalamus monophyllus (YI & B. M. YANG) B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania monophylla Yi & B.M. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 50, fig. 18; type: Hunan, Yang Bao-min 06325 (SCFS)
  Gelidocalamus monophyllus (Yi & B.M. Yang) B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 12 (4), 1989: 338
- Features: 0.5 - 2 m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Ningyuan Xian, at 1,250 m altitude.

Gelidocalamus multifolius B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gelidocalamus multifolius B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 9 (3), 1986: 4, fig. 3
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan.



Map 7: Distribution of *Gelidocalamus*

Gelidocalamus rutilans WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gelidocalamus rutilans* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 66, fig. 18; type: Zhejiang, Chan Y.F. 80608 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Jianshan. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Gelidocalamus solidus C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gelidocalamus solidus* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 1984 (2), 1984: 75, fig. 2; type: Chu Cheng-de & Wang Zheng 7913 (NJFU)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui.

Gelidocalamus stellatus WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gelidocalamus stellatus* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 22, fig. 1; type: Jiangxi, Lu P.F., Wang H.L., & al. 81189 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Jinggan Shan, Xinwu. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

Gelidocalamus subsolidus W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gelidocalamus subsolidus* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng ap. W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 18, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36531 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 0.8 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Gelidocalamus tessellatus WEN & J. Q. ZHANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gelidocalamus tessellatus* Wen & J.Q. Zhang ap. Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 24, fig. 2; type: Guizhou, Chang 78-24 (ZJFI); C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 1984 (2), 1984: 73-75, fig. 1, emend.
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

Gelidocalamus velutinus W. T. LIN & X. B. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gelidocalamus velutinus* W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 233, fig. 14; type: Tan Shu-hui 42078 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 2.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yunan.

Indocalamus NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Indocalamus* Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 148; type: *Indocalamus sinicus* (Hance) Nakai, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 203; C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 24; C.S. Chao & al. in Bamb. Res. vol. 1, 1981: 7; Y.L. Yang, 1987: 453-462; Y.L. Yang & H.R. Zhao in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (2), 1990: 282-290
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Ruozhu Shu (Chinese); Ohobayadake Zoku (Japanese).
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Latin words "indo", of India (in its ancient sense: extending from the East Indies to China), and "calamus" (Greek: kalamos) reed.
- Number of species known: 35.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guizhou, Hubei, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Hunan, Anhui, Jiangsu, Shaanxi, Gansu; JAPAN: Kyushu; VIETNAM: Tonkin; SRI LANKA: central part.

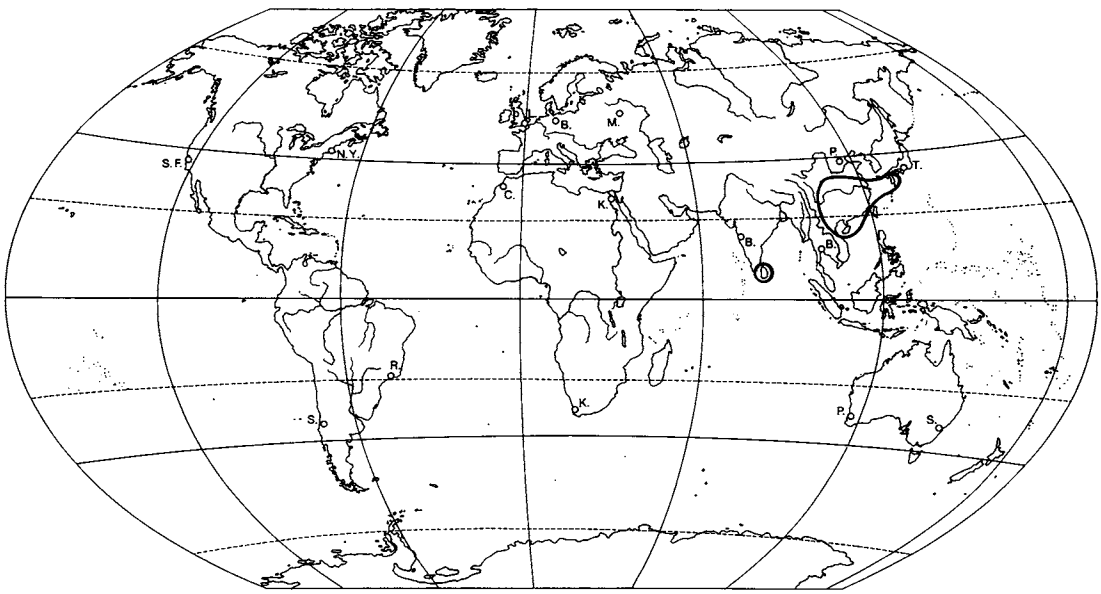
Indocalamus* sect. *Indocalamus
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus* sect. *Indocalamus* [autonym]; H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 462
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades not at all flexuous-wrinkled in a dry state.
- Distribution: Species growing in humid regions lower than 1,000 m altitude.

Indocalamus* sect. *Rugosi H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus* sect. *Rugosi* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 460; type: *Indocalamus nubigenus* (P.C. Keng) Yi
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades flexuous-wrinkled in a dry state.
- Distribution: Species growing in alpine regions above 1,000 m altitude.

Indocalamus auriculatus (H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG) Y. L. YANG & H. R. ZHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus hispidus* var. *auriculatus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 461; type: Yi Tongpei 75470 (NJU)
  Indocalamus auriculatus (H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang) Y.L. Yang & H.R. Zhao in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (2), 1990: 282
- Features: 0.5 - 2.5 m
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wanyuan, Batai Shan, at 1,400 - 2,400 m altitude; Yunlian, at 950 m altitude.

Indocalamus barbatus MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus barbatus* McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 32; type: Guangxi, C.Y. Wang 5060 (IBSC)
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Dayaoshan.

Indocalamus bashanensis (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa bashanensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 30,



Map 8: Distribution of *Indocalamus*

fig. 3; type: Shaanxi, Zhenba, Qiao Shiyi 65 (NJFU)
Indocalamus bashanensis (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 465

- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi: Tsingling-Bashan mountains; Gansu.
- Habitat: In mountainous regions on calcareous soil, at 600 - 1,200 m altitude, common. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Indocalamus chishuiensis Y. L. YANG & HSUEH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus chishuiensis* Y.L. Yang & Hsueh in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31 (1), 1993: 68, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Hsueh Chi-ju 8738 (NJU)
- Features: 1 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Chishui, Hushi, at 1,300 m altitude.

Indocalamus confertus C. H. HU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Indocalamus confertus* C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (1), 1996: 1, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Wushan, Yang Guanghui 57895, 1958-05-02 (FDU)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wushan, Tieloping, at 1,950 m altitude.

Indocalamus cordatus WEN & Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus cordatus* Wen & Y. Zou in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 18, fig. 3; type: Wen T.H. 90661 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.6 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Douchang.

Indocalamus dayongensis W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus dayongensis* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 3, fig. 2; type: Hunan, Dayong, Zhang Jiajie, 8 Sep. 1993, Linjie 31885 (CANT)
- Features: 1 m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dayong, at 1,400 m altitude.

Indocalamus decorus Q. H. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus decorus* Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (4), 1982: 494, fig. 1; type: Dai Qi-hui 81051 (GXFI)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.8 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of the Guangxi Institute of Forestry.

Indocalamus emeiensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus emeiensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 25, fig. 1; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1981: 7,*, "omeiensis"
- Spelling variants: *Indocalamus omeiensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao (spelling variant for *Indocalamus emeiensis*).
- Features: 1 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mt. Emei at 1,200 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -8°C.

Indocalamus floribundus (THWAITES) NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria floribunda* Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 1864: 375; type: Thwaites s.n., in 1853, C.P. 2624 (PDA) *Indocalamus floribundus* (Thwaites) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148 *Sinarundinaria floribunda* (Thwaites) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 356
- Selected references: Senaratna, 1956: 30; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 14, fig. 9-11
- Features: 2.5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: To be excluded from *Indocalamus*.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: mountains of the south-central part, at 1,500 - 1,900 m altitude.

Indocalamus guangdongensis H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus guangdongensis* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 462, fig. 2.1-4; type: Wang Zhengping 780025 (NJU)
- Features: 1.5 - 3.5 m / 0.9 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianshan, Futong, on slopes and in valleys. Guizhou: Meitan, Guanyin-dong.

Indocalamus guangdongensis* var. *mollis H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus guangdongensis* var. *mollis* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 462; type: Wang Zhengping 77018 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades beneath near the midrib densely pubescent in one row, veination square-tessellate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yangming Shan, on slopes and near to paths; Guangxi: Gongcheng, Donghua; Hubei: Changyang, Duzhenwan.

Indocalamus herklotsii MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus herklotsii* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 22; type: Hong Kong, Oct. 5-13, 1938, McClure 20838 (LU)
- Selected references: But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 65, fig.
- Common names: Herklots Cane.
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named for G.A.C. Herklots, a naturalist at Hong Kong.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong, Guangdong.

Indocalamus hirsutissimus Z. P. WANG & P. X. ZHANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus hirsutissimus* Z.P. Wang & P.X. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 44, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Z.P. Wang & al. G8312 (NJU)
- Features: 3 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Wangmo Xian, at 600 m altitude.

Indocalamus hirsutissimus* var. *glabrifolius Z. P. WANG & N. X. MA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus hirsutissimus* var. *glabrifolius* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 45; type: Guizhou, Z.P. Wang & al. G8318 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades glabrous or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Ceheng Xian, at 500 m altitude.

Indocalamus hirtivaginatus H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus hirtivaginatus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 463, fig. 2.5-7; type: Ye Guanghan & Hu Chenghua 79005 (NJU)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Ruijin, Baying.

Indocalamus hispidus H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus hispidus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 460, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 75409 (NJU)
- Features: 1 - 2 (3.5) m / 0.3 - 1.0 (1.2) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Fengdu, Qiyaoshan, at 1,600 - 1,900 m altitude; Wulong.

Indocalamus hispidus* f. *levis YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus hispidus* f. *levis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 54; type: Yi Tongpei 91405 (SCFS)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: glabrous when young.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qianjiang Xian, at 1,450 - 1,800 m altitude.

Indocalamus hunanensis B. M. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus hunanensis* B.M. Yang, 1981: 259, fig. 1; type: Hunan, 22 May 1978, L.H. Liu 06941 (Dept. Biol., Hunan Teach. Coll.)
- Features: 1.8 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Sangzhi, at 1,450 m altitude. Can tolerate light frost.

Indocalamus inaequilaterus W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus inaequilaterus* W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 147, fig. 2; type: Wu Zhimin 0115 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.6 - 0.9 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fengkai Xian (= Jiangkou): Heishiding.

Indocalamus lacunosus WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indocalamus lacunosus* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1) 1983: 70, fig. 21; type: Fujian, Hua S.C. & Chang P.S. FJ 86127 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)

- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Indocalamus latifolius* by Y.L. Yang (1987: 459, 462).
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chong-an.

Indocalamus latifolius (KENG) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasamorpha chinensis Nakai, ined., ex Nakai, 1939: 163
  Arundinaria latifolia Keng in Sinensia 6 (2), 1935: 147, fig. 1
  Sasamorpha latifolia (Keng) Nakai, 1939: 163
  Indocalamus latifolius (Keng) McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 37
- Features: 0.6 - 1 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi: on Mt. Qinling, and in central and eastern China (Jiangsu, Anhui and other provinces), below 1,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Indocalamus longiauritus HANDEL-MAZZETTI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus longiauritus Handel-Mazzetti, 1926: 254
  Arundinaria longiaurita (Handel-Mazzetti) Handel-Mazzetti, 1936: 1271
- Selected references: But & al., 1985: 66,*
- Common names: Long-Ear Cane.
- Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou, Hunan; among woods and shrubberies.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *hengshanensis H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus longiauritus var. *hengshanensis* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 465; type: Liu Aitang 77045 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves and foliage leaves: sheaths with semifalcate auricles. Foliage leaves: blades near the midrib beneath with soft hairs, on one side in a row.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Pingjiang, Shifengchachang; Hengshan, Baiyangping.

Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *semifalcatus H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus longiauritus var. *semifalcatus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 464; type: Zhao Huiru s.n. (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves and foliage leaves: sheaths with semifalcate auricles. Foliage leaves: blades glabrous beneath.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Guanxian, Erwangmiao, Beimen; Guangxi: Xingan; Fujian: Chongan.

Indocalamus longiauritus* var. *yiyangensis H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus longiauritus var. *yiyangensis* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 464; type: Wang Zhengping 77209 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades near the midrib beneath pubescent, on one or both sides.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yiyang, on slight slopes.

Indocalamus migoi (NAKAI) P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasamorpha migoi Nakai, 1939: 163; type: H. Migo May 15, 1935 (TI)
  Indocalamus migoi (Nakai) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 152
- Features: 2 m / 1 - 1.5 cm
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Indocalamus latifolius* by Y.L. Yang (1987: 458, 462).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Jiangsu.
- Habitat: Under woods in hilly areas. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Indocalamus pedalis (KENG) P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria pedalis Keng in Keng & P.C. Keng, 1946: 84,*
  Indocalamus pedalis (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 12
- Features: 0.3 m / 0.1 - 0.15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.
- Habitat: Usually in crevices of rocks. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

Indocalamus petelotii (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria petelotii A. Camus in Not. Syst. 14, 1952 [1953]: 252; type: Tonkin, Mt. Phan-si-pan, Pételot 8356
  Sinarundinaria petelotii (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
  Indocalamus petelotii (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 2 - 3 (5) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin: Mt. Fansipan ("Phan-si-pan"), at 1,600 m altitude.

Indocalamus pseudosinicus MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus pseudosinicus McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 37, pl. 8; type: Hainan, F.C. How 73208 (SYS)
- Features: 2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Indocalamus pseudosinicus* var. *densinervillus H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus pseudosinicus var. *densinervillus* H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 464; type: no. 5706 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades: veination densely squaretessellate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xuwen.

Indocalamus pumilus Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus pumilus Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 394, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Dai Qihui & Huang Caifen 8317 (GXFI)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.3 m / 0.3 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of Guangxi Institute of Forestry. No record of wild occurrence known.

Indocalamus quadratus H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus quadratus H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 216, fig. 1; type: Z.P. Wang & A.T. Liu 77031 (NJU)
- Features: 2.7 - 3.3 m / 0.8 - 1.1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Dongan, Daao, at 600 - 700 m altitude.

Indocalamus sinicus (HANCE) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria longiramea Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 19
  Arundinaria sinica Hance, 1862: 235
  Indocalamus sinicus (Hance) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 148; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 67, fig.; Y.L. Yang, 1987: 454; Y.L. Yang & H.R. Zhao in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (2), 1990: 286
  Arundinaria wightii Nees von Esenbeck ex Bentham, Fl. Hongkong, 1861: 434
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Chinese cane.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Hong Kong.

Indocalamus suichuanensis YI & Y. H. GUO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus suichuanensis Yi & Y.H. Guo in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 14, fig. 1; type: Jiangxi, Suichuan Xian, 28 May 1992, Duan Xuetao & Guo Yuanhua 034 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Suichuan Xian.

Indocalamus tessellatus (MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa ragamowski Lambert ex Wheeler, 1876: 847, nom. nud.; Munro, 1877: 50, as syn.
  Arundo ragamowskii Lambert ex Wheeler, 1876: 847, as syn.
  Arundinaria ragamowskii Pfitzer, 1902: 96, based on *Bambusa tessellata* Munro
  Sasa tessellata var. *ragamowskii* hort. ex Vilmorin, 1909: 85
  Sasa ragamowskii A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 112, "ragamowski", as syn.
  Arundinaria razumowskyi G.S. Thomas in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. London 82, 1957: 249, invalid (error for *Arundinaria ragamowskii*)
  Bambusa reticulata var. *macrophylla* Ruprecht ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111, as syn.
  Bambusa tessellata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 110
  Arundinaria tessellata (Munro) Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368, nom. illeg.; not Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 31
  Sasa tessellata (Munro) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27
  Sasamorpha tessellata (Munro) Koidzumi, 1941b: 75
  Indocalamus tessellatus (Munro) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 355
  Pseudosasa tessellata (Munro) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632
- Spelling variants: "tesselata", "tesselatus".
- Features: 0.8 - 2 m / 0.4 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: in hilly areas of 1,000 m altitude in the provinces of the Yangtze Valley.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, attractive for its large leaves, usually not taller than 1.0 m, rhizome increase 0.1 - 0.6 m but not rampant. Frost resistance: tolerating -14°C.

Indocalamus tessellatus* f. *hamadae (HATUSIMA) RIFAT EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa hamadae Hatusima in J. Geobot. 15, 1967: 86
  Arundinaria hamadae (A. Camus) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14
  Indocalamus tessellatus f. *hamadae* (Hatusima) Rifat ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 134, 43*; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 282, 365,*
- Common names: Ooba-yadake (Ohoba-yadake) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms taller and thicker.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu: Kagoshima Pref., and remote islands of Kyushu.
- Uses: The large foliage leaf blades are used to wrap "chimaki", a glutinous rice ball.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, suitable for large gardens, hardy.

Indocalamus tongchunensis K. F. HUANG & Z. L. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus tongchunensis K.F. Huang & Z.L. Dai in Wuyi Sci. J. 6, 1986: 293-295; type: Fujian, 15 Apr. 1986, Huang Kefu & Dai Zonglei 008 (FCF)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhangping Xian.

Indocalamus victorialis P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus victorialis P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull., Nation. For. Res. Bur. China 8, 1948: 12, nom. nud.
  Indocalamus victorialis P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 1 (1), 1951: 121, fig. 7; type: Keng f. 3907
  Bashania victorialis (P.C. Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 53
  Pseudosasa victorialis (P.C. Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 6
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian; Sichuan; Gansu, at 1,400 - 1,650 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerates light frost.

Indocalamus vulgatus W. T. LIN & X. B. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus vulgatus W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 233, fig. 13; type: Ye Xiang-bin 35421 (CANT)
  Arundinaria vulgata (W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye) W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 354
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinhui.

Indocalamus wilsonii (RENDLE) C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa nubigena P.C. Keng, 1948: 12, nom. nud.
  Sasa nubigena P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 6 (4), 1957: 357, pl. 56; type: Sichuan, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3882 (N)
  Sasamorpha nubigena (P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng in Iconographia Cormophytorum Sinicorum, 1976: 27,*
  Indocalamus nubigenus (P.C. Keng) Yi ex H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (6), 1985: 465
  Indocalamus shimenensis B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 12 (4), 1989: 334
  Arundinaria wilsonii Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 437, "wilsoni"; type: E.H. Wilson 1887
  Sinarundinaria wilsonii (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14, "wilsoni"
  Indocalamus wilsonii (Rendle) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 43, "wilsoni"
  Yushania wilsonii (Rendle) J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 50, ined.
- Features: 0.6 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei (western part): Fang Xian. Sichuan: Nanchuan Xian (for *Indocalamus nubigenus*).
- Habitat: Forms scrub on mountain tops, at 2,350 - 2,950 (3,100?) m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

Indocalamus wuxiensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus wuxiensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 129, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, Wuxi Xian, Yi Tongpei 84188 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.1 - 1.7 (2) m / 0.4 -0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wuxi Xian: Guan Shan at 2,200 - 2,400 m altitude.

Indocalamus youxiuensis YI

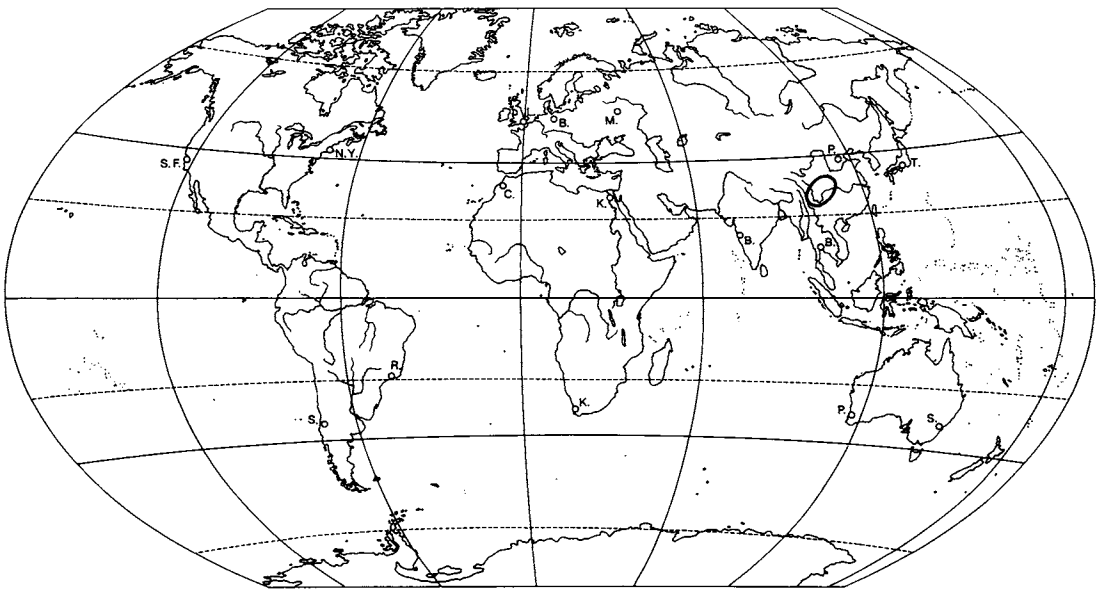
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus youxiuensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 53, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 91442
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Xiushan Xian, at 580 m altitude; Youyang Xian, at 570 m altitude.

Menstruocalamus YI

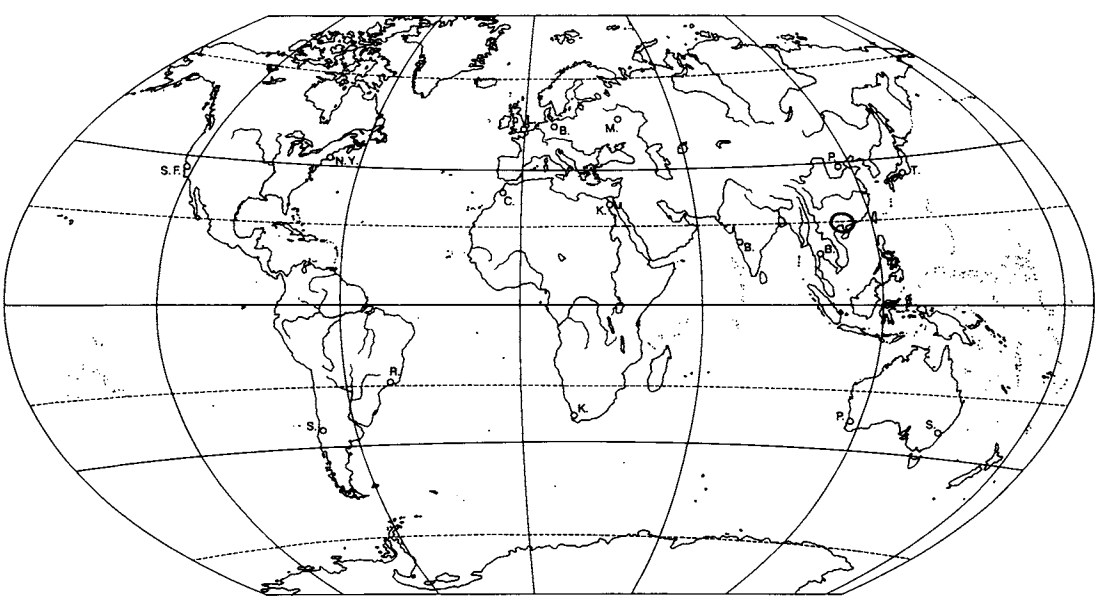
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Menstruocalamus Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 38; type: *Menstruocalamus sichuanensis* (Yi) Yi
  Yuezhuea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 41, fig. 1, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Monstruocalamus* Yi; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 221 (typographical error).
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Yueyue-zhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.

Menstruocalamus sichuanensis (YI) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa sichuanensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 105, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 68005 (SCFS)
  Chimonobambusa sichuanensis (Yi) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 33
  Menstruocalamus sichuanensis (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 40, fig. 1
  Yuezhuea sichuanensis (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 41, fig. 1, invalid
- Selected references: W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 221, fig.
- Common names: Yueyue zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 4.5 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, at 400 - 1,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental (for hedges or as a solitary ornamental).



Map 9: Distribution of *Menstruocalamus*



Map 10: Distribution of *Metasasa*

Metasasa W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Metasasa* W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 144; type: *Metasasa carinata* W.T. Lin
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Notes: Considered congeneric with *Acidosasa* by D.Z. Li in Taxon 46 (1), 1997: 106
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: CHINA: western Guangdong.

Metasasa albofarinosa W. T. LIN

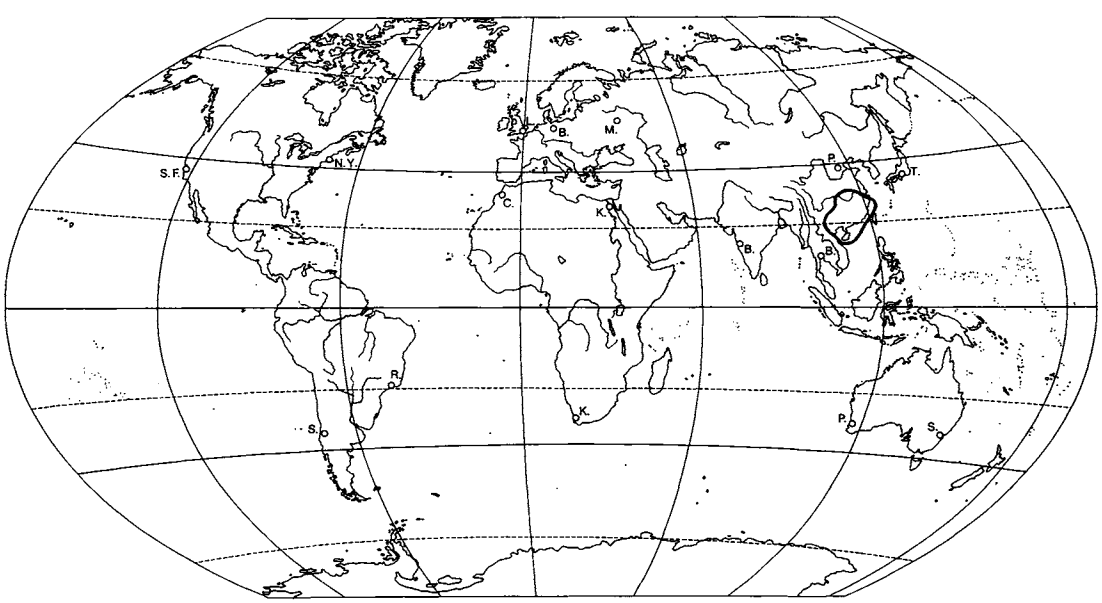
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Metasasa albofarinosa* W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 19, fig. 4, "albo-farinosa"; type: Guangdong, Wu Zhimin 0233 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.2 - 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Metasasa carinata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Metasasa carinata* W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 145, fig. 1; type: Yie [Ye] Xiang-bin 35630 (CANT)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinhui Xian: Gudou Shan.

Oligostachyum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Clavinodum Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 23; type: *Clavinodum oedogonatum* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Wen
  Oedogocalamus Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex Wen, 1984: 24, invalid (error for *Oligostachyum*)
  Oedogonatus Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye ex Wen, 1984: 25, invalid (presumably in error for *Oligostachyum*)
  Oligostachyum Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1982: 95, "Oligostacyum"; type: *Oligostachyum sulcatum* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye
- Selected references: Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1982: 95-101; Ye & Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. vol. 24 (1), 1988 [no. 78, 1988]: 163-166.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek prefix "olig-" (few-) compounded with the word "stachys" (spike), alluding to the inflorescence of this genus which consists of few spikelets on the rachis.
- Number of species known: 18.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Hubei, Guangdong, Hainan, Hong Kong, Guangxi.



Map 11: Distribution of *Oligostachyum*

Oligostachyum bilobum W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum bilobum W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 23, fig. 7; type: Feng Zhijian 36806 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi, Dawuling.

Oligostachyum fujianense Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum fujianense Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 97, 101,*; type: Ye Guanghan 74114 (NJU)
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2.6 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing Xian.

Oligostachyum glabrescens (WEN) P. C. KENG & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa glabrescens Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 144, 154, fig. 9; type: Chang P.S. & Hua S.C. FJ81639 (ZJFI)
  Oligostachyum glabrescens (Wen) P.C. Keng & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 488, "glabresceus"; P.C. Keng & Z.P. Wang ex Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 260, fig. p. 261
- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa glabrecenus* (typographical error).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Pinnan; Zhejiang.

Oligostachyum gracilipes (MCCLURE) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria gracilipes McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 47; type: Hainan, 12 May 1932, H. Fung, 20159 (LU)
  Arundinaria gracilipes (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1980: 26; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 9
  Oligostachyum gracilipes (McClure) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 488
- Features: 2.0 m / 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Oligostachyum hupehense (J. L. LU) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hupehensis J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 73, fig. 5; type: Hubei, Lu Jionglin 78118 (HNAC)
  Oligostachyum hupehense (J.L. Lu) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 4, 1988: 164
  Arundinaria hupehensis (J.L. Lu) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 8
- Features: 5.5 m / 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei.

Oligostachyum lanceolatum G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum lanceolatum G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., vol. 24 (1), 1988: 163, fig., "laneolatum"; type: Chen Shaoyun &al. 780017 (NJU)
- Features: 4.5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yunhe Xian.

Oligostachyum lubricum (WEN) P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria lubrica Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 64, fig. 17; type: Zhejiang, Wen Taihui 80512 (ZJFI)
  Oligostachyum lubricum (Wen) P.C. Keng, 1986: 415
  Arundinaria lubrica (Wen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 14
- Features: 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany about 1990. Frost resistance: reported to tolerate to -5°C in China; in Germany tolerating -10°C.

Oligostachyum nuspiculum (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria lima McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 50; type: McClure Aug. 1929, 18307 (LU)
  Arundinaria lima (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 29
  Semiarundinaria nuspicula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 50; type: Hainan, McClure 20060 (LU)
  Arundinaria nuspicula (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 29; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1980: 25
  Oligostachyum nuspiculum (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 98
- Spelling variants:
  Sinarundinaria lima; cf. C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1981: 13, 28 (typographical error for *Semiarundinaria lima*)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, nuspiculum, is derived from the Latin "nuto" (I nod) and "spicula" (spikelet), in allusion to the nodding spikelets.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan, in forests.

Oligostachyum oedogonatum (Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE) Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus oedogonatus Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 96, fig. 3; type: Fujian, Ye Guanghan 8055 (NJU)
  Oligostachyum oedogonatum (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang, 1982: 94
  Clavinodum oedogonatum (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 25, fig. 1

Arundinaria oedogonata (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) H.Y. Zou, Shaowu Bamb., 1989: 96, invalid?; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 11

- Common names: Zhongjiezhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Jiangxi. In cultivation in Zhejiang.

Oligostachyum paniculatum G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum paniculatum G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 485, fig.; type: Guangxi, Shangsi Xian, 18 May 1987, Chu Cheng-de & Chao Chi-son 78025 (NJFU)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Shangsi Xian: Shi-wanda Shan.

Oligostachyum puberulum (WEN) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa puberula Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 58, fig. 11; type: Guangxi, Chen L.C. 94362 (Herb. Sichuan Biol. Inst.)
  Oligostachyum puberulum (Wen) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 486
- Features: 7 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingui Xian.

Oligostachyum pulchellum (WEN) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa pulchella Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 150, fig. 6; type: Liang H.B. 11133 (SCAC)
  Oligostachyum pulchellum (Wen) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 486
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaoyao Tinghu-shan.

Oligostachyum scabriflorum (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria maculosa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 26, nom. nud.; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Bamb. Res., 1, 1981: 30, invalid
  Arundinaria maculosa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 34, fig. 2; Chin. name: Beiyan Zhu; type: Guangxi, Chu Chengde & Chao Chison 78009 (NJFU)
  Semiarundinaria scabriflora McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 52; type: Guangxi, W.T. Tsang 22097 (LU)
  Arundinaria scabriflora (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 29; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1980: 25; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 7
  Oligostachyum scabriflorum (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 98
- Features: 10 m / 3.5 - 5.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian. In cultivation in Zhejiang.

Oligostachyum scabriflorum* var. *breviligulatum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum scabriflorum var. *breviligulatum* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., vol. 24 (1), 1988: 164; type: Wang Zhengping 780057 (NJU)
  Arundinaria maculosa var. *breviligulata* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 10
- Distinctive characters: Culms sheaths: ligules at least 1 mm long, curved or truncate; foliage leaf sheaths: ligules less than 1 mm long, base densely pubescent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Nanxiong.

Oligostachyum scopulum (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria scopula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 53; type: Hainan, McClure 18374 (LU)
  Arundinaria scopula (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1980: 26
  Oligostachyum scopulum (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 98
- Features: 5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, the Latin "scopula" (a little broom), alludes to the prominent, brush-like row of cilia along each keel of the exserted palea.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: between "Faan Lun" and "Naam Fung", on "open steep bank above stream".

Oligostachyum shiuyingianum (CHIA & BUT) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria shiuyingiana Chia & But ap. Chia & al. in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 591, fig. 1; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 27, fig.
  Oligostachyum shiuyingianum (Chia & But) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 26 (3), 1990: 486
- Common names: Shiu-ying zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong.
- Uses: As an ornamental plant.

Oligostachyum spongiosum (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus globinodus C.H. Hu in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1982 (3), 1982: 734, fig. II; Chin. name: Qiujie Zhongjiezhu; type: Yang Yaling 198020 (NJU)
  Clavinodum globinodum (C.H. Hu) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 26

Arundinaria spongiosa C.D. Chu & C.S. in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 26, nom. nud.
Arundinaria spongiosa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 33, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Hsiung W.Y. & Chao C.S. 77528 (NJFU)
Pleioblastus altiligulatus var. *spongiosus* B.M. Yang in J. Henan Sci. Techn. Univ. 1 (1), 1985: 113; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 8, as syn.
Oligostachyum spongiosum (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 575

- Features: 10 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Oligostachyum spongiosum* is considered conspecific with *Sinobambusa dushanensis* by Wen, 1987: 33.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, at 800 m altitude; Hainan: Baisha Xian (Yacha).

Oligostachyum sulcatum Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum sulcatum Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci., 1982: 96, 100*; type: Ye Guanghan 74109 (NJU)
  Arundinaria sulcata (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 10
- Features: 6 - 8 (12) m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing Xian.

Oligostachyum wuyishanicum S. S. YOU & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum wuyishanicum S.S. You & K.F. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (4), 1992: 8, fig. 1; type: S.S. You 90115 (FJFC)
  Arundinaria wuyishanica (S.S. You & K.F. Huang) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 11
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.7 - 1.1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Wuyishan.

Oligostachyum xiaohuangku Y. ZHANG & X. L. DING

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oligostachyum xiaohuangku Y. Zhang & X.L. Ding in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 18, 22, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA.

Pleioblastus NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nipponocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 350; type: *Nipponocalamus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai
  Pleioblastus Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 145; type: *Pleioblastus communis* (Makino) Nakai (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 207)
  Tschompskia Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 772, nom. nud.; type: *Tschompskia triticoides* hort. ex Ascherson & Graebner
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 65
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Medake Zoku (Japanese).
- Notes: No type species was designated by Nakai when he published the genus *Pleioblastus* in 1925. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 207, selected *Pleioblastus communis* (Makino) Nakai as the type. Other typification: *Pleioblastus hindsii* (Munro) Nakai: cited as the type by Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145; *Pleioblastus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai): lectotypified by Tsvelev, 1975: 67.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Pleioblastus*, derives from the Greek words "pleios", many, more, and "blastos", buds. Thus, the name refers to the associated buds at the nodes developing into a cluster of branches.
- Number of species known: 42.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Ryukuy Islands, Tsu-shima; CHINA: Jiangsu, Anhui, Shaanxi, Sichuan, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan; VIETNAM.

Pleioblastus* sect. *Pleioblastus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus sect. *Caespitosae* Koidzumi, 1940: 250
  Pleioblastus sect. *Pleioblastus* [autonym]; Tsvelev, 1976: 121; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 66
  Pleioblastus subg. *Pleioblastus* [autonym]; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145

Pleioblastus* sect. *Medakea KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus sect. *Medakea* ser. *Brachyligulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 278, p.p.; type: none designated
  Pleioblastus sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Medakea* ser. *Brachyligulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.; type: none designated
  Pleioblastus sect. *Medakea* ser. *Dolicholigulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 278, p.p.; type: none designated
  Pleioblastus sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Medakea* ser. *Dolicholigulae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.; type: none designated
  Pleioblastus sect. *Medakea* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 278; type: none designated
  Pleioblastus sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Medakea* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.; type: none designated
  Nipponocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 350; type: *Nipponocalamus simonii* (Carrière) Nakai

Pleioblastus sect. *Nipponocalamus* (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119, p.p.
Pleioblastus subg. *Nipponocalamus* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145
Pleioblastus subg. *Nipponocalamus* sect. *Nipponocalamus* Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145

Pleioblastus* sect. *Nezasa KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus sect. *Nezasa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 279; type: *Pleioblastus chino* (Franchet & Savatier) Makino (lectotype, selected by Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145)
  Pleioblastus sect. *Nipponocalamus* subsect. *Nezasa* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12 (2), 1943: 119
  Pleioblastus subg. *Nipponocalamus* sect. *Nezasa* Koidzumi; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 145
  Pleioblastus sect. *Pachyphyllae* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228, invalid (Jap. descr.); type: *Pleioblastus boshyuensis* Koidzumi
  Pleioblastus sect. *Sasopsis* Tsvelev, 1976: 121/88; type: *Pleioblastus variegatus* (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino
- Notes: Deliminating species of this section has been a continuous problem, because many of their members are not known in flower and, moreover, are only known from cultivation. Their nomenclature is far from being stable.

Pleioblastus* sect. *Amari S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus sect. *Amari* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 41; type: *Pleioblastus amarus* (Keng) P.C. Keng

Pleioblastus acutiligulatus W. T. LIN

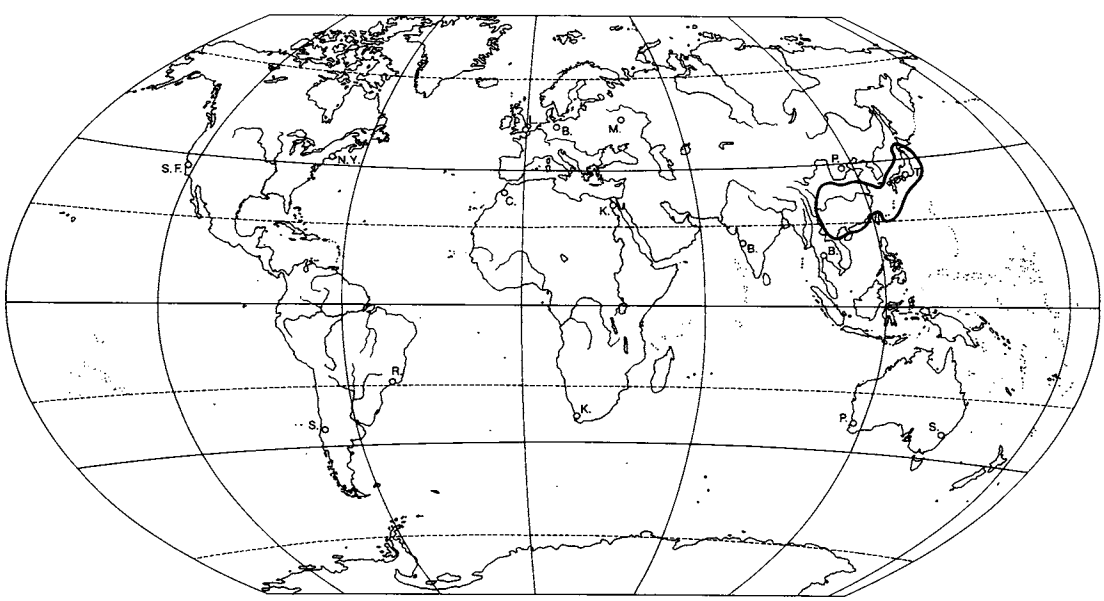
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus acutiligulatus W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 4, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 18 May 1992, Feng Zhijian 84071 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Pingyuan.

Pleioblastus altiligulatus S. L. CHEN & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus altiligulatus S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 407, fig. 3; type: Zhejiang, S.Y. Chen & al. 78007 (HZBG)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qingyuan, on Hushan at 700 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

Pleioblastus amarus (KENG) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria amara Keng in Sinensia 6 (2), 1935: 148, fig. 2; type: China, Zhejiang, Hangzhou, 2 May 1935, Keng & Yang 2947
  Pleioblastus amarus (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 14
  Arundinaria varia Keng in Sinensia 6 (2), 1935: 150, fig. 3



Map 12: Distribution of *Pleioblastus*

Pleioblastus varius (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 14
Indocalamus varius (Keng) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 152

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui; Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Shaanxi.
- Habitat: Exposed or on sandy slopes; below 1,000 m altitude.

Pleioblastus amarus* f. *huangshanensis C. L. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus amarus f. *huangshanensis* C.L. Huang ap. C.L. Huang & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 14, fig. 1; type: Anhui, 28 Feb. 1994, Huang Chenglin, Wang Jingru & Wang Zhaocheng 940137 (Anhui Agr. Univ.)
- Distinctive characters: Culm internodes with one to several stripes on the branch-bearing side.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui, on Huang Shan at 670 m altitude.

Pleioblastus amarus* var. *hangzhouensis S. L. CHEN & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus amarus var. *hangzhouensis* S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 408, fig. 4; type: Zhejiang, 13 May 1978, S.Y. Chen & al. 78030 (HZBG)
- Distinctive characters: "Culms smooth, glabrous, not covered with farina. Culm sheaths green or purplish-green, lucid, not covered with farina, not maculate. Sheath auricles absent. Sheath blades linear-lanceolate." (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Pleioblastus amarus* var. *pendulifolius S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus amarus var. *pendulifolius* S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 413; type: Zhejiang, Chen Shao-yun & al. 78031 (HZBG)
- Distinctive characters: "Leafy twigs drooping. Culm sheaths not farinose. Sheath ligules concave at apex." (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Pleioblastus amarus* var. *subglabratus S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus amarus var. *subglabratus* S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 413; type: Zhejiang, Ju Xian, Chen Shao-yun 79064 (HZBG)
  Arundinaria hsienchuensis var. *subglabrata* (S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 17
- Distinctive characters: "Culm sheaths glabrous, slightly covered with farina, but fugacious. Leaf blades reaching 26 cm long, 4.9 cm wide." (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Ju Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Pleioblastus amarus* var. *tubatus WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus amarus var. *tubatus* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 93, fig. 2; type: Zhejiang, Wen 62527 (ZJFI); D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 42
- Features: 3 m / 1.2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Nodal ridges swollen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fuyang Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Pleioblastus angustatus W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus angustatus W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 18, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 29 July 1965, Liang Paohan 91194 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Pleioblastus argenteostriatus (REGEL) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa argenteostriata Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 363, pl. 490 fig. 5, "argenteo-striata"
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, "argenteo-striatus"; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 146, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Features: 0.3 - 3 (4) m / 0.1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Okinadake'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa argenteostriata Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 363, pl. 490 fig. 5, "argenteo-striata"
  Arundarbor argenteostriata (Regel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
  Arundinaria simonii var. *argenteostriata* (Regel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11, 1897: 159, "argenteo-striata"
  Arundinaria simonii var. *argenteostriata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, "argenteo-striata", Jap. name: Shima-medake, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria simonii var. *argenteostriata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 100, "argenteo-striata", with Engl. descr., Jap. name: Shima-medake; type: several types cited, not based on Regel, 1865
  Arundinaria argenteostriata Vilmorin, 1909: 82, invalid
  Arundinaria chino var. *argenteostriata* (Makino) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 14, "argenteo-striata", based on *Arundinaria simonii* var. *argenteostriata* Makino, 1900: 100, Jap. name: Shima-medake
  Sasa argenteostriata (Regel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, "argenteo-striata"

Pleioblastus maximowiczii var. *argenteostriatus* (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147, "argenteo-striatus"
Pleioblastus chino var. *argenteostriatus* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "argenteo-striata", Jap. name: Shima-medake
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, "argenteo-striatus"; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (4), 1934: 204, pl. 36, Jap. name: Okina-dake; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 314, 370, pl. 123
Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 350
Arundinaria argenteostriata (Regel) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus 'Argenteostriatus'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 146; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 374
Pleioblastus chino 'Argenteostriatus'; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 61, "Argenteo-Striatus"
Arundinaria argenteostriata 'Okinadake'; Crouzet, 1981: 43

- Common names: Okina-dake, Shima-medake (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 (1.0) m / 0.1 - 0.2 (0.3) cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with white and yellow stripes.
- Notes: In the middle of the 19th century, a plant of this variety was obtained in a flower shop in Japan by Karl Johann Maximowicz (1827-1891, botanist at St. Petersburg) and sent to Russia, where it was described and named as *Bambusa argenteostriata* by Regel in 1865. At species level, this is the oldest name; hence the epithet, "argenteostriata", has to be used to name the species.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Albostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus pumilus f. *albostriatus* Muroi, 1937: 123, "albo-striatus"
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *albostriatus* (Muroi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus 'Albostriatus'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147, "Albo-striatus", Jap. name: Huiri-iyosudare
  Arundinaria argenteostriata 'Albostriata'; Crouzet, 1981: 43, "f. 'Albostriata'"
  Pleioblastus chino var. *viridis* f. *pumilus* 'Albostriatus'; Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger & Goerrings, Bamb. World Gen. Pleioblastus, 1983: 10, "Albo-striatus"
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 360, 210, fig. 21.1, 125, fig. p. 87
- Common names: Shiroshima-iyosudare, Huiri-iyosudare, Fuiri-iyosudare, Fuiri-gokidake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades marked with few to numerous narrow and broad white stripes, the white colour occasionally mottled with minute green dots.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Kimmei-Goki'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 211, fig. 126
- Common names: Kinmei-gokidake (Kimmei-goki-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 1.0 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm; leaves variegated.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* 'Akebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria variabilis var. *akebono* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria variegata var. *akebono* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 17, Jap. name: Akebono-zasa
  Sasa variegata var. *akebono* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *akebono* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata"
  Pleioblastus akebono (Makino) Nakai, 1932: 69; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 316, 370, pl. 124
  Nipponocalamus chino var. *akebono* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *akebono* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus 'Akebono'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 613, "argenteo-striatus"
  Arundinaria akebono (Makino) Stover, 1983: 27,*, invalid
- Common names: Akebono-zasa (Japanese); Sunrise Bamboo.
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white on the top but green at the base; the whole blade changing to green with maturity, but the white colour of the lower leaves usually remains.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation; a mutant with stable characteristics. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *argenteostriatus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa argenteostriata Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 363, pl. 490 fig. 5, "argenteo-striata"
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus (Regel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, "argenteo-striatus"; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 146, p.p.
  Pleioblastus arundinarioides Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 217, Jap. name: Shino-nezasa
  Nipponocalamus arundinarioides (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352

Arundinaria communis Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 293, Jap. name: Goki-dake
Pleioblastus communis (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 225, pl. 26-27
Arundinaria argenteostriata var. *communis* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80
Pleioblastus elongatus Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 83, Jap. name: Kibune-shino
Nipponocalamus elongatus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
Pleioblastus flaccidifolius Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 163, Jap. name: Usube-goki-dake
Nipponocalamus flaccidifolius (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 355
Pleioblastus gilvohirsutus Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11 (1), 1942: 1, Jap. name: Yamato-nezasa
Nipponocalamus gilvohirsutus (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
Pleioblastus ikarugaensis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 62, Jap. name: Ikaruga-nezasa; type: Prov. Tamba, Y. Araki 15557
Nipponocalamus ikarugaensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
Pleioblastus inversus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 5, Jap. name: Itoyo-nezasa
Nipponocalamus inversus (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
Pleioblastus mayebarae Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 6, Jap. name: Aida-zasa
Pleioblastus mayumianus Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 7, 1938: 114, Jap. name: Mayumi-nezasa
Nipponocalamus mayumianus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
Pleioblastus communis var. *purpurascens* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 228, Jap. name: Murasaki-gokidake
Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus var. *distichus* f. *purpurascens* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 351
Arundinaria variabilis var. *tanakae* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud., Jap. name: Sudare-yoshi
Arundinaria variegata var. *tanakae* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 16, 27, Jap. name: Sudare-yoshi (Blind reed); type: Prov. Bungo, 1911, T. Makino s.n.
Sasa variegata var. *tanakae* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *tanakae* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata", Jap. name: Sudare-yoshi, etc.
Sasa variegata var. *viridis* f. *tanakae* Camus ex Nakai, 1933: 225, as syn.
Pleioblastus communis var. *tomentosus* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 4, Jap. name: Kimmo-gokidake; type: Prov. Suwo, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)
Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus var. *tomentosus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *tomentosus* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466

- Common names: Sudare-yoshi, Goki-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 3 (4) m / 0.4 - 1.0 (1.2) cm / fl(-). Nodes pilose, leaves green.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *pumilus (MITFORD) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus multifolius Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 223, pl. 24, Jap. name: Chodja-zasa; type: Prov. Sagami, Y. Momiyama s.n. (TI)
  Nipponocalamus multifolius (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
  Bambusa pumila Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 530, nom. nud.?; type: none cited
  Bambusa pumila hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368; type: none cited
  Arundinaria pumila Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 98; type: none cited
  Arundinaria variabilis var. *pumila* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendr. Ges. 16, 1907: 226
  Sasa pumila (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22,*
  Pleioblastus pumilus (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 223, pl. 24
  Nipponocalamus pumilus (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
  Pleioblastus distichus f. *pumilus* (Mitford) A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 16, "pumilis"
  Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *pumilus* (Mitford) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
  Pleioblastus chino var. *viridis* f. *pumilus* (Mitford) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 66, "pumilis"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 369, "pumilis"
  Pleioblastus humilis var. *pumilus* (Mitford) D. McClintock, 1983: 485
- Common names: Iyo-sudare (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 (1.0) m / 0.1 - 0.25 (0.4) cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: culms smaller in ultimate size.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan by Latour-Marliac in the 19th century, widely cultivated preferably in parks, may become feral in gardens. USA: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus argenteostriatus* f. *glaber (MAKINO) MURATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus akasiensis Koidzumi, 1937: 68
  Nipponocalamus akasiensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
  Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 16, "f. b. glabra", Jap. name: Nezasa
  Sasa variegata var. *viridis* f. *glabra* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, "f. β glabra"

Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *glaber* (Makino) Makino, 1926: 23, "variegata var. viridis f. b. glabra"
Arundinaria variabilis var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino ex Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 79, as syn.
Arundinaria pygmaea var. *glabra* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 79
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *glaber* (Makino) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147
Pleioblastus harimensis Makino, 1932: 11, nom. nud.
Pleioblastus harimensis Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 164, Jap. name: Mimiguro-medake
Nipponocalamus harimensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 355
Pleioblastus japonicus Koidzumi, 1937: 68
Nipponocalamus japonicus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
Bambusa nesasa Zollinger, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
Pleioblastus nezasa Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940
Pleioblastus distichus var. *nezasa* (Muroi) Muroi & H. Okamura in Sugimoto, 1961: 467
Pleioblastus distichus f. *nezasa* Muroi & H. Okamura ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: fig. p. 91, invalid, Jap. name: Nezasa
Arundinaria variabilis Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, invalid (nom. nud.), p.p. (for "forma foliis glabris", Jap. name: Nezasa); Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 62, p.p. (for "f. foliis glabris"), invalid
Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, p.p. (excl. f. *pubescens*, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa)
Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *viridis* [autonym, substitutes *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino, 1912, nom. illeg., Jap. name: Nezasa]
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata", Jap. name: Nezasa, p.p. (excl. f. *pubescens*, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa)
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *viridis* [autonym, substitutes *Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* (Makino) Makino, 1926, nom. illeg., Jap. name: Nezasa]
Pleioblastus chino var. *viridis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 66, based on *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *glabra* Makino, 1912: 16, Jap. name: Nezasa; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 308, 368, pl. 120
Arundinaria chino 'Viridis'; Stover, 1983: 30
Pleioblastus yoshidake Nakai, 1932: 70, based on *P. variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *glaber* Makino
Nipponocalamus yoshidake (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 382

- Common names: Nezasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-); foliage leave blades green, glabrous on both surfaces.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Pleioblastus brevinodus W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus brevinodus W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 19, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 27 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhijian 37011 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Pleioblastus chino (FRANCHET & SAVATIER) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus boshyuensis Koidzumi, 1940: 228
  Nipponocalamus boshyuensis (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
  Arundinaria boshyuensis Stover, 1983: 30, invalid
  Bambusa chino Franchet & Savatier, 1877: 183, and 1878: 607; type: Savatier 1493bis
  Arundinaria simonii var. *chino* (Franchet & Savatier) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 98, p.p.
  Arundinaria chino (Franchet & Savatier) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 14, p.p.
  Pleioblastus chino (Franchet & Savatier) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 367, pl. 118; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 61 (10), 1986: 15
  Nipponocalamus chino (Franchet & Savatier) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
  Pleioblastus dimorphophyllus Koidzumi, 1941: 62, "dimorphophylla"
  Nipponocalamus dimorphophyllus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
  Pleioblastus episetosus Nakai, 1935: 809
  Nipponocalamus episetosus (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
  Arundinaria hisauchii Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 40, pl. XXXVIII fig. 2, XLI fig. 2
  Pleioblastus chino var. *hisauchii* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino, 1926: 44
  Pleioblastus maximowiczii var. *hisauchii* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, 1931: 1379
  Nipponocalamus hisauchii (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
  Pleioblastus latichino Koidzumi, 1935: 84
  Nipponocalamus latichino (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
  Bambusa maximowiczii A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 783, invalid; not Munro, 1878: 774
  Arundinaria maximowiczii hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 783, invalid
  Pleioblastus maximowiczii (A. & C. Rivière) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146
  Pleioblastus purpurascens Nakai, 1934: 282,*
  Nipponocalamus virens var. *purpurascens* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367
  Pleioblastus chino var. *semihirtus* Nakai, 1933: 236, "hemihirtus", nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus chino var. *semihirtus* Nakai, 1934: 293
  Nipponocalamus chino var. *semihirtus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
  Pleioblastus chino f. *semihirtus* (Nakai) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
  ? *Bambos sinotaka* Siebold, 1830: 5, nom. nud.

- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria japonica (not Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, 1854): Franchet & Savatier, 1877: 182, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Azuma-nezasa, Usen-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu, southern Hokkaido; on hills and mountains.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Gracilis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria chino var. *gracilis* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 28, pl. 25, "grailis"
  Pleioblastus maximowiczii var. *gracilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1379
  Pleioblastus chino var. *gracilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 236
  Pleioblastus gracilis (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 282, fig. 51
  Nipponocalamus chino var. *gracilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
  Arundinaria vaginata Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 717
  Thamnocalamus vaginatus (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 53
  Pleioblastus vaginatus (Hackel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 236; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 215, fig. 42, Jap. name: Hakone-dake
  Nipponocalamus vaginatus (Hackel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
  Pleioblastus chino f. *vaginatus* (Hackel) Muroi & H. Okamura in Sugimoto, 1961: 466
  Pleioblastus chino var. *vaginatus* (Hackel) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 65; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 306, 368, pl. 119
  Arundinaria chino f. *vaginata* Crouzet, 1981: 43, invalid; Stover, 1983: 30, invalid
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria japonica (not Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, 1854): Matsumura, 1886: 237
  Bambusa laydekeri (not Mitford, 1896): Satow, 1899: 47
- Common names: Hakone-dake, Nayo-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms and leaves: smaller in ultimate size.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Aureovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus chino f. *aureovariegata* Muroi & K. Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 358, 207, fig. 119, "aureo-variegata", fig. 23.2, "aureo-striatus"
- Common names: Fuiri-azumanezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with narrow and wide yellow stripes, and blades entire green turning to yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation, not a stable mutant.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Chrysanthus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria chrysantha Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 96; Nicholson, 1900-1901: 87
  Bambusa chrysantha hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368, as syn.
  Sasa chrysantha (Bean) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23
  Pleioblastus chrysanthus (Mitford) D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 191
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with rather muddy yellowish variegation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Flavovariegatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus chino f. *flavovariegatus* Muroi, 1937: 42, "flavo-variegatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6
  Arundinaria chino 'Vaginata variegata'; Stover, 1983: 30,*, "chino vaginata variegata"
- Common names: Kisuji-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with bright yellow stripes.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Holochrysa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus chino f. *holochrysa* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 206, "holocrysa"
- Common names: Ougon-azumanezasa (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Laydekeri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria laydekeri Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368
  Bambusa laydekeri (Bean) Mitford, 1894: 547; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 92
  Arundinaria simonii f. *laydekeri* (Mitford) Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 2, "laydeckeri"
  Pleioblastus chino var. *laydekeri* (Bean) Makino, 1926: 23
  Pleioblastus laydekeri (Bean) Koidzumi, 1940: 157
  Nipponocalamus chino var. *laydekeri* (Bean) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 353
  Arundinaria chino f. *laydekeri* (Bean) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 81
  Arundinaria chino var. *laydekeri* (Bean) Ohwi in Bull. Nation. Sci. Mus. 33, 1953: 66
  Pleioblastus chino f. *laydekeri* (Bean) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 368
  Arundinaria chino 'Laydekeri'; Ohwi, 1965: 138

Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* 'Laydekeri'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
Pleioblastus chino 'Laydekeri'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 376
- Common names: Kinjo-chiku (Kinjyo-chiku, Kindjo-chiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with grey-yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation; EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Murakamianus'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *murakamianus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* 'Murakamianus'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
- Common names: Gintai-azuma-nezasa, Kinkazan (Japanese).
- Features: smaller in size.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with numerous stripes in white, and occasionally with entire green or white blades.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant; a mutant with stable characteristics.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Variegatus'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
? *Pleioblastus chino* 'Albovariegatus'; W. & H. Simon, 1984: 4, "Albovariegata", invalid
Nipponocalamus vaginatus f. *variegatus* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367
Pleioblastus chino var. *vaginatus* f. *variegatus* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 65; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 306, 368
Pleioblastus chino var. *gracilis* 'Variegatus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 376, Jap. descr.
Arundinaria chino var. *vaginata* f. *variegata* Haubrich, 1981: 2, "variagata", invalid
- Common names: Yashiba-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades small and narrow, hairless on both surfaces, with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation; EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus chino* 'Kimmei'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *kimmei* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 9
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 358, 206, fig. 117
- Common names: Kimmei-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several yellowish white stripes; culm internode yellow, with light green stripes on the bud canal, and narrow green stripes elsewhere on the internode.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.

Pleioblastus chino* f. *elegantissimus (MAKINO EX TSUBOI) MUROI & H. OKAMURA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa angustifolia Mitford, 1894: 547, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa angustifolia* Nees von Esenbeck, 1834; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 85
Arundinaria angustifolia (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 2, 1908: 272
Pleioblastus angustifolius (Mitford) Nakai, 1934: 294,*
Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* (Mitford) Muroi & H. Okamura in Sugimoto, 1961: 466; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 368
Arundinaria chino 'Angustifolia'; Crouzet, 1981: 43
Arundinaria chino var. *argenteostriata* f. *elegantissima* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 29, pl. XXVII, LXXVII fig. 1
Pleioblastus maximowiczii var. *argenteostriatus* f. *elegantissimus* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1378, "argenteo-striatus f. elegantissima"
Pleioblastus chino f. *elegantissimus* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6
Pleioblastus chino 'Elegantissimus'; H. & W. Simon, 1984: 4, "Elegantissima", invalid
Bambusa vilmorinii hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 547, as syn.
- Common names: Hime-shima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades narrower and frequently with white stripes, the white colour mottled with minute green dots.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant.

Pleioblastus chino* f. *villosus S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus chino f. *villosus* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 65; type: Japan, Shimotsuke, 30 July 1963, S. Suzuki 8656 (TI); S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 304, 368
- Common names: Fushige-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Prov. Shimotsuke and Prov. Hitachi.

Pleioblastus chino* f. *nebulosus (MAKINO) MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Pleioblastus nebulosus Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9, "nebulosa"
Arundinaria nebulosa Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9, as syn.
Nipponocalamus virens f. *nebulosus* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367, "virens nebulosus"
Pleioblastus chino f. *nebulosus* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
Pleioblastus chino f. *angustifolius* 'Nebulosus'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611, "Neburosus"
Pleioblastus chino 'Nebulosus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 376

- Common names: Jiyoubouji-dake (Shohoji-dake, Shiyoubouji-dake) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: mottled with brown irregular spots.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus chino* f. *miyakeanus MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus chino var. *semihirtus* f. *miyakeanus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467
  Pleioblastus chino f. *miyakeanus* Muroi; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
- Common names: Gintai-katahada, Fuiri-katahada (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus chino MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus chino Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57
  Phyllites bambusoides Nath., 1883: 35,*; Nath., 1888: 36,*; Konno in Homma, 1931: 141,*
  Sasa cf. *borealis* Kodaira ex Homma, 1928: 430
- Notes: This is a fossil record from Japan, identified as *Pleioblastus chino* by Koidzumi in 1942.

Pleioblastus cucphuongensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus cucphuongensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 875; type: Vietnam, 25 Apr. 1974, Vu Van Dung (HNF)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Nam Ninh.

Pleioblastus gozadakensis NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus gozadakensis Nakai, 1935: 4; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 286, 366, pl. 109
  Arundinaria gozadakensis (Nakai) Masamune, 1956: 66
  Nipponocalamus gozadakensis (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
  Pleioblastus linearis var. *gozadakensis* H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 213, invalid
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Gozadake-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.2 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Pleioblastus gozadakensis* is supposed to be an ecologically induced form of *P. linearis* (Ohwi in E. Walker, 1976: 179; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 286).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Ryukyu Islands: Nishiomote, Iriomote, and Ishigaki.

Pleioblastus gramineus (BEAN) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria hindsii var. *graminea* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 239
  Bambusa graminea hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 239, as syn.
  Arundinaria hindsii f. *graminea* hort. ex Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 2, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria graminea (Bean) Makino, 1912: 18
  Thamnocalamus hindsii var. *gramineus* (Bean) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 53,*, "graminea"
  Pleioblastus gramineus (Bean) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 292, 366, pl. 112
  Pleioblastus hindsii f. *gramineus* (Bean) A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 16, "graminea"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Taimin-chiku, Tsushi-chiku (Japanese); Ta-min-zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.0 - 2.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Ryukyu Islands, wild.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: In cultivation from the Kanto District of Honshu westward.

***Pleioblastus gramineus* 'Rasetsu-chiku'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hindsii f. *monstrispiralis* Y. Okada; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 360, "monstrispiralis", 214, "monitrspiralis"
  Pleioblastus gramineus f. *monstrispiralis* (Y. Okada) Muroi & H. Hamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 129, 34*, "monstr. spiralis", invalid
  Arundinaria simonii var. *monstrosa* Onume ex Schröter in Spörry & Schröter, 1903: 6,*
  Pleioblastus gramineus 'Rasetsu-chiku', based on "Rasetsu-chiku" Satow, 1899: 45
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Rasetsuchiku'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 52 (erroneously assigned to *Phyllostachys*)
- Common names: Rasetsu-chiku (Japanese); Aoba-dake (Japanese, local name).
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 4 cm. Culms developing from the monopodial section of the amphipodial rhizome show normal characteristics, while many of the culms from the sympodial section show some or all of the abnormal characteristics.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: several growing spirally, geniculate, thus branches seem to appear from both sides of a node.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Discovered in Chiran Town and on remote islands of Kagoshima Prefecture (Kyushu); cultivated for the decorative appearance of their long spiral culms which are cut with a part of the rhizome and planted in pots.

***Pleioblastus gramineus* 'Ryoshitiku'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus gramineus f. *ryoshitiku* Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 130, 36*, "f. monstr. ryoshitiku", invalid
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus hattorianus KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hattorianus Koidzumi, 1935: 22; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 332, 373, pl. 132
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Arage-nezasa, Hosoba-azuma-nezasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu, rare.

Pleioblastus higoensis MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus higoensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 44; type: Kyushu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 196
  Arundinaria higoensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 44, as syn.
  Nipponocalamus higoensis (Makino) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
  Pleioblastus kodzumae f. *higoensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 65
  Pleioblastus kiusianus Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43; type: Kyushu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.
  Arundinaria kiusiana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, as syn.
  Nipponocalamus kiusianus (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 257
  Arundinaria kiusiana (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 79
- Spelling variants: *Pleioblastus kinsianus* (orthographical error for *Pleioblastus kiusianus*); *Arundinaria kinsiana* (orthographical error for *Arundinaria kiusiana*);
- Common names: Higo-medake (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.1 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu.

Pleioblastus hindsii (MUNRO) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria cerata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 2; type: Guangdong, 31 Dec. 1931, McClure 19782 (LU)
  Bambusa erecta hort. ex Mitford, 1894: 530, as syn.
  Arundinaria flexuosa Hance in J. Bot., 14, 1876: 339
  Bambusa gracilis hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 52, as syn.
  Arundinaria hindsii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 31; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 26, fig.
  Thamnocalamus hindsii (Munro) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 52,*
  Pleioblastus hindsii (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 288, 366, pl. 110
  Pseudosasa hindsii (Munro) S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ex T.G. Liang, Fujian Bamb., 1987: 131, 142, fig.
  Pseudosasa hindsii (Munro) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 653, pl. 199 fig. 11-12
  Phyllostachys maudiae Dunn in Bull. Misc. Inf. Add. Ser. (Kew), 10, 1912: 330, p.p.; type: Guangdong, Maud Dunn, 11 Apr. 1909 (K)
  Arundinaria maudiae (Dunn) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Arundinaria panda Keng, 1936: 416, fig. 5
  Pleioblastus pandus (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Kanzan-chiku (Japanese); Ramrod Bamboo, Hinds' Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The type specimen of *Phyllostachys maudiae* Dunn is a mixture of two genera (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 8th March 1988). Considered to be conspecific with *Arundinaria hindsii* Munro by G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 15
- Etymology: The species was named after Richard Brinsley Hinds, physician, naturalist and plant collector.
- Distribution: CHINA: native, occurs wild in southern China: Guangdong, Guangxi, southern Fujian, Hong Kong.
- Uses: Shoots edible; internodes of culms suitable for making flutes.
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation as a garden plant; JAPAN: in cultivation in western Japan: from Kanto district of Honshu westward, planted as a garden plant, useful as a wind-break.

***Pleioblastus hindsii* 'Albostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hindsii f. *albostriatus* Y. Fujimoto ex Muroi, 1972: 9, "albo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 130, 36*
  Arundinaria hindsii 'Albostriatus'; Stover, 1983: 31, "hindsii albostriatus", invalid
- Common names: Shirosima-kanzan (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus hindsii* 'Heterocycla'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hindsii f. *heterocycla* Muroi ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 66, fig. 80, 22.2; Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 360, 213, fig. 26.2, 130
  Pleioblastus hindsii f. *kikko* Muroi & H. Hamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 131, 37*, "f. monstr. kikko", invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Kikkou-kanzan (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Several internodes with heterocyclic pattern at the lower part of the culm.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: discovered by Mr. Hajime Hamada in a stand of the species in Takarabe Town, Pref. Kagoshima; in cultivation as a garden plant, and as a pot plant indoors and outdoors.

Pleioblastus hsienchuensis WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hsienchuensis Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 92, fig. 1; type: Zhejiang, Xianju Xian, S.D. Yu 80519 (ZJFI)
  Arundinaria hsienchuensis (Wen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 17
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 5 m / 2-3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Xianju Xian, Fuyang Xian, and Sanmen Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Pleioblastus humilis (MITFORD) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus asanoi Nakai, 1935: 808
  Nipponocalamus asanoi (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 352
  Arundinaria gauntlettii hort. ex A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 86, invalid
  Sasa gauntlettii hort. ex A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 86, as syn.
  Arundinaria 'Gauntlettii'; Olsen in Dansk Dendrol. Årsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 59, nom. nud.
  Bambusa gracilis hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 239, as syn.
  Arundinaria gracilis hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, as syn.
  Arundinaria humilis Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 103
  Sasa humilis (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22,*
  Pleioblastus humilis (Mitford) Nakai, 1935: 2; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 322, 371, pl. 127
  Nipponocalamus humilis (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
  Yushania humilis (Mitford) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 13, fig. 4
  Pseudosasa humilis (Mitford) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 880
  Pleioblastus koshisimonii Koidzumi, 1937: 279
  Nipponocalamus koshisimonii (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358, "kosisimonii"
  Pleioblastus lasiochlamys Nakai, 1932: 69, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus lasiochlamys Nakai, 1933: 164,*, Jap. name: Nobitome-zasa; type: Prov. Musashi, F. Maekawa 4152 (TI)
  Nipponocalamus lasiochlamys (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
  Pleioblastus longifolius Nakai, 1935: 7
  Nipponocalamus longifolius (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
  ? *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *major* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 37, pl. XXXVIII fig. 1
  ? *Pleioblastus variegatus* var. *viridis* f. *major* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata"; Jap. names: Mikuni-zasa, nezasa
  Pleioblastus usuiensis var. *pratensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 280
  Nipponocalamus usuiensis var. *pratensis* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
  Pleioblastus ryokeanus Koidzumi, 1934: 69, "ryokeana", Jap. name: Ryoke-nezasa
  Nipponocalamus ryokeanus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363, "ryokeana"
  Pleioblastus virens var. *tenuifolius* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, Jap. name: Ao-shino; type: Prov. Mutsu, 1927, T. Makino s.n., Prov. Rikuchu, 1928, T. Makino s.n. (syntypes)
  Arundinaria virens var. *tenuifolia* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, as syn.
  Nipponocalamus virens var. *tenuifolius* (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367
  Pleioblastus toyokensis Nakai, 1932: 70, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus toyokensis Nakai, 1934: 213,*, Jap. name: Toyooka-zasa; type: Prov. Musashi, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)
  Pleioblastus usuiensis Nakai, 1935: 7
  Nipponocalamus usuiensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
  Pleioblastus virens Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9
  Nipponocalamus virens (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 367
  Arundinaria virens (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80
  Arundinaria fortunei var. *viridis* hort. ex Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 103, as syn.
  Arundinaria fortunei f. *viridis* hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, as syn.
  ? *Pleioblastus fortunei* f. *viridis* Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 129, 34*
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa fortunei (not Van Houtte, 1863): Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 239
  Arundinaria fortunei (not A. & C. Rivière, 1878): Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 239
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Toyooka-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu, southern Hokkaido. In shady forest.

***Pleioblastus humilis* 'Nebulosus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus virens f. *nebulosus* Uchida ex Muroi, 1937: 79; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
- Common names: Kappan-ao-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus humilis* f. *ohmiensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus ohmiensis Koidzumi, 1939: 116
  Nipponocalamus ohmiensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
  Pleioblastus humilis f. *ohmiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 322, 371
- Common names: Kanzaki-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus incarnatus S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus incarnatus S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 42; type: Fujian, 23 May 1980, Z.P. Wang & al. 8064 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 3.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhenghe Xian.

Pleioblastus intermedius S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus intermedius S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 408, fig. 5; type: Zhejiang, S.Y. Chen & al. 78035 (HZBG)

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Pleioblastus juxianensis WEN, C. Y. YAO & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus juxianensis Wen & al. ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 409, fig. 6; type: Zhejiang, Ju Xian, 18 May 1977, S.Y. Chen & al. 79065 (HZBG)
  Pleioblastus hsienchuensis var. *juxianensis* (Wen & al.) S.L. Chen ex T.G. Liang, Fujian Bamb., 1987: 150, fig. 2
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 1.7 - 3 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Ju Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

Pleioblastus kodzumae MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hatsusimanus Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 83, "hatsusimana"; type: Kyushu, Jan. 1935, Sumihiko Hatsusima s.n.
  Pleioblastus kodzumae Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, Jap. name: Kibo-shino; type: Kyushu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 296, 367, pl. 114; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 196
  Arundinaria kodzumae Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 43, as syn.
  Nipponocalamus kodzumae (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18, 1942: 357
  Arundinaria kodzumae (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14
  Pleioblastus pseudosimonii Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 85; type: Pref. Kochi, Aug. 1934, G. Koidzumi s.n. (KYO, lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 196)
  Nipponocalamus pseudosimonii (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18, 1942: 363
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
- Common names: Kibo-shino (Kibou-shino) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 m / 0.9 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Pleioblastus kongosanensis MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus hodensis Makino, 1932: 11, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus hodensis Koidzumi, 1934: 68
  Nipponocalamus hodensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
  Pleioblastus kongosanensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 10; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 328, 372, pl. 130
  Arundinaria kongosanensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 10, as syn.
  Nipponocalamus kongosanensis (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 357
  Pleioblastus viridistriatus var. *kongosanensis* (Makino) D. McClintock, 1982: 191, 189, invalid
  Arundinaria viridistriata var. *kongosanensis* (Makino) D. McClintock, 1982: 191, 189, invalid
  Pleioblastus kurokawai Nakai, 1935: 810, Jap. name: Mukuge-nezasa
  Nipponocalamus kurokawai (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
  Pleioblastus lanatus Nakai, 1932: 69, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus lanatus Nakai, 1933: 166, 168,*, Jap. name: Kawamura-zasa; type: Prov. Higo, Kawamura, K. Mayebara 305 (TI)
  Nipponocalamus lanatus (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
  Pleioblastus longaevus Koidzumi, 1935: 164
  Pleioblastus tectus var. *longaevus* Koidzumi, 1935: 164, as syn.
  Nipponocalamus longaevus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
  Pleioblastus mollissimus Koidzumi, 1940: 78
  Nipponocalamus mollissimus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
  Pleioblastus muroianus Koidzumi, 1936: 128
  Nipponocalamus muroianus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
  Pleioblastus naucinopilus Koidzumi, 1940: 78
  Nipponocalamus naucinopilus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
  Pleioblastus kurokawai var. *pilosissimus* Nakai, 1935: 811
  Nipponocalamus kurokawai var. *pilosissimus* (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
  Pleioblastus protrusus Koidzumi, 1935: 165, Jap. name: Oni-nezasa
  Pleioblastus tectus var. *protrusus* Koidzumi, 1935: 165, as syn.
  Nipponocalamus protrusus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
  Pleioblastus kongosanensis var. *protrusus* (Koidzumi) Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 374, p.p.
  Pleioblastus zygomeris Koidzumi, 1935: 166, Jap. name: Kezayano-ke-nezasa; type: none cited
  Nipponocalamus zygomeris (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368, "zygmeris"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Kongou-dake (Kongo-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Pleioblastus kongosanensis* 'Aureostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus kongosanensis f. *aureostriatus* Muroi & Y. Tanaka, 1972: 9, "aureo-striatus"
  Arundinaria kongosanensis f. *aureostriata* Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 4 (3), 1983: [2], "A. kongosanensis aureo-striata", invalid
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 208, fig. 21.2, 122
- Common names: Kisuji-kongou, Kisuji-kongou-dake (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow yellowish green stripes when young, turning to yellow stripes when mature.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: found in Moriyama Town, Nagoya City, by Yukio Tanaka in 1972; in cultivation.

Pleioblastus kongosanensis* f. *akibensis (MAKINO & NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus akibensis Makino & Nakai, 1933: 229,*
  Pleioblastus kongosanensis f. *akibensis* (Makino & Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 68; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 328, 372
  Pleioblastus igaensis Nakai, 1933: 229,*
  Nipponocalamus igaensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 356
  Pleioblastus koriyamensis Nakai, 1936: 223
  Nipponocalamus koriyamensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358
  Pleioblastus molliculus Koidzumi, 1935: 85
  Pleioblastus shiwotai Koidzumi, 1935: 85
- Common names: Akiba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous or puberulous with retrorse minute hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus kwangsiensis W. Y. HSIUNG & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus kwangsiensis W.Y. Hsiung & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 32, fig. 5; type: Guangxi, Hsiung Wen-yue & Chao Chi-son 77521 (NJFU)
  Arundinaria kwangsiensis (W.Y. Hsiung & C.S. Chao) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 16
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 5 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nandan.

Pleioblastus linearis (HACKEL) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria linearis Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 721
  Pleioblastus linearis (Hackel) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 290, 366, pl. 111
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Pleioblastus*
- Common names: Riyuukiyuu-chiku (Ryukyu-chiku), Gyoko-chiku (Japanese); Linear-leaved Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m /0.7 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Ryukyu Islands.
- Uses: Culms with leaves used as a roofing material in Okinawa.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation in western Japan from the Kanto District of Honshu westward; cultivated in gardens and parks.

***Pleioblastus linearis* 'Albostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus linearis f. *albostriatus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467, "albo-striatus"
  Arundinaria linearis 'Albostriatus' Stover, 1983: 31, "linearis albo-striatus", invalid
- Common names: Fuiri-ryukyu-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus longinternodius B. M. YANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus longinternodius B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 1, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Yang Bao Min 769244 (HNNU)
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Liuyang Xian: Daweishan, at 900 m altitude.

Pleioblastus maculatus (MCCLURE) C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria chinensis C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 13, based on *Sinobambusa maculata* McClure
  Pleioblastus maculatus var. *longitubus* S.C. Li & Z.M. Wu in J. Anhui Agr. Coll. 1987 (4), 1987: 10
  Sinobambusa maculata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 64; type: Guangxi, McClure, 20573 (LU)
  Pleioblastus maculatus (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 31
  Arundinaria maculata (McClure) H.Y. Zou, Shaowu Bamb., 1989: 89, nom. illeg.; not *Arundinaria maculata* (Ruprecht) Hackel, 1903
- Selected references: C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1981: 18; Wen & W.W. Chou, 1984: 5
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: "Ch'uan Dist.", "occurring wild in dense thickets on moist, loamy slope"; Anhui: Jinzhai Xian; Sichuan. In cultivation as far north as Shaanxi. Frost resistance: tolerates -15°C.

Pleioblastus maculosoides WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus maculosoides Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 33, fig. 9; type: Zhejiang, Chou Wen-wei LS.82501 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 6.5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Lishui.

Pleioblastus matsunoi NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria matsunoi Makino, 1918: 8, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus matsunoi (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 146, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus matsunoi Nakai, 1934: 276,*, Jap. name: Yokohama-dake; type: Yokohama, K. Hisauchi s.n., Tokyo, T. Nakai s.n. (syntypes); S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 298, 367, pl. 115

Nipponocalamus matsunoi (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
Pleioblastus sadawoanus Koidzumi, 1941: 63, "sadawoana"
Nipponocalamus sadawoanus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
- Common names: Yokohama-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: southern Kanto district.

Pleioblastus nabeshimanus KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus nabeshimanus Koidzumi, 1934: 15, "nabeshimana"; Koidzumi, 1937: 278, "nabeshimai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 300, 367, pl. 116
  Pseudosasa nabeshimana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1934: 151
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
- Common names: Shirashima-medake (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu, rare.

Pleioblastus nagashima (MITFORD) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria kinkiensis Koidzumi, 1935: 21
  Pleioblastus kinkiensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 69
  Nipponocalamus kinkiensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 257
  Bambusa nagashima Marliac ex Mitford, 1894: 547, nom. nud.
  Bambusa nagashima Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 87
  Arundinaria nagashima (Mitford) Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 772
  Pleioblastus nagashima (Mitford) Nakai, 1933: 215,*; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 324, 371, pl. 128
  Nipponocalamus nagashima (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
  Pleioblastus nakashimai Koidzumi, 1937: 69, Jap. name: Tsukushi-hoden-nezasa; type: Kyushu, Prov. Chikuzen, K. Nakashima 69, Kyushu, Prov. Chikugo, K. Nakashima 68 (syntypes)
  Nipponocalamus nakashimai (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
  Pleioblastus nakashimai var. *supraglaber* Koidzumi, 1937: 70, Jap. name: Tsukushi-hirao-nezasa; type: several types cited
  Nipponocalamus nakashimai var. *supraglaber* (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 360
  Pleioblastus xestophyllus Koidzumi, 1935: 165
  Nipponocalamus xestophyllus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Hiro-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, and Kyushu.

Pleioblastus nagashima* f. *yasuokensis (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus epitrichus Koidzumi, 1937: 279
  Nipponocalamus epitrichus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
  Pleioblastus lentigiosus Koidzumi, 1935: 84
  Nipponocalamus lentigiosus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 358, "lentiginosus"
  Pleioblastus chino var. *viridis* f. *lentigiosus* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 66
  Pleioblastus permirus Koidzumi, 1936: 127
  Nipponocalamus permirus (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 382
  Pleioblastus praeteritus Koidzumi, 1940: 79
  Nipponocalamus praeteritus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
  Pleioblastus pseudolinearis Koidzumi, 1941: 255
  Nipponocalamus pseudolinearis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
  Pleioblastus yasuokensis Nakai, 1935: 9
  Nipponocalamus yasuokensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368
  Pleioblastus nagashima f. *yasuokensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 324, 372
- Common names: Yasuoka-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous or puberulous with minute hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus nagashima* var. *koidzumii (MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella koidzumii Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 16; type: Prov. Yetizen, 12 June 1932, G. Koidzumi s.n.
  Arundinaria koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 20
  Pleioblastus koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1937: 69; Makino ex Tashiro, 1933: 31, nom. nud.; Koidzumi, 1934: 16, as syn.
  Nipponobambusa koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940
  Nipponocalamus koidzumii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 357
  Pleioblastus nagashima var. *koidzumii* (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 372,*; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 373
- Common names: Echizen-nezasa (Yetizen-nezasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 1 m / 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous; foliage leaf-sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu.

Pleioblastus nagashima* var. *koidzumii* f. *dokyoanus (KOIDZUMI) SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus dokyoanus Koidzumi, 1937: 218

Pleioblastus nagashima var. *koidzumii* f. *dokyoanus* (Koidzumi) Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 67; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 326, 372
- Common names: Yuge-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus oleosus WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus oleosus* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 24, fig. 3; type: Fujian, Angxi, Wen & P.S. Chang 81523 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Fujian; Jiangxi; Yunnan.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into Germany, probably in the 1980's, originally misidentified as *Brachystachyum densiflorum*. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerates -15°C without damage to leaves.

Pleioblastus ovatoauritus WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus ovatoauritus* Wen, ined., ex Wen & W.W. Chou in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 5, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

Pleioblastus patellaris W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus patellaris* W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 113, fig. 6; type: Guangdong, 24 Nov. 1992, Wu Zhimin 85910 (CANT)
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Pleioblastus pseudocommunis MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus pseudocommunis* Muroi, 1948: 2, "pseudo-communis"
  Nipponocalamus pseudocommunis (Muroi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 382, "pseudo-communis"
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus pseudosasaoides S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pleioblastus pseudosasaoides* S. Suzuki, 1977: 64; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 302, 367, pl. 117
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
- Common names: Echigo-medake (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: restricted to Niigata, Echigo, and Fukushima.

Pleioblastus pygmaeus (MIQUEL) NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa mirrezuzume* hort. ex M. Hirsh, 1985: [3], nom. nud.
  Arundinaria variegata var. *pygmaea* f. *pubescens* Makino, 1912: 17, "f. a. pubescens", based on *Bambusa pygmaea* Miquel, Jap. name: Ke-oroshima-chiku
  Sasa variegata var. *pygmaea* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, "f. α pubescens"
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *pygmaeus* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata var. pygmaea f. pubescens", Jap. name: Ke-oroshima-chiku
  ? *Bambusa pygmaea* Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 286; type: none cited; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 116
  ? *Arundinaria pygmaea* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
  ? *Arundarbor pygmaea* (Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
  Arundinaria pygmaea (Miquel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13 (152), 1899: 319
  Arundinaria variabilis var. *pygmaea* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud., p.p.
  ? *Arundinaria variabilis* var. *pygmaea* Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 226
  Sasa pygmaea (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, as syn., and pl. 5 fig. B
  ? *Arundinaria pygmaea* Kurz ex Bean, Trees Shrubs, 1914: 218; cf. Nakai, 1933: 234
  Sasa pygmaea (Miquel) Rehder, Man. Cult. Trees Shrubs, 1927: 71
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *pygmaeus* Makino in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata var. pygmaea", p.p.
  Pleioblastus pygmaeus (Miquel) Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 70, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus pygmaeus (Miquel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 234, fig. 31; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 310, 369, pl. 121; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 35
  Nipponocalamus pygmaeus (Miquel) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 348, 362, p.p.
  Pleioblastus fortunei 'Pygmaeus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 372
  Arundinaria fortunei 'Pygmaea'; Crouzet, 1981: 44, "Pygmaeus"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Ke-oroshima-chiku (Japanese); Pygmy Bamboo.
- Features: 0.2 - 0.4 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-). Culm internodes glabrous; nodes densely pilose with short hairs; culm sheaths glabrous; leaf sheaths thinly puberulous or sometimes glabrescent; foliage leaf blades thinly puberulous beneath.
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa disticha* Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 183

Arundinaria variabilis var. *disticha* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 227, p.p.
Arundinaria disticha (Mitford) Pfitzer ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 227, as syn.
Sasa disticha (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, p.p.
Pseudosasa disticha (Mitford) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150
Pleioblastus distichus (Mitford) Nakai, 1932: 69
Pleioblastus pygmaeus var. *distichus* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (4), 1934: 207, fig. 37, Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 312, 369, pl. 122
Nipponocalamus argenteostriatus var. *distichus* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 351, p.p.
Arundinaria argenteostriata var. *disticha* (Mitford) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 80, "distichus"
Arundinaria argenteostriata var. *communis* 'Disticha'; Ohwi, 1965: 138
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus 'Distichus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 374, Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *glaber* 'Distichus'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147, Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
Arundinaria argenteostriata f. *glabra* 'Disticha'; Crouzet, 1981: 43
Arundinaria pygmaea 'Disticha'; Stover, 1983: 27, "A. p. Disticha"
Sasa pygmaea var. *disticha* (Mitford) C.S. Chao & G.G. Tang in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 26, 1985: 15, fig. 1.3
Arundinaria pygmaea var. *disticha* (Mitford) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 368
Arundinaria variegata var. *pygmaea* f. *glabra* Makino, 1912: 17,*, "f. b. glabra", p.p., Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
Sasa variegata var. *pygmaea* f. *glabra* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, "f. β glabra"
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *pygmaeus* f. *glaber* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata var. pygmaea f. glabra", Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
Bambusa nana hort. ex Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547, as syn.
Arundinaria variegata var. *oroshima* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 35, pl. XXXIV
? *Arundinaria oroshimozasa* Stover, 1983: 41, invalid
Arundinaria variabilis var. *pygmaea* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud., p.p., Jap. name: Oroshima-chiku
? *Arundinaria variabilis* var. *pygmaea* Matsumura, 1905: 90

- Common names: Oroshima-chiku (Japanese); Dwarf Fernleaf Bamboo.
- Features: 0.2 - 0.4 (0.5) m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+). Culm sheath and leaf sheath glabrous; foliage leaf blades glabrous on both surfaces.
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation, widely cultivated. CHINA: Jiangsu, in cultivation only? (C.S. Chao & G.G. Tang, 1985: 15-16).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation as a garden plant for ground cover, and as a pot plant. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation; a vigorous grower, useful as ground cover.

***Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Ramosissimus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus ramosissimus Nakai, 1935: 8
  Nipponocalamus ramosissimus (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363
  Pleioblastus pygmaeus var. *distichus* f. *ramosissimus* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 66; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 312, 370
  Pleioblastus pygmaeus f. *ramosissimus* (Nakai) S. Suzuki; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: fig. 22.1
- Common names: Oo-oroshima-chiku (Oho-oroshima-chiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms taller (about 2 m in height).
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus-Akebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus distichus f. *akebono* H. Okamura & Yamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 127, 32*, with Japanese descr., invalid
  Pleioblastus pygmaeus var. *distichus* f. *akebono* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Pleioblastus, 1983: 19, invalid (provisional combination)
- Common names: Akebono-Oroshima (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus-Akebonosuji'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus distichus f. *akebonosuji* Muroi & Kashiwagi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 208, fig. 22.4, invalid (in Japanese)
- Common names: Akebonosuji-oroshima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white with the base green, some blades entire green or white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Distichus-Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus distichus f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: fig. p. 87, nom. nud.
- Common names: Kinmei-nezasa (Kimmei-nezasa) (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Huirinezasa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus distichus f. *albostriatus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 147, "albostriatus"

Pleioblastus distichus var. *nezasa* f. *albostriatus* (Muroi) Muroi ex Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611, "albo-striatus"
Pleioblastus pygmaeus var. *distichus* f. *albostriatus* (Muroi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Pleioblastus, 1983: 18, "albo-striatus", invalid (provisional combination)
Pleioblastus argenteostriatus f. *glaber* 'Huirinezasa'; Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 147

- Common names: Huiri-nezasa (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus pygmaeus* 'Nochizae-kishima'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus distichus f. *nochizae-kishima* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 209, "nochizae-kishima", fig. 5.1, "nochizaekishima", Jap. descr.
- Common names: Nochizae-kishima-nezasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Pleioblastus rugatus WEN & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus rugatus Wen & S.Y. Chen ap. Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 26, fig. 4; type: Zhejiang, S.D. Yu Y80607 (ZJFI)
  Arundinaria rugata (Wen & S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 18
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Huangyan. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Pleioblastus sanmingensis S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus sanmingensis S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 42; type: Fujian, 18 May 1976, C.Y. Yao & al. 46075 (JSBI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 5 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Sanming.

Pleioblastus simonii (CARRIÈRE) NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria brachyclada Hackel, ined., ex Matsumura, 1905: 89
  Pleioblastus diversus Nakai, 1935: 370
  Nipponocalamus diversus (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 354
  Pleioblastus kiyosumisimonii Koidzumi, 1940: 152, "kiyosumisimoni"
  Nipponocalamus kiyosumisimonii (Koidzumi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 381
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *kiyosumisimonii* (Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467, "kiyosumi-simoni"
  Bambos metake Siebold, 1830: 4, nom. nud.
  Bambusa metake Zollinger, 1854: 57, "metaka", nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus pseudogracilis Koidzumi, 1941: 255
  Nipponocalamus pseudogracilis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 361
  Bambusa simonii Carrière, 1866: 380
  Arundinaria simonii (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 774, fig. 43-47, "simoni"
  Pleioblastus simonii (Carrière) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147, "simoni", p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundinaria vaginata*); Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 33, pl. 6; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 67, 294, 366, pl. 113
  Nipponocalamus simonii (Carrière) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 364
  Tschompskia triticoides hort ex Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 772, as syn.
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria japonica (not Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, 1854): A. Gray, 1859: 328, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Medakea*
- Common names: Me-dake, Kawa-take (Japanese); Simon Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 (6) m / 1 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(+).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Native, or possibly introduced early to Japan; the limits of distribution are not clear; it occurs wild in central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and on Tsu-shima. In central Honshu, especially on Izu Peninsula, associated with *Pleioblastus chino*; mostly grows on river banks and near the coast. INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: Subansari District: Tale valley, at 3,000 m altitude, spontaneous (probably naturalised by introduction) (H.B. Naithani & S.S.R. Bennet, 1986: 85).
- Uses: Used in handicraft.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: widely cultivated; robust, planted as a living fence in agriculture. KOREA: cultivated in southern Korea and Quelpart Island [Cheju-do]. CHINA: in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus simonii* 'Heterophyllus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria simonii var. *heterophylla* Makino ex Makino & Shirasawa, 1912: tab. 8 fig. 18-24; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 34
  Pleioblastus simonii var. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147
  Nipponocalamus simonii var. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 365, p.p.
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *heterophyllus* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 90-91, fig., invalid
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
  Pleioblastus simonii 'Heterophyllus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 377
  Arundinaria simonii 'Heterophylla'; Crouzet, 1981: 49
- Common names: Hagawari-medake (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades dimorphous, wide or narrow, green or with stripes in white, yellow and pink.
- Distribution: JAPAN: first discovered among wild stands of *Pleioblastus simonii*.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus simonii* 'Variegatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa albostriata hort. ex Lavallée, Arbor. Segrez., 1877: 306, "albo-striata", nom. nud.
  Arundinaria simonii var. *albostriata* Bean, 1894: 301, "albo-striata"
  Arundinaria simonii var. *albovariegata* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: pl. XCVI fig. 2, "Simoni", "albo-variegata"
  Arundinaria simonii var. *heterophylla* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, "hetelophylla", nom. nud., Jap. name: Ochi-chiku
  Bambusa plicata hort. ex Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 68, as syn.
  Arundinaria simonii 'Silverstripe'; A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 158, as syn.
  Arundinaria simonii var. *striata* Mitford, 1894: 531
  Arundinaria simonii var. *variegata* J.D. Hooker, 1890: pl. 7146
  Pleioblastus simonii var. *variegatus* (J.D. Hooker) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 147
  Nipponocalamus simonii var. *variegatus* (J.D. Hooker) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 364
  Arundinaria simonii f. *variegata* hort. ex Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 2, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria simonii f. *variegata* (J.D. Hooker) Rehder, 1949: 638
  Arundinaria simonii 'Variegata'; Krüssmann, 1960 [1959]: 190
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *variegatus* (J.D. Hooker) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467
  Pleioblastus simonii 'Variegatus'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 377
  Bambusa simonii var. *variegata* hort. ex D. McClintock, 1982: 47, as syn.
- Common names: Tsushi-chiku, Shiroshima-medake, Shima-medake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades, green or with stripes in white, a few wholly white, blades of normal size, 20 - 25 cm long, 1.5 - 2.5 cm wide, not dimorphous.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus simonii* 'Aureostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *aureostriatus* Muroi, 1942: 5, "aureo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
- Common names: Kisuji-medake (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus simonii* 'Akame'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *akame* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
- Common names: Akame-medake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with alternate stripes in reddish.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

***Pleioblastus simonii* 'Zigzag'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *zigzag* N. Satomi in J. Phytogeogr. Taxon. 28 (1), 1980: 32; type: Honshu, 1958, N. Satomi s.n. (KANA)
- Common names: Utatsu-medake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller, 1 to 2 m tall, basal part geniculate.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Ishikawa Pref.: Kanazawa.

Pleioblastus simonii (CARRIÈRE) NAKAI × ***Phyllostachys bambusoides*** SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus simonii (Carrière) Nakai × *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Siebold & Zuccarini; Muramatsu, 1981: 65-69
- Features: A hybrid with generally intermediate morphology of the parents, e.g. oral setae, but with deciduous culm leaf sheaths, that is a characteristic of the genus *Phyllostachys* and not of *Pleioblastus*.
- Horticulture: natural/artificial hybrid, originates from Japan.

Pleioblastus simonii* f. *heterophyllus (MAKINO & SHIRASAWA) MUROI × ***Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis*** (MAKINO & UCHIDA) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus simonii f. *heterophyllus* (Makino & Shirasawa) Muroi × *Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 197, fig. 98
- Common names: Hagawari-medake × Kintai-zasa (Japanese).
- Notes: An artificial hybrid from Japan in 1986; considered to represent a species of *Sasaella*. Hybridisation was carried out by H. Kashiwagi (C. Rifat, in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 29th March 1986, with photographs, and in letter to J. Goerrings, 19th April 1986).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation (supposedly at Fuji Bamboo Garden).

Pleioblastus solidus S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus solidus S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 411, fig. 8; type: Zhejiang, 29 Apr. 1978, S.Y. Chen & al. 78015 (HZBG)
  Arundinaria solida (S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 18
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*

- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yunhe Xian. Frost resistance: tolerates light frost.

Pleioblastus subrectangularis YI & H. LONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus subrectangularis Yi & H. Long in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 17, fig. 2; type: Jiangxi, Anfu Xian, 25 May 1992, Ye Bingyang & Duan Xuetao 042 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 2.5 m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Anfu Xian, at 270 m altitude.

Pleioblastus takiyamensis NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus takiyamensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 236, nom. nud., and in l. c. 10 (4), 1934: 201, nom. nud.
- Notes: Listed (Nakai, 1933: 236) as a "sp. nov.", and mentioned (Nakai, 1934: 201) with text in Japanese, but has apparently never been validly published.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus tessellatus NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus tessellatus Nakai, 1933: 219, nom. nud., in annotation (in Jap.) to *P. kiusianus* Mak.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus truncatus WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus truncatus Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 32, fig. 8; type: Zhejiang, Wang S.Y. W81505 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Shaoxing.

Pleioblastus variegatus (SIEBOLD EX MIQUEL) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa fortunei Van Houtte in Flore 15, 1863: 69, pl. 1535, "Bambusa fortunei foliis niveo-vittatis", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 34.1b)
  Bambusa variegata Siebold ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285
  Pleioblastus variegatus (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Features: 0.1 - 2.5 m / 0.1 - 0.6 cm
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Fortunei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa fortunei Van Houtte in Flore 15, 1863: 69, pl. 1535, "Bambusa fortunei foliis niveo-vittatis", invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 34.1b)
  Arundinaria fortunei (Van Houtte) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 314, "Arundinaria fortunei Fol. var."
  Arundarbor fortunei (Van Houtte) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
  Arundinaria variabilis var. *fortunei* (Van Houtte) Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 226
  Sasa fortunei (Van Houtte) Fiori, 1917: 42
  Pleioblastus fortunei (Van Houtte) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (4), 1933: 232, pl. 30, S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 320, 370, pl. 126
  Nipponocalamus fortunei (Van Houtte) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 355
  Pleioblastus fortunei 'Fortunei'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 372
  Bambusa picta Siebold & Zuccarini, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111, as syn.; not Lindley, 1835
  Bambusa variegata Siebold ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285
  Arundinaria fortunei var. *variegata* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, based on *Bambusa fortunei* Van Houtte
  Arundinaria variabilis var. *variegata* (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino, 1900: 63; Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38
  Bambusa fortunei f. *variegata* hort. ex Schelle in Beissner & al., 1903: 4, "Bambusa fortunei variegata", nom. nud.
  Bambusa fortunei var. *variegata* hort. ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 226, as syn.
  Arundinaria variegata (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, Jap. name: Chigo-zasa, Shima-zasa
  Sasa variegata (Siebold ex Miquel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 21
  Pseudosasa variegata (Siebold ex Miquel) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150
  Pleioblastus variegatus (Siebold ex Miquel) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata", Jap. name: Chigo-zasa
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus 'Variegatus'; Martin & Demoly, 1979
  Arundinaria fortunei 'Variegata'; Crouzet, 1981: 44,*
- Misapplied names:
  ? *Bambusa argenteostriata* (not Regel, 1865): Matsumura, 1895: 44; Satow, 1899: 111
  ? *Bambusa simonii* Fenzi, 1876: 773, "simonii fol. var."; cf. Munro, 1876: 774
- Common names: Chigo-zasa, Shima-zasa (Japanese); Dwarf Whitestripe Bamboo.
- Features: 0.1 - 0.3 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow and broad stripes in white or yellowish-white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: since long a time in cultivation as a garden and pot plant; suitable as ground cover, prefers shade.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Albostriatus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus fortunei f. *albostriatus* Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 6

- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 212, fig. 128, "albostriatus"
- Common names: Shiroshima-ke-nezasa, Shima-ke-nezasa, Fuiri-ke-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with few narrow stripes in white or yellowish-white, the stripes small near the main veins.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation in the Fuji Bamboo Garden, Pref. Shizuoka, Honshu.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Shimofuri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus fortunei f. *shimofuri* Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 63, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 212, invalid
- Common names: Shimofuri-ke-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with short or long white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: collected as a seedling during flowering of the species in western Japan about 1970.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Tsuboii'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *tsuboii* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 37, pl. XXXVII; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 35
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *tsuboii* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1381, "variegata var. viridis f. tsuboi"; Jap. name: Uheda-zasa
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus f. *tsuboii* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi, 1942: 4, "tsuboiana"
  Pleioblastus yoshidake var. *tsuboii* Nemoto ex Ueda, 1960: 7, "tsuboi", nom. nud.; Jap. name: Ueda-zasa
  Pleioblastus distichus var. *glaber* f. *tsuboii* Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 128, fig. p. 32, "tsuboi", Jap. descr.
- Common names: Ueda-zasa, Fuiri-shibuya (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: with one or few longitudinal white stripes, often in the middle of the blade.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation as a garden and pot plant, rather rare.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Kiakebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus fortunei f. *kiakebono* Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 63, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 359, 212, invalid
- Common names: Kiakebono-ke-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white or yellowish, with the base in green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: collected as a seedling during flowering of the species in western Japan about 1970.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Tsumorii'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria variegata var. *tsumorii* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2 (4), 1920: 16; type: Prov. Nagato, 1918, Shigeyo Tsumori s.n.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 237
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *tsumorii* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata"
- Common names: Toyora-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 m / 0.15 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: striped in white, distichous, palmately arranged towards the top of the culm, glabrous above, glabrous or slightly puberulent beneath (according to Makino, 1920).
- Notes: No recent references to this variety are known. It belongs to the Nezasa group, but the assignment to *Pleioblastus variegatus* seems to be doubtful.
- Distribution: JAPAN: only known in cultivation in Prov. Nagato, southern Honshu.

***Pleioblastus variegatus* 'Nebulosus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus f. *nebulosus* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 467; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 7
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus 'Nebulosus'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 613, "Neburosus", Jap. descr.
- Common names: Kappan-shibuya (Japanese).

Pleioblastus variegatus* f. *variegatus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus var. *basihirsutus* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1980: 348, Jap. name: Sayage-shibuya-zasa
  Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 16, "f. a. pubescens", Jap. name: Ke-nezasa; type: none cited
  Sasa variegata var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 22, "f. α pubescens", Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata var. viridis f. a. pubescens", apparently based on *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *pubescens* Makino, 1912, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
  Pleioblastus pubescens Nakai, 1932: 70, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus pubescens Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 219, 221,*, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa; type: Prov. Yamashiro, T. Makino s.n. (TI)
  Pleioblastus fortunei f. *pubescens* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 102-103, fig., Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus f. *pubescens* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 66, Jap. name: Ke-nezasa
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus Makino ex Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 70, nom. nud.
  Pleioblastus shibuyanus Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (4), 1934: 197, fig. 33, Jap. name: Shibu-

ya-zasa; type: Tokyo, Shibuya, K. Hisauchi s.n. (TI)
Nipponocalamus shibuyanus (Makino ex Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363
Arundinaria shibuyana Stover, 1983: 31, "shibuyanus", invalid
Pleioblastus tectus Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 15, 81
Pleioblastus tosaensis Koidzumi, 1935: 86; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 611
Nipponocalamus tosaensis (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
Pleioblastus tsukubensis Nakai, 1934: 215,*
Nipponocalamus tsukubensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
Pleioblastus chino f. *tsukubensis* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961
Pleioblastus uyenoensis Nakai, 1935: 811
Nipponocalamus uyenoensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
Arundinaria uyenoensis (Nakai) Stover, 1983: 27, invalid
Arundinaria variabilis Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud., p.p. (for "forma foliis pubescentis")
Bambusa variegata Siebold ex Miquel, 1866: 285
Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, p.p. (excl. f. *glabra*, Jap. name: Nezasa)
Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 23, "variegata", p.p. (excl. f. *glabra*, Jap. name: Nezasa)
Pleioblastus xystrophyllus Koidzumi, 1935: 165, Jap. name: Awaga-nezasa; type: Prov. Tajima, Y. Araki 13716
Pleioblastus kongosanensis var. *xystrophyllus* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 68
Pleioblastus yasuianus Koidzumi, 1938: 114
Nipponocalamus yasuianus (Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368

- Misapplied names:
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *glaber* (not Makino, 1926): 23: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 368; D. McClintock, 1982: 191, 188; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 62
  Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *glabra* (not Makino, 1912): 16: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 368; D. McClintock, 1982: 188
- Common names: Ke-nezasa, Shibuya-zasa, Awaga-nezasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.7 - 2.5 m / 0.1 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades green (not variegated).
- Distribution: JAPAN: occurs wild in central and southern Honshu, in Shikoku and Kyushu.

Pleioblastus variegatus* f. *humilis (MAKINO EX TSUBOI) MAKINO & NEMOTO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria variegata var. *viridis* f. *humilis* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 36, pl. XXXVI
  Pleioblastus variegatus var. *viridis* f. *humilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1380, "variegata", Jap. name: Ko-chiku
  Pleioblastus chino var. *viridis* f. *humilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 308, 369, Jap. name: Ko-chiku
  Pleioblastus chino f. *humilis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) S. Suzuki; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 61
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria hortensis Nakai, 1934: 575, p.p. (excl. type)
  Sasaella hortensis S. Suzuki, 1976: 275, p.p. (excl. type)
- Common names: Ko-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades green; culms and leaves smaller in ultimate size.
- Distribution: JAPAN: only known in cultivation.

Pleioblastus viridistriatus (REGEL) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa fortunei var. *aurea* hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort. 59, 1887: 83, "fortunei aurea"
  Arundinaria fortunei var. *aurea* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 239
  Arundinaria auricoma Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 100
  Sasa auricoma (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, pl. 6 fig. A-B
  Pseudosasa auricoma (Mitford) Bergmans, 1939: 677
  Arundinaria viridistriata 'Auricoma'; Crouzet, 1981: 50,*
  Pleioblastus kongosanensis 'Auricoma'; Martin & Demoly ex D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 189
  Arundinaria viridistriata var. *hortensis* Makino, ined.; cf. Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striata α hortensis"
  Pleioblastus viridistriatus var. *hortensis* Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striatus α hortensis", nom. illeg., based on "Arundinaria viridi-striata Sieb. ex André" [*Bambusa viridi-striata* Siebold ex André, 1872: 319, tab. 108], Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa
  ? *Bambusa maximowiczii* hort. ex Nicholson, 1884: 155, as syn.
  ? *Arundinaria maximowiczii* Nicholson, 1884: 118, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria maximowiczii Marliac ex Mitford, 1894: 530, nom. nud.
  ? *Arundinaria maximowiczii* Nicholson, 1900-1901: 87
  Bambusa viridistriata Regel, 1866: 77, "viridi-striata"; Siebold ex André in Ill. Hort. 19, 1872: 319, tab. 108, "viridi-striata"
  Arundinaria variabilis var. *viridistriata* Makino, 1900: 63, nom. nud., "viridi-striata"
  Arundinaria variabilis var. *viridistriata* Matsumura, 1905: 91, "viridi-striata"
  Arundinaria variegata var. *viridistriata* (Siebold ex André) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 15, "viridi-striata", Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa
  Sasa viridistriata (Regel) Fiori, 1917: 43, "viridi-striata"

Pleioblastus viridistriatus (Regel) Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striatus", p.p. (for "α hortensis", Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa), based on *Bambusa viridi-striata* Sieb. ex André; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 330, 373, pl. 131
Sasaella viridistriata Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 76, "viridi-striata", nom. nud.?
Arundinaria viridistriata (Siebold ex André) Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 568, Jap. name: Kamuro-zasa; D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 188

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Nezasa*
- Common names: Kamuro-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.2 - 0.4 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+). Branches few, the whole plant densely pubescent, foliage velvety; foliage leaf blades with golden-yellow stripes, obscuring later.
- Notes: Plants of "viridistriatus" have flowered in Britain and Holland; "viridistriatus" is considered conspecific with *Pleioblastus kongosanensis* (D. McClintock in Plantsman 4 (3), 1982: 188; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 62).
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: widely cultivated as an indoor and a garden plant. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

***Pleioblastus viridistriatus* 'Chrysophyllus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus viridistriatus var. *hortensis* f. *chrysophyllus* Makino, 1926: 23, "viridi-striatus α hortensis f. chrysophylla", Jap. name: Ogon-kamuro-zasa
  Arundinaria viridistriata f. *chrysophylla* (Makino) Nemoto, 1936: 862
  Pleioblastus viridistriatus f. *chrysophyllus* Makino; Muroi, 1941: 350
- Common names: Ogon-kamuro-zasa (Ougon-kamuro) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades golden-yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin, only known in cultivation.

Pleioblastus wuyishanensis Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus wuyishanensis Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Wuyi Sci. J. 2, 1982: 18, fig. 2; type: Fujian, Huang Ke-fu 006 (FJFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 5 m / 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chongan Xian: Wuyigong, at 200 m altitude.

Pleioblastus yamadorianus MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus yamadorianus Muroi in Hyogoken Chutokyoiku Hakubutsugaku Zasshi 7, 1941: 349
  Nipponocalamus yamadorianus (Muroi) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap., ed. emend., 1957: 382
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Pleioblastus yixingensis S. L. CHEN & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus yixingensis S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 411, fig. 9; type: Zhejiang, Chen Shao-yun & al. 78027 (HZBG)
  Arundinaria yixingensis (S.L. Chen & S.Y. Chen) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 19
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Amari*
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.2 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou; Jiangsu: Yixing. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Polyanthus C. H. HU

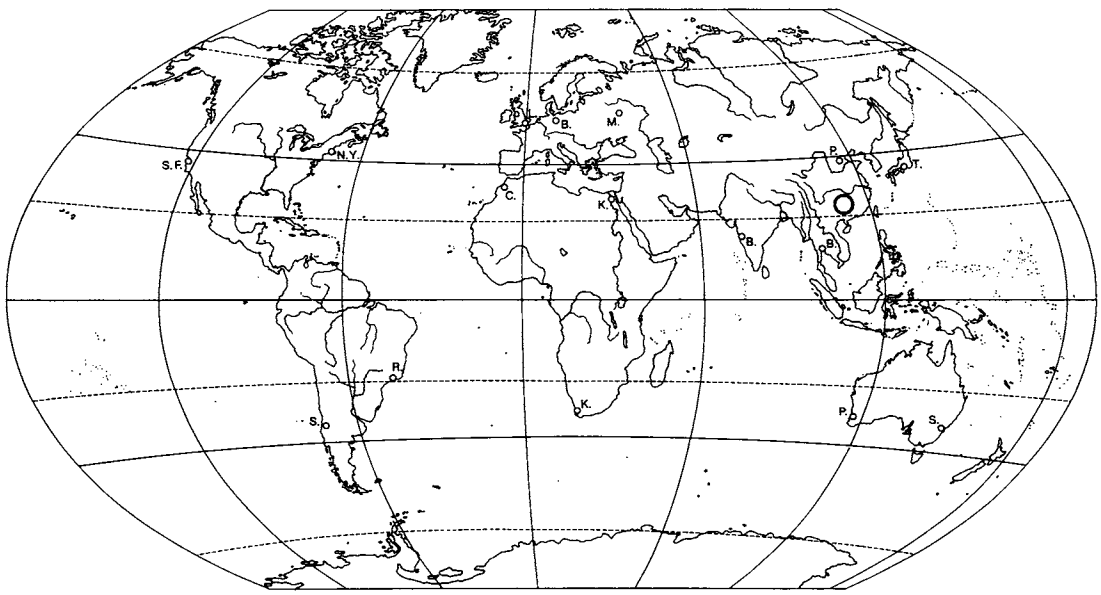
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Polyanthus C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 28; type: *Polyanthus longispiculatus* (B.M. Yang) C.H. Hu
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Changsha.

Polyanthus longispiculatus (B. M. YANG) C. H. HU

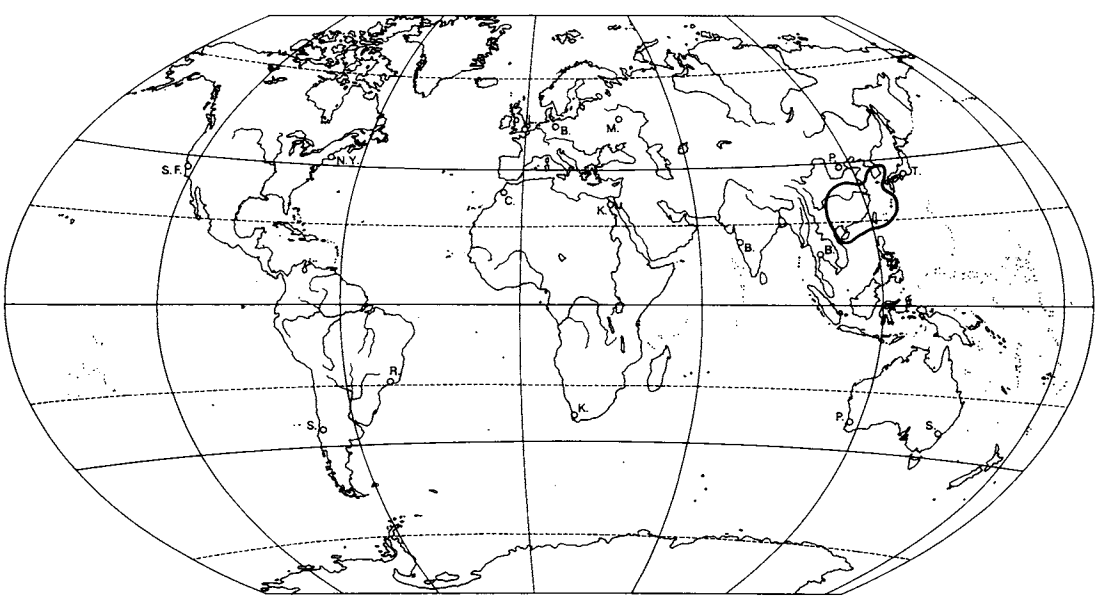
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus longispiculatus B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 9 (3), 1986; type: 8 Apr. 1982, Yang Baomin 06472 (Herb. Hunan Norm. Univ.)
  Polyanthus longispiculatus (B.M. Yang) C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 29, without basionym page
- Features: 5 m / 1 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Changsha.

Pseudosasa MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2, 1920: 15, sine descr.; Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 15, descr.
  Pseudosasa Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150; type: *Pseudosasa japonica* (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino
  Yadakeya Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 16, 33; type: *Yadakeya japonica* (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 210)
- Spelling variants: *Yadakea* (spelling variant for *Yadakeya*).
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Yadake Zoku (Japanese).
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek word "pseudos", false, and the Japanese word "sa-sa" for small bamboos.
- Number of species known: 36.
- Distribution: JAPAN: on remote islands in the south of Japan, wild; cultivated elsewhere; CHINA: Zhejiang, Henan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi, Hunan, Sichuan; KOREA: Mainland and Quelpart Island [Cheju-do].



Map 13: Distribution of *Polyanthus*



Map 14: Distribution of *Pseudosasa*

Pseudosasa* subg. *Pseudosasa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa subg. *Pseudosasa* [autonym]; S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 43; type: *Pseudosasa japonica* (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino

Pseudosasa* subg. *Sinicae S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 44; type: *Pseudosasa amabilis* (McClure) P.C. Keng
  Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Sinicae* [autonym]; S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: *Pseudosasa amabilis* (McClure) P.C. Keng
  Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Sinicae* ser. *Amabiles* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: *Pseudosasa amabilis* (McClure) P.C. Keng
  Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Sinicae* ser. *Maculiferae* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: *Pseudosasa maculifera* J.L. Lu
  Pseudosasa subg. *Sinicae* sect. *Cantori* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 46; type: *Pseudosasa cantorii* (Munro) P.C. Keng

Pseudosasa acutivagina WEN & S. C. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa acutivagina Wen & S.C. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 31, fig. 7; type: Zhejiang, Chen S.C. QY83053 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qinyuan.

Pseudosasa aeria WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa aeria Wen, 1983a: 94, fig. 3; type: Zhejiang, Feng C.H. 76003 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Pingyang.

Pseudosasa altiligulata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa altiligulata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 18, fig. 3; type: Hunan, Chen S.C. Cx84663 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yiyang.

Pseudosasa amabilis (MCCLURE) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria amabilis McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 10 (1), 1931: 5-10, pl. 1-8, without Latin descr.; McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 13 (3), 1934: 503, with Latin descr.
  Pseudosasa amabilis (McClure) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 154
  Arundinaria amabilis var. *sativa* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 10 (1), 1931: 7, invalid; McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 13 (3), 1934: 503, as syn.
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Common names: Ch'a kon chuk (Chinese); Tea Stick Bamboo, Tonkin Cane.
- Features: 7 - 13 m / 5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong and Guangxi: found only in cultivation in a small region about 25 square miles (according to McClure), growing at low elevation. Also known from Hunan (probably in cultivation only).
- Uses: The species is famous because of its straight culms commonly known in trade as Tsingli or Tonkin Canes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation.

Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *convexa Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa amabilis var. *convexa* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 98; type: Fujian, Wang Zhengping & Ye Guanghan 8059 (NJU)
  Arundinaria amabilis var. *convexa* (Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 5
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths: on the top convex, ligula pilose and mealy.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhenghe Xian.

Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *farinosa C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa amabilis var. *farinosa* C.S. Chao ap. S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: Guangxi, Apr. 1977, W.Y. Hsiung & al. 7705 (NJFU)
  Arundinaria amabilis var. *farinosa* (C.S. Chao) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 5
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths papery; foliage leaf blades narrower; glumes and lemmas densely mealy, almost glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lipu Xian.

Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *tenuis S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa amabilis var. *tenuis* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ap. S.L. Chen & al., 1983b: 407
- Distinctive characters: Culm-sheaths: glabrescent, of thinner texture, sheath ligules shorter.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Sanming.

Pseudosasa amabilis var. *ferrea* HSU & XU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa amabilis var. *ferrea* Hsu & Xu; cf. Y.B. Xu & B.L. Xu, 1984: 49, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA.

Pseudosasa amabilis var. *peshuiensis* HSU & XU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa amabilis* var. *peshuiensis* Hsu & Xu; cf. Y.B. Xu & B.L. Xu, 1984: 49, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA.

Pseudosasa aureovagina W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa aureovagina* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 4, fig. 5; type: Tan Shuhui 41958, 4 VI 1963
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Pseudosasa baiyunenesis W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa baiyunenesis* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 20, fig. 5; type: Tan Shuhui 41916 (CANT)
- Features: 0.2 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou, Baiyun Shan.

Pseudosasa basiaurita (W. T. LIN & X. B. YE) P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria basiaurita* W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 231, fig. 10; type: Guangdong, Ye Xiang-bin 35419 (CANT) *Pseudosasa basiaurita* (W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 59
- Features: 1.2 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinhui: Gudoushan.

Pseudosasa brevipalea B. M. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa brevipalea* B.M. Yang; cf. B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 3, under *P. membraniligulata*
- Distribution: CHINA.

Pseudosasa cantorii (MUNRO) P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria basigibbosa* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 1; type: Guangdong, 2 June 1936, H. Fung 20970 (LU) *Bambusa cantorii* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111, "cantori"; type: China, Hong Kong, Lantau Island ("Lintao"), Cantor s.n. (K, leaves only, not flowers; cf. Chia, 1983: 591) *Arundarbor cantorii* (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "cantori", invalid *Pseudosasa cantorii* (Munro) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 154, "cantori" *Arundinaria cantorii* (Munro) Chia ap. Chia & al. in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 591 *Arundinaria funghomii* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 3; type: Guangdong, 16 Apr. 1931, H.L. Lu 19053 (LU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Common names: Cantor Bamboo, Small Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 1.3 - 2 m / 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Pleioblastus hindsii* by some Chinese botanist (cf. C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 25, as syn. under *Arundinaria hindsii*; C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1981: 28, as syn.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, southern Fujian.
- Habitat: Partially shaded in broad-leaved woods at altitudes below 500 m.

Pseudosasa flexuosa YI & X. M. ZHOU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa flexuosa* Yi & X.M. Zhou in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 1; type: Jiangxi, Taihe Xian, 10 June 1991, Hu Hongyuan & Zhou Xinmin 024 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2.5 (4) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Taihe Xian, at 500 m altitude.

Pseudosasa gracilis S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa gracilis* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ap. S.L. Chen & al., 1983b: 405, fig. 1; type: Hunan, 6 May 1977, Z.P. Wang & al. 77004 (JSB)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 1.6 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yizhang.

Pseudosasa guanxianensis YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa guanxianensis* Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 103, fig. 3; type: Sichuan, Guan Xian, Yi Tongpei 80020 (SCFS); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 4, fig. 2
- Misapplied names: *Indocalamus longiauritus* (not Handel-Mazzetti, 1926): C.S. Chao & al., 1993; cf. Yi, 1996: 4
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Guan Xian, on Lingyan Shan at 1,000 - 1,200 m altitude.

Pseudosasa hainanensis G. A. FU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa hainanensis* G.A. Fu in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (3), 1994: 1, fig. 1; type: Hainan, Qiongzhong Xian, 10 Aug. 1992, G.A. Fu 7720 (HF)
- Features: 3.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Qiongzhong Xian, Wanning Xian.

Pseudosasa hirta S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudosasa hirta* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 43, fig. 1.1-5; type: Jiangxi, 20 Nov. 1983, S.L. Chen & al. 1983016 (JSBI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Features: 3.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Lu Shan, at 1,000 m altitude.

Pseudosasa japonica (SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI EX STEUDEL) MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa japonica f. *hakonensis* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: pl. LXXX fig. 2, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria japonica Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 334
  Bambusa japonica Nicholson, 1884: 118, 155, as syn.
  Sasa japonica (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino, 1912: 13,*
  Pseudosasa japonica (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150
  Yadakeya japonica (Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 16, 33
  Bambos jatake Siebold, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
  Bambusa metake Vilmorin, 1863: 119
  Arundinaria metake Nicholson, 1884: 118; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 69
  Bambusa mete hort. ex A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1188, as syn.
- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides (not Siebold & Zuccarini, 1843): Matsumura, 1884: 139; cf. K. Koch, Dendrol., 2, 2, 1873: 355
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Common names: Me-take (Japanese), Ya-dake (Japanese, meaning arrow bamboo); Shinwityai, Sandju (Korean); Arrow Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: widely distributed but no areas known where it grows wild; KOREA: Quelpart Island [Cheju-do]; CHINA: only known in cultivation: "Cultivated from the south bank of Yangtze River to Guangdong Province for ornamental use. Tolerant to -8°C in sheltered places in Shanghai" (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987).
- Uses: In Japan, culms are used for utensils and festivals. 1,200 years ago, the plants were cultivated for the purpose of making arrows.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, widely distributed. USA: in cultivation.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa japonica var. *variegata* Houzeau de Lehaie ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 19, nom. nud.
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *variegata* Nakai, 1933: 95, nom. nud.
  Pseudosasa japonica f. *variegata* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 470
  Pseudosasa japonica 'Variegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632
- Common names: Fuiri-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Flavovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *flavovariegata* Makino, 1926: 44, "flavo-variegata"
  Pseudosasa japonica f. *flavovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 71, "flavo-variegata"
  Pseudosasa japonica 'Flavovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632, "Flavo-variegata"
- Common names: Kishima-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Japan, known in cultivation.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Akebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebono* H. Okamura in Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 135, 44*
  Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebono* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 357, 202, fig. 33.3, 109, fig. p. 85
- Common names: Akebono-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with yellowish white on the tip, the colour gradually varies into green towards the base.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Takarazuka City, Hyogo Prefecture, in 1975; in cultivation, preferably in shady places.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Akebonosuji'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebono-suji* H. Okamura in Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 135, 44*
  Pseudosasa japonica f. *akebonosuji* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 357, 202, fig. 33.4, 108, fig. p. 85
- Common names: Akebonosuji-ya-dake.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with narrow and broad stripes in white or yellowish white, the blade shaded with yellowish white on the tip, the colour gradually varies into green towards the base.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Takarazuka City, Hyogo Prefecture, in 1975; in cultivation, preferably in shady places.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Purpurascens'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *purpurascens* Nakai, 1932: 71, nom. nud.
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *purpurascens* Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 20
- Common names: Murasaki-ya-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: ligule, petiole, and blade in reddish colour.
- Distribution: JAPAN; KOREA.

***Pseudosasa japonica* 'Tsutsumiana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *tsutsumiana* Yanagita, 1934: 598

Pseudosasa japonica 'Tsutsumiana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 632
Arundinaria japonica 'Tsutsumiana'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 47
- Common names: Ratsukiyou-ya-dake (Rakkyo-ya-dake, Rakkyo-chiku) (Japanese); Green Onion Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes shorter and inflated above the node, with up to double the diameter of the node; rhizomes shortened and inflated in similar way.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: appeared spontaneously in the garden of Mr. Tsutsumi in Mito City, Ibaragi Prefecture; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant. EUROPE: in cultivation; USA: in cultivation.

Pseudosasa japonica* var. *pleioblastoides MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *pleioblastoides* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 108-109, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *pleioblastoides* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye, 1980: 287, invalid
  Pseudosasa japonica f. *pleioblastoides* Kashiwagi?, 1984?
- Common names: Menyadake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Branching: 3 branches arise from the node (as in the genus *Pleioblastus*).
- Distribution: CHINA, JAPAN.

Pseudosasa japonica MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa japonica Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 57
  Bambusinum yadakeides Konno in Homma, 1931: 141,*
- Notes: This is a fossil record, identified as the extant species *Pseudosasa japonica* by Koidzumi.

Pseudosasa longiligula WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa longiligula Wen, 1982b: 27, fig. 5; type: Guangxi, Wen 77806 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 8 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

Pseudosasa longivaginata H. R. ZHAO & Y. L. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa longivaginata H.R. Zhao & Y.L. Yang, 1982: 217, fig. 2; type: Fujian, 26 June 1974, C.Y. Yao & Z.P. Wang 74131 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian.

Pseudosasa maculifera J. L. LU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa maculifera J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 71, fig. 4; type: Henan, Lu Jionglin 79006 (HNAC)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Jigong Shan; Xin Xian.

Pseudosasa maculifera* var. *hirsuta S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa maculifera var. *hirsuta* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: Zhejiang, 5 May 1982, P.X. Zhang & al. CX1 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths hirsute above, margins long ciliate, ligule taller, sheath blade narrow-lanceolate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qingyuan.

Pseudosasa magilaminaria B. M. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa magilaminaria B.M. Yang in J. Hunan Sci. Techn. Univ. 1 (1), 1985: 111, fig. 1; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 15, as syn. under *Arundinaria hindsii* Munro
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan?

Pseudosasa membraniligulata B. M. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa membraniligulata B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 3, fig. 3; type: Hunan, Yang Bao Min 06537 (HNNU)
  Pseudosasa membranacea B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 6 [fig. 3], 7 (error for *Pseudosasa membraniligulata*)
- Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Donan Xian: Shunhuangshan, at 1,040 m altitude.

Pseudosasa multifloscula (W. T. LIN) W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria multifloscula W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 231, fig. 11; type: Guangdong, Lin Wan-tao 31851 (CANT)
  Pseudosasa multifloscula (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 18
  Pseudosasa multifloscula (W.T. Lin) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou: Longyandong.

Pseudosasa nanunica (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus nanunicus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 25; type: Guangdong, McClure 20624 (LU)
  Arundinaria nanunica (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1980 (3), 1980: 26; G.Y. Yang & C.S. Chao in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 10
  Pseudosasa nanunica (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 97;

C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao, 1981: 29; Y.L. Yang, 1987: 456, 462
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan; Jiangxi; Guangdong.

Pseudosasa nanunica* var. *angustifolia S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa nanunica var. *angustifolia* S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 45; type: Hunan, Yibu Xian, 4 June 1977, Z.P. Wang & al. 77039 (JSBI)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades narrower and shorter, 6 - 20 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, petioles 2 - 4 (5) mm long.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yibu Xian, on Qingjie Shan at 500 m altitude; Yizhang Xian, on Man Shan at 500 - 1,300 m altitude.

Pseudosasa nigronodis G. A. FU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa nigronodis G.A. Fu in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (1), 1996: 4, fig. 1, "nigro-nodis"; type: Hainan, 11 Aug. 1992, G.A. Fu 7723 (HFB)
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Qiongzhong Xian.

Pseudosasa orthotropa S. L. CHEN & WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa orthotropa S.L. Chen & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 46, fig., "orthotrpa"; type: Zhejiang, S.D. Yu 80506 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 1.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Wencheng Xian, Pingyang Xian, Taishun Xian; Fujian: Fuzhou Shi, Futing Xian, Nanjing Xian, Minqing Xian.

Pseudosasa owatarii (MAKINO) MAKINO EX NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria owatarii Makino, 1907: 16
  Sasa owatarii (Makino) Makino, 1912: 14
  Pseudosasa owatarii (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2, 1920: 16; Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150
  Yadakeya owatarii (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 16, 33
- Common names: Yakushima-ya-dake, Yakushima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 - 1.0 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kagoshima Prefecture: Yakushima [Yaku Island], wild.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation.

***Pseudosasa owatarii* 'Albostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa owatarii f. *albostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 136, 45*, invalid
- Common names: Shirosuji-yakushima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN: originates from Yaku-shima.

***Pseudosasa owatarii* 'Aureostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa owatarii f. *aureostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 136, 46*, invalid
- Common names: Kisuji-yakushima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: originates from Yaku-shima.

Pseudosasa owatarii* f. *pygmaea MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa owatarii f. *nana* Muroi, 19..?; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 136, 46*, invalid
  Pseudosasa owatarii f. *pygmaea* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 357, 203, fig. 33.5, 111, fig. p. 96
- Common names: Chabo-yakushima (Chiyabo-yakushima) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Smaller in size, culms 0.2 - 0.5 m tall, foliage leaf blades 3 - 5 cm long.
- Distribution: JAPAN: originates from the top of Mount Miyanouradake on Yaku-shima.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: appreciated as a garden and pot plant, used for Bonsai and Ikebana.

Pseudosasa pallidiflora (MCCLURE) S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus pallidiflorus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 26; type: Guangdong, 12 Apr. 1932, W.T. Tsang 20216 (LU)
  Arundinaria pallidiflora (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 19
  Pseudosasa pallidiflora (McClure) S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 44
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Features: 1 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Pseudosasa parilis YI & D. H. HU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa parilis Yi & D.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 20, "parilis", fig. 3, "pariils"; type: Jiangxi, Suichuan Xian, Hu Qing & Hu Denghe 032 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.6 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Suichuan Xian, at 1,400 m altitude.

Pseudosasa projecta (W. T. LIN) P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria projecta W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 16, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhi-jian 80595 (SCAC)
  Pseudosasa projecta (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 65
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Pseudosasa pubiflora (KENG) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania lanshanensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 13, fig. 3; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx84680 (ZJFI)
  Arundinaria lanshanensis (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 19
  Arundinaria pubiflora Keng, 1936b: 414, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 30 May 1924, To & Ts'ang 12284
  Indocalamus pubiflorus (Keng) P.C. Keng, 1948: 12
  Pseudosasa pubiflora (Keng) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 154
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Hunan: Lanshan, at 1,125 m altitude.

Pseudosasa pubioicatrix W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa pubioicatrix W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 22, fig. 6; type: Huang Quan 0002 (CANT)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Ledong, Jianfengling.

Pseudosasa subsolida S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa subsolida S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng ap. S.L. Chen & al., 1983b: 405, fig. 2; type: Hunan, 7 Apr. 1978, L.H. Liu 06909 (JSB)
  Arundinaria subsolida (S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 16
  Pseudosasa yuelushanensis B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 9 (3), 1986: 1, fig. 1
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan.

Pseudosasa truncatula S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa truncatula S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 44, fig. 2.1-4; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, 7 May 1975, H.R. Zhao & al. 75028 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

Pseudosasa usawae (HAYATA) MAKINO & NEMOTO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria usawae Hayata, 1916: 138,*, "usawai"
  Pleioblastus usawae (Hayata) Ohki, 1928: 520, "usawai"
  Pseudosasa usawae (Hayata) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1390, "usawai"
  Pseudosasa japonica var. *usawae* (Hayata) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 470, "usawai"
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Pseudosasa*
- Common names: Kawa-kamuri-dake, Kawa-kamuri-yadake (Japanese); Usawa Cane.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. USA: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Taiwan in the 1980s (Haubrich, 1987: 6).

Pseudosasa viridula S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa viridula S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 46, fig. 2.5-6; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, 22 May 1979, S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng & al. 79459 (JSBI)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 4 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

Pseudosasa vittata B. M. YANG

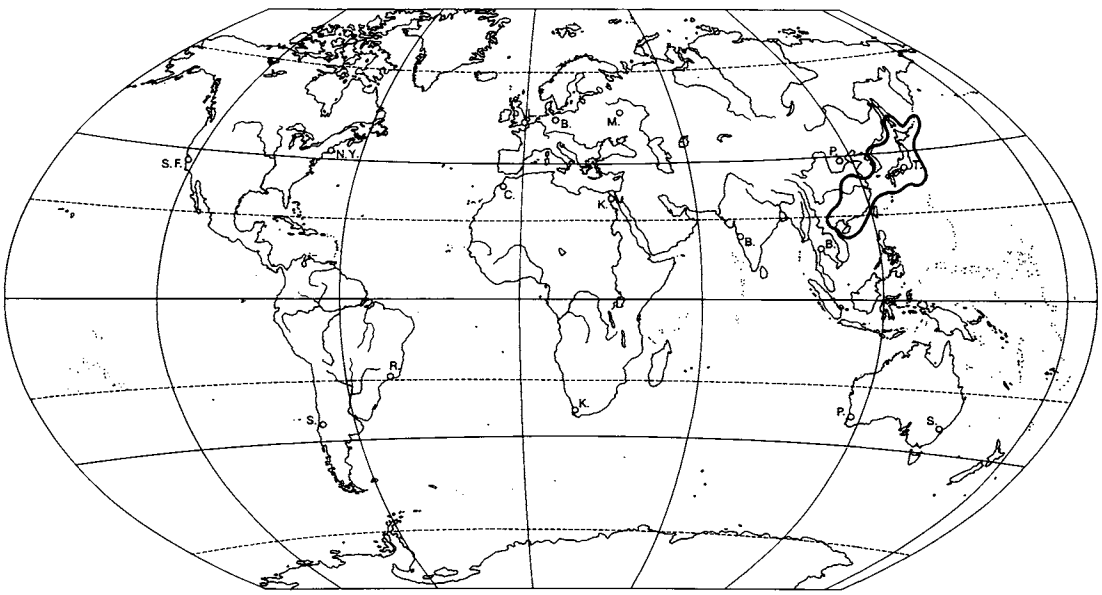
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa vittata B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 39 [= 1989 (2)], 1989: 2, fig. 2; type: Hunan, S.H. Chen & L.H. Liu 06536 (HNNU)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Cili Xian: Suxiyu.

Pseudosasa wuyiensis S. L. CHEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudosasa wuyiensis S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng in Bull. Bot. Res. 11 (4), 1991: 46, fig. 1.6-8; type: Fujian, 16 June 1974, Z.P. Wang & al. 74120 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Sinicae*
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Wuyi Shan.

Sasa MAKINO & SHIBATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria sect. *Bambusoides* Shibata & Makino ex Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 20
  Sasa sect. *Erostratae* Ohki, 1928: 274, "sect. II Erostratae", invalid
  Neosasamorpha Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38 (2), 1940: 46; type: *Neosasamorpha asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 206); Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 159, 227; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 42
  Sasa sect. *Rostratae* Ohki, 1928: 368, "sect. I Rostratae", invalid
  Bambos sect. *Sasa* Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, "sect. B. Sasa"
  Sasa Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 18; type: *Sasa albomarginata* (Miquel) Makino & Shibata, now *Sasa veitchii* (Carrière) Rehder (lectotype, cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208, and l.c. 8 (6), 1959: 209)
  Arundinaria sect. *Sasa* Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2, 1, 1902: 775, "B. Sasa", p.p.
  Sasamorpha Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 180; type: *Sasamorpha borealis* (Hackel) Nakai (lectotype, selected by Nakai, 1932; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208, and l.c. 8 (6), 1959: 209)



Map 15: Distribution of *Sasa*

- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 55
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Kuma-zasa Zoku (Japanese).
- Number of species known: 58.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and several smaller islands (but not recorded from the southern islands Tanega-shima, Yaku-shima, and the Ryukyu Islands); RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles; KOREA: southern, northern and eastern parts, Quelpart Island [Cheju-do]; CHINA: Hubei, Anhui, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi.
- Habitat: Occurs in forests and open fields; often dominant, some mountains and plain areas completely covered by this bamboo.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: several species in cultivation.

Sasa* sect. *Sasa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa sect. *Brachycladae* Nakai, 1932: 93, invalid
  Sasa sect. *Brachycladae* Nakai, 1934: 549
  Sasa sect. *Eusasa* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 189, invalid
  Sasa sect. *Phyllaxis* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 188
  Sasa sect. *Sasa* [autonym]; type: *Sasa veitchii* (Carrière) Rehder; S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 296
  Sasa subg. *Sasa* [autonym]; C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 59
- Common names: Chimaki-zasa Setsu (Japanese).

Sasa* sect. *Crassinodi NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa sect. *Crassinodi* Nakai, 1930: 24, nom. nud.
  Sasa sect. *Crassinodi* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 183; type: *Sasa nipponica* (Makino) Makino & Shibata (lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki, 1967: 432)
- Common names: Miyako-zasa Setsu (Japanese).

Sasa* sect. *Macrochlamys NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa sect. *Macrochlamys* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 181; type: *Sasa kurilensis* (Ruprecht) Makino & Shibata (lectotype, selected by S. Suzuki, 1964: 297)
- Common names: Nemagari-dake Setsu (Japanese).

Sasa* sect. *Monilicladae NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa sect. *Monilicladae* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 93, "Moniliocladae", with Jap. descr.; type: *Sasa tsuboiana* Makino (lectotype, selected by S. Suzuki, 1965: 99)
- Common names: Amagi-zasa Setsu (Japanese).

Sasa* sect. *Lasioderma NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa sect. *Acrocladula* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 547
  Sasa sect. *Lasioderma* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 187; type: *Sasa lasioclada* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, now *Sasa takizawana* Makino & Uchida
  Sasa sect. *Nanopseudosasamorpha* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 115

Neosasamorpha Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38 (2), 1940: 46; type: *Neosasamorpha asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 206); Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 159, 227; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 42

Sasa sect. *Pseudosasamorpha* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 58; type: *Sasa uinuizoana* Koidzumi, now *Sasa pubiculmis* Makino

- Common names: Nanbusuzu Setsu (Japanese).

Sasa* sect. *Sasamorpha (NAKAI) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Arundinaria sect. *Bambusoides* Shibata & Makino ex Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 20, p.p.

Sasamorpha Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 180; type: *Sasamorpha borealis* (Hackel) Nakai (lectotype, selected by Nakai, 1932; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208, and l.c. 8 (6), 1959: 209)

Sasa sect. *Sasamorpha* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961; cf. S. Suzuki in in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 296

Sasa sect. *Sasamorpha* Nakai ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, nom. nud., Jap. name: Suzu-dake Setsu

Sasa subg. *Sasamorpha* (Nakai) C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 60

- Common names: Suzu-dake Setsu (Japanese).

Sasa sect. *Hastatophylla* MUROI EX H. OKAMURA & AL.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa sect. *Hastatophylla* Muroi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 186, nom. nud.; type: *Sasa hastatophylla* Muroi

- Common names: Yari-kumazasa Setsu (Japanese).

Sasa akiuensis (S. SUZUKI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa suzukii var. *akiuensis* S. Suzuki, 1964: 306

Sasa akiuensis (S. Suzuki) S. Suzuki, 1975: 95; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 57, 128, 343, pl. 30

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Akiu-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu: Miyagi Pref.

Sasa albosericea W. T. LIN & J. Y. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasa albosericea W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 232, fig. 12, "albo-sericea"; type: Guangdong, 11 Dec. 1986, Lin Jia-yi 28006 (CANT)

- Features: 1 - 1.3 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fogang, at 1,000 m altitude.

Sasa borealis (HACKEL) MAKINO & SHIBATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:

Sasamorpha amabilis Nakai, 1932: 37; Nakai, 1932: 91

Sasa amabilis Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 37, as syn.

Sasa borealis var. *purpurascens* f. *amabilis* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) Muroi ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 137, 48*, invalid

? *Sasa spiculosa* var. *ambigua* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.; (Japanese name: Suzu-dake-damashi)

Sasa spiculosa f. *angustior* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 9, Jap. name: Hosoba-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuzen, T. Makino s.n.

Pseudosasa spiculosa f. *angustior* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *angustior* (Makino) Nakai, 1932: 42; Nakai, 1932: 91

Sasamorpha borealis var. *angustior* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1975: 137; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 274, 365, pl. 103

? *Sasa borealis* var. *purpurascens* f. *basipilosa* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 162-163, fig., "purperasces", invalid, Jap. name: Hange-suzu

Bambusa borealis Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 720; type: 2 types cited

Arundinaria borealis (Hackel) Makino, 1900: 20

Sasa borealis (Hackel) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 24, pl. 1 fig. 7-17

Sasamorpha borealis (Hackel) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 181; S. Suzuki, 1975: 134; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 270, 364, pl. 101

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *borealis* (Hackel) Nakai, 1932: 41; Nakai, 1932: 92

Sasa purpurascens var. *borealis* (Hackel) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 83

Sasamorpha chiisanensis Nakai, 1932: 37; Nakai, 1932: 91

Sasamorpha gracilis Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 38, Jap. name: Kishû-suzu; type: several types cited

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *hidakana* Tatewaki & Yoshimura, 1939: 138

Sasa kesuzu Hatusima; cf. Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 698

Sasa kesuzu Muroi & H. Okamura; cf. Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 164-165, fig., Jap. name: Kesuzu

Sasa borealis var. *kesuzu* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 698 "kesuzu", pl. 47, fig. 20 "kesusu"

Sasamorpha purpurascens f. *macrochaeta* Nakai, 1932: 41; Nakai, 1932: 92

Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *macrochaeta* (Nakai) Nakai, 1935: 75

Sasamorpha mollis Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 39, Jap. name: Ke-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuzen, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)

Sasa mollis Makino & Nakai ex Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 39, as syn.

Sasa morotonensis Koidzumi, 1948: 8

Sasa tobaeana var. *pilosa* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 83, Jap. name: Urage-inu-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuchu, 28 Jan. 1931, S. Uchida s.n.
Sasamorpha tobaeana var. *pilosa* (Uchida) Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1941: 317
Sasa borealis var. *pilosa* Muroi, 19..?
Sasamorpha borealis var. *pilosa* (Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1975: 138; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 270, 365
Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *psilostachys* Nakai, 1932: 41; Nakai, 1932: 92
Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *borealis* f. *psilostachys* (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 131
Arundinaria purpurascens Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 716; type: Faurie 13131
Bambusa purpurascens (Hackel) Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud.; Makino, 1900: 62; Makino, 1900: 20, 30, as syn.
Sasa purpurascens (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 13,*
Sasamorpha purpurascens (Hackel) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 181
Pseudosasa purpurascens (Hackel) Makino, Ill. Fl. Jap., 1948: 876
Sasa borealis var. *purpurascens* (Hackel) Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961?
Sasamorpha sikokiana Koidzumi, 1937: 78
Sasa spiculosa var. *subpubescens* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 24
Pseudosasa spiculosa var. *subpubescens* (Makino & Uchida) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1390
Sasamorpha purpurascens f. *subpubescens* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai, 1932: 42; Nakai, 1932: 92
Sasa tobaeana Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
Sasa tobaeana Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 83, Jap. name: Inu-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuchu, 16 Nov. 1930, S. Uchida s.n.
Neosasamorpha tobaeana (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki, 1940: 48
Sasamorpha tobaeana (Makino & Uchida) Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1941: 317
? *Sasa borealis* var. *pilosa* f. *tobaeana* (? Makino & Uchida) Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 156-157, fig., "Tobana", invalid, Jap. name: Inu-suzu
Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *typica* Nakai, 1932: 43, and 1933: 29, nom. illeg., based on *S. purpurascens* var. *purpurascens*
Sasamorpha purpurascens var. *viridescens* Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 46, 1932: 42, Jap. name: Hachijyô-suzu-dake; type: Honshu, Prov. Izu, T. Nakai s.n. (TI)
Sasamorpha borealis var. *viridescens* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1975: 139,*; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 272, 365, pl. 102
Sasa borealis subsp. *viridescens* (Nakai) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14

- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa senanensis (not Franchet & Savatier, 1877-1878): Matsumura, 1884: 27, p.p.
  Sasa spiculosa Makino, 1912: 12, p.p. (excl. basionym *Arundinaria kurilensis* var. *spiculosa* Fr. Schmidt, 1868)
  Pseudosasa spiculosa Makino, 1920: 16, p.p. (excl. basionym *Arundinaria kurilensis* var. *spiculosa* Fr. Schmidt, 1868)
  Bambusa tessellata (not Munro, 1868): Matsumura, 1886: 237, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Common names: Suzu-dake, Kuma-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 2.0 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: JAPAN: on the Pacific side of Honshu and Hokkaido as far as 44°N, and on Shikoku and Kyushu; KOREA: mainly in southern and eastern parts.
- Habitat: Occurs in areas with a maximum average snowfall of 75 cm near the coast and does not grow any further inland.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, preferably planted in a large cluster under tall trees.

***Sasa borealis* 'Albostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa borealis var. *purpurascens* f. *albostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 474, "albo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 195, fig. 28.5, 94, "albo-striata"
  Sasamorpha purpurascens f. *albostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8, as syn.
  ? *Sasamorpha mollis* f. *albostriata* Muroi & Murakami, 1937: 129, "albo-striata", Jap. name: Gintai-kesuzu
  ? *Sasa kesuzu* f. *albostriata* (Muroi & Murakami) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475, "albo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8
- Common names: Fuiri-suzu, Shirosuji-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: culms somewhat smaller at mature height; withering of margins of foliage leaf blades conspicuously broad, between 20 and 25% of the overall width of the leaves.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades thinner, not smooth and chartaceous, marked with numerous narrow (1 - 2 mm wide) white stripes, the white colour mottled with minute green dots.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation; good for ground cover under deciduous trees.

***Sasa borealis* 'Aureostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa borealis var. *purpurascens* f. *aureostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 474, "aureo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take

sasa, 1977: 138, 49*; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 195, fig. 28.6, 93, "aureo-striata"
Sasamorpha purpurascens f. *aureostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8, "aureo-striata", as syn.
Sasamorpha borealis f. *aureostriata* (Muroi) Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger & Goerrings, Bamb. World Gen. Sasamorpha, 1983: 4, invalid

- Common names: Kisuji-suzu, Kishima-suzu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with a few narrow, short or long stripes in yellowish green when young, turning to light yellow when mature.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation; when trimmed it is good for ground cover under deciduous trees.

Sasa borealis (HACKEL) MAKINO & SHIBATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasamorpha borealis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 58
  Sasa borealis Makino & Shibata ex Koiwai, 1915: 44,*; Kryshtf. ex Yagi, 1921: 267; Kryshtf., 1928: 13, 18; Kodaira ex Homma, 1928: 47; Yabe & Yendo, 1939: 641; Inai, 1939: 361; Okutsu, 1940: 166; Okutsu, 1941: 624
- Notes: This is a fossil record from Lower Pleistocene and Upper Miocene, found in Japan, and identified as the extant species *Sasamorpha borealis* by Koidzumi in 1942.

Sasa cernua MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa cernua Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 12; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 122, 342, pl. 27; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 273
  Sasa kurilensis var. *cernua* (Makino) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 183
  Sasa confusa Nakai, 1935: 818
  Sasa kurilensis var. *gigantea* Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 249; type: Kuriles, 7 Aug. 1939, B. Yoshimura s.n. (SAPA, lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki, 1989: 271)
  Sasa gigantea Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 249, as syn.
  Sasa kurilensis var. *lasiochlamys* Koidzumi, 1935: 17
  Sasa confusa var. *lasiochlamys* (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 247
  Sasa matsudae Nakai, 1935: 376; Nakai, 1935: 534,*
  Sasa momosei Nakai, 1935: 85
  Sasa nambuana Koidzumi, 1936: 200
  Sasa matsudae var. *nikkoensis* Nakai, 1935: 536
  Sasa cernua var. *nikkoensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1964: 303
  Sasa nishigoensis Nakai, 1935: 81
  Sasa nishiyamensis Uchida in Koidzumi, 1941: 258
  ? *Sasa nebulosa* var. *normalis* Koidzumi, 1942: 314
  Sasa pseudocernua Koidzumi, 1938: 257
  Sasa pseudocernua var. *psilonodosa* Koidzumi, 1940: 174
  Sasa spiculosa var. *psilonodosa* (Koidzumi) Tsvelev, 1970: 12
  Sasa pseudocernua var. *setigera* Koidzumi, 1942: 314
  Sasa sorstitialis Koidzumi, 1940: 189
  ? *Arundinaria kurilensis* var. *spiculosa* Fr. Schmidt, 1868: 198
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Okuyama-zasa, Konsei-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 2 (2.5) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Kuriles, Hokkaido, Honshu; KOREA: northern part; RUSSIA: Sakhalin; at elevations up to 2,700 m.

***Sasa cernua* 'Albostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa nishigoensis f. *albostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, "albo-striata"
- Common names: Fuiri-nishigou-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa cernua* f. *nebulosa (MAKINO & SHIBATA) TATEWAKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria paniculata f. *nebulosa* Makino, 1900: 52, 61, nom. nud., p.p.
  Sasa paniculata f. *nebulosa* Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, p.p.
  Sasa paniculata var. *nebulosa* Makino ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 24, p.p.
  Sasa senanensis f. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p.
  Sasa kurilensis var. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 4, p.p.
  Pseudosasa kurilensis var. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 15
  Sasa paniculata var. *ontakensis* f. *nebulosa* Makino & Shibata; Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 195, p.p.
  Sasa cernua f. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Tatewaki, 1940: 244
  Sasa cernua var. *nebulosa* (Makino & Shibata) Koidzumi, 1941: 137
  Sasa paniculata subsp. *nebulosa* Muroi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, fig. 31.3, invalid, Jap. name: Shakotan-chiku
- Common names: Shako-tan-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms with irregular black or dark brown marks (on culms older than one year).
- Distribution: JAPAN: origin unknown.
- Uses: Segments of three to four years old culms are used for making a Japanese tobacco pipe.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: cultivated in gardens in Hokkaido and northern Honshu since ancient times.

Sasa chartacea (MAKINO) MAKINO & SHIBATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa amphitricha Koidzumi, 1935: 18
  Sasa apoiensis Nakai, 1930: 24; Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 185

Sasa sendaica f. *apoiensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 444
Arundinaria chartacea Makino, 1900: 55
Sasa chartacea (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 210, 355, pl. 71
Sasa nikkoensis var. *ionochaeta* Nakai, 1932: 50; Nakai, 1932: 95
Sasa kaiensis Koidzumi, 1937: 72
Sasa chartacea f. *kaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 441
Sasa kawanoyuensis Koidzumi, 1948: 9
Sasa kesenensis Koidzumi, 1936: 199
Sasa kogensis Nakai, 1935: 813
Sasa chartacea var. *kogensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 441, p.p. (excl. f. *trichodon*)
Sasa kozasa Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 186
Sasa kusirensis Nakai, 1934: 553
Sasa landabilis Nakai, ined., ex S. Suzuki, 1967: 441, as syn.
Sasa kawanoyuensis var. *pilosa* Koidzumi, 1948: 10
Sasa kawanoyuensis var. *puberula* Koidzumi, 1948: 10
Sasa sendaica Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 8

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Ohkuma-zasa (Okuma-zasa), Senai-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Hokkaido and Honshu; up to the alpine zone to 2,500 m altitude.

Sasa chartacea* f. *iwakiensis (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa iwakiensis Koidzumi, 1936: 199
  Sasa sendaica f. *iwakiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 445
  Sasa chartacea f. *iwakiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 104
  Sasa ohwii Koidzumi, 1936: 201
  Sasa pseudomollis Nakai, ined., ex S. Suzuki, 1967: 445, as syn.
  Sasa trichodon Koidzumi, 1939: 58
  Sasa chartacea var. *kogensis* f. *trichodon* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 442
  Sasa tsurumachiana Koidzumi, 1938: 259
- Common names: Yukimura-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern Honshu.

Sasa chartacea* var. *nana (Makino) S. Suzuki

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa angustifolia Koidzumi, 1936: 198
  Sasa chiyomurensis Nakai, 1935: 76
  Sasa hashimotoi Koidzumi, 1935: 17
  Sasa kashidensis var. *hashimotoi* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1935: 169
  Sasa hizenensis Koidzumi, 1937: 72
  Sasa hozuensis Nakai, 1935: 77
  Sasa kiyozumiana Nakai, 1932: 49; Nakai, 1932: 94
  Sasa nana var. *lasionodula* Nakai, 1935: 621
  Sasa tenuissima var. *latifolia* Nakai, 1935: 79
  Sasa magohukuana Koidzumi, 1936: 129
  Sasa muricata Koidzumi, 1936: 200
  Arundinaria nana Hackel ex Matsumura, 1886, invalid?
  Arundinaria paniculata var. *nana* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 53
  Sasa paniculata var. *nana* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26
  Sasa nana (Makino) Makino, 1912: 11,*
  Sasa nipponica var. *nana* Makino ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 25, as syn.
  Sasa chartacea var. *nana* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1977: 60; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 212, 356, pl. 72
  Sasa nankoensis Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 19
  Sasa sendaica f. *nankoensis* (Makino & Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 444
  Sasa nantaialpicola Koidzumi, 1938: 256
  Sasa neochartacea Nakai, 1935: 815
  Sasa nikkoensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 23
  Sasa pubescens Koidzumi, 1935: 22
  Sasa chartacea var. *pubescens* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 442
  Sasa tikusialpina Koidzumi, 1939: 57
  Sasa unoi Makino, 1929: 19
  Sasa nana var. *unoi* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1967: 452
  Sasa zigzag Nakai, 1935: 80
- Common names: Nikko-zasa, Miyama-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Leaf-sheaths entirely glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa chartacea* var. *nana* f. *hattoriana (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hattoriana Koidzumi, 1935: 167
  Sasa sendaica var. *hattoriana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 445
  Sasa nana f. *hattoriana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 107
  Sasa chartacea var. *nana* f. *hattoriana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 60
  Sasa hizaoriensis Makino ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 184, nom. nud.
  Sasa hizaoriensis Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 79, Jap. name: Hizaori-sasa; type: Prov. Musashi, 14 Aug. 1939, G. Koidzumi s.n.
  Sasa kammurensis Koidzumi, 1937: 218
  Sasa permadescens Koidzumi, 1937: 220
  Sasa nana var. *unoi* f. *permadescens* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 453
  Sasa yenaensis Koidzumi, 1938: 259
- Common names: Miharu-zasa, Ena-miyako-zasa (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

Sasa chartacea* var. *mollis (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa mollis Nakai, 1932: 46; Nakai, 1932: 96
  Sasa chartacea var. *mollis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1975: 104; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 214, 356, pl. 73
  Sasa shiwotana Koidzumi, 1935: 89
- Common names: Birodo-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern and central Honshu.

Sasa chartacea* var. *shimotsukensis S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa chartacea var. *shimotsukensis* S. Suzuki, 1975: 104; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 216, 357, pl. 74
- Common names: Azuma-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern and central Honshu, rare.

Sasa duplicata W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa duplicata W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 561, fig. 3.3-3.6; type: Guangdong, 10 May 1990, Feng Bo 31865 (CANT)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.5 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning, Jinshan.

Sasa elegantissima KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa admirabilis Koidzumi, 1939: 55
  Sasa elegantissima Koidzumi, 1935: 86; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 222, 357, pl. 77
  Sasa nana var. *elegantissima* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 453
  Sasa iyomontana Koidzumi, 1942: 5
  Sasa kamohgunensis Koidzumi, 1941: 211
  Sasa kohyafoemina Koidzumi, 1943: 114
  Sasa macra Nakai, 1935: 814
  Sasa segawana Koidzumi, 1941: 212
  Sasa settsuensis Koidzumi, 1938: 258
  Sasa suzukaensis Koidzumi, 1939: 117
  Sasa yeizanensis Koidzumi, 1942: 5
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Tanga-zasa, Maebara-zasa, Katuragi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Honshu, and Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa fugeshiensis KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa fugeshiensis Koidzumi, 1935: 167; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 180, 350, pl. 56
  Sasa kurehaensis Koidzumi, 1935: 170, Jap. name: Kureha-zasa; type: Prov. Yettsiu, T. Otaya s.n.
  Sasa parontakensis var. *kurehaensis* Koidzumi, 1935: 170, as syn.
  Sasa fugeshiensis var. *kurehaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 120
  Sasa ovalifolia Koidzumi, 1935: 173
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Fugeshi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of Honshu; generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,700 m.

Sasa fugeshiensis* f. *asahimontana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa asahimontana Koidzumi, 1940: 151
  Sasa fugeshiensis var. *asahimontana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 119
  Sasa fugeshiensis f. *asahimontana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 100
- Common names: Asahi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of northern and central Honshu.

Sasa futatabiensis KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa futatabiensis Koidzumi ex Ueda, 1960: 8, nom. nud.
- Common names: Futatabi-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa gracillima NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa adstricta Koidzumi, 1936: 198
  Sasa gracillima Nakai, 1932: 47; Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 208, 355, pl. 70
  Sasa hukubensis Koidzumi, 1936: 128
  Sasa gracillima var. *kinugawensis* S. Suzuki, 1967: 438
  Sasa ohmiana Koidzumi, 1934: 154
  Sasa paraelegans Nakai, 1935: 816
  Sasa plexipes Koidzumi, 1935: 22
  Sasa surugensis Nakai, 1935: 78
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Unzen-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, and Kyushu, mainly on the Pacific side; generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,300 m.
- Horticulture: In Japan suitable for ground cover under deciduous trees.

Sasa gracillima* f. *shirashima MUROI & H. OKAMURA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa gracillima f. *shirashima* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, fig. 28.3, fig. p. 90

Sasa ohmiana f. *shirashima* Muroi & H. Okamura; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 352, as syn.
- Common names: Shirashima-ohmisasa, Shirashima-hosobazasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with numerous small and broad white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: discovered by Mr. F. Nakaminami in Kobe in 1982; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant, prefers shade.

Sasa guangdongensis W. T. LIN & X. B. YE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa guangdongensis W.T. Lin & X.B. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 148, fig. 3; type: Yie [Ye] Xiangbin 35118 (SCAC)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Taishan Xian: Gudou Shan, at 450 m altitude.

Sasa guangxiensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa guangxiensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 34, fig. 3; type: Guangxi, Chu Chengde & Wang Zheng 7906 (NJFU)
- Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Jiangxi; at 550 - 1,400 m altitude.

Sasa hainanensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hainanensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 31, fig. 4; type: Hainan, Diaoluoshan Exp. 2997 (Inst. Bot. Aust.-Sin. Acad. Sin.)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Baoting Xian: on Diaoluo Shan at 990 m altitude.

Sasa hastatophylla MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hastatophylla Muroi; Muroi ex Ueda, 1960: 8, nom. nud.; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 139, 50*, invalid
- Common names: Yari-kumazasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa hayatae MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa glaucissima Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 87; type: Honshu, Pref. Gifu, 21 Apr. 1934, G. Koidzumi s.n. (KYO, lectotype, cf. S. Suzuki, 1991: 195)
  Sasa nipponica f. *glaucissima* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 434
  Sasa hayatae Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3, 1926: 16; type: Prov. Musashi, T. Makino s.n.; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (1), 1983: 19; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 195
  Sasa kariyosensis Nakai, 1934: 565
  Sasa tanzawana var. *kariyosensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1965: 101
  Arundinaria mikurensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 3, Jap. name: Mikura-kozasa; type: Mikura-jima, Y. Jotani s.n. (TI)
  Sasaella mikurensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297
  Sasa phymatonodosa Koidzumi, 1937: 220
  Sasa omokoensis var. *pilosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 153; type: Takeya, G. Koidzumi s.n.
  Sasa recticlada Nakai, 1934: 565
  Sasa tanzawana Makino, 1927: 2
  Sasaella tanzawana (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1401
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Miyama-kuma-zasa, Tanzawa-zasa, Kokuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the Japanese botanist Bunzô Hayata.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central and southern Honshu, on Mikura-jima, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa hayatae* f. *hispidula S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hayatae f. *hispidula* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (1), 1983: 20; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 23 Nov. 1980, M. Fujita 619 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-miyama-kumazasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes densely pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku; at 980 - 1,950 m altitude.

Sasa hayatae* var. *hirtella (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hirtella Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15, 1932: 72, nom. nud.
  Sasa hirtella Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 567
  Sasa tanzawana var. *hirtella* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 101
  Sasa hayatae var. *hirtella* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 339
- Common names: Shikoku-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths velutinous or puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku, at 210 - 1,770 m altitude.

Sasa heterotricha KOIDZUMI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa heterotricha Koidzumi, 1935: 168; Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 198, 353, pl. 65
  Sasa kaihunourana Koidzumi, 1941: 257
  Sasa tanahashiana Koidzumi, 1936: 46
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Kutegawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of northern and central Honshu; generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude.

Sasa heterotricha* var. *nagatoensis S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa heterotricha var. *nagatoensis* S. Suzuki, 1977: 59; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 200, 353, pl. 66
- Common names: Inu-kutegawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Internodes and leaf sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of northern and southern Honshu.

Sasa hibaconuca KOIDZUMI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hibaconuca Koidzumi, 1939: 57; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 232, 357, pl. 82
  Sasa tokatiensis Tatewaki & Yoshimura, 1939: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Onuka-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: on Hokkaido, central and southern Honshu, rare.

Sasa hirta (KOIDZUMI) TSVELEV
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa pseudocernua var. *hirta* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 174
  Sasa kurilensis var. *hirta* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 301
  Sasa spiculosa var. *hirta* (Koidzumi) Tsvelev, 1970: 12
  Sasa hirta (Koidzumi) Tsvelev, 1975: 62
- Misapplied names:
  Sasa naigoensis (not Nakai, 1935): Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 173; cf. Tsvelev, 1976: 113
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Sayage-zasa, Sayage-chishima-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu; RUSSIA: Sakhalin.

Sasa hubeiensis (C. H. HU) C. H. HU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasamorpha hubeiensis C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 51, fig. 1; type: Hubei, Tongshan Xian, 10 May 1980, Wang Siyun 704 (NJU)
  Sasa hubeiensis (C.H. Hu) C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 60
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Tongshan Xian, on Jiugong Shan at 1,300 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Sasa kagamiana MAKINO & UCHIDA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hukudaeana Koidzumi, 1937: 282
  Neosasamorpha hukudaeana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
  Sasa inukamiensis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 4, 220, Jap. name: Ojihata-kosuzu
  Sasa kagamiana var. *inukamiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64
  Sasa kagamiana Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42, Jap. name: Yonai-zasa; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 154, 345, pl. 43
  Neosasamorpha kagamiana (Makino & Uchida) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 227; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 46
  Sasa kagamiana f. *sugimurana* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84
  Sasa kagamiana var. *sugimurana* (Uchida) Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1942: 106
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Kagami-nanbusuzu (Kagami-nambusuzu), Yonai-zasa (Japanese).
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to Yasunosuke Kagami at Morioka, Japan.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu and Shikoku, rare.

Sasa kagamiana* subsp. *yoshinoi (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa arimagunensis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 3, 118, based on *Sasa kashidensis* var. *yoshinoi* Koidzumi
  Sasa kashidensis var. *yoshinoi* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 203
  Sasa kagamiana subsp. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 156, 346, pl. 44
  Neosasamorpha kagamiana subsp. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 46
- Common names: Arima-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu and Shikoku, rare.

Sasa kiusiana HONDA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kiusiana Honda ex Ohki, 1928: 276, invalid
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa kogasensis NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa arikai Miyabe & Tatewaki, 1934: 110
  Sasa debilis Nakai, 1934: 550
  Sasa kogasensis Nakai, 1932: 46; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 218, 357, pl. 75
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Kogashi-zasa, Yukawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido and central Honshu, rare.

Sasa kogasensis* var. *nasuensis (KIMURA & S. SUZUKI EX KIMURA) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa arikai var. *nasuensis* Kimura & S. Suzuki ex Kimura in J. Jap. Bot. 40 (6), 1965: 186; type: Prov. Simotuke, 3 Sep. 1963, Hirohito s.n. (Tohoku Univ. Sendaiensis)

Sasa kogasensis var. *nasuensis* (Kimura & S. Suzuki ex Kimura) S. Suzuki, 1975: 108; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 220, 357, pl. 76
- Common names: Nasuno-yukawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 - 0.7 (0.8) m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths and internodes glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu, rare.

Sasa kumaensis KOIDZUMI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kumaensis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 169; type: Kyushu, K. Mayebara 2229, 2316 (syntypes)
- Common names: Hiroha-kumaso-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.8 - 1.0 m / 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu.

Sasa kurilensis (RUPRECHT) MAKINO & SHIBATA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa capillaris Nakai, 1932: 71, nom. nud.
  Sasa capillaris Nakai, 1934: 555
  Sasa coreana Nakai, 1917: 4
  Arundinaria kurilensis var. *genuina* Fr. Schmidt, 1868: 198, based on *Arundinaria kurilensis* Ruprecht
  Sasa kurilensis var. *genuina* (Fr. Schmidt) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 182
  Sasa koidzumii Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 18
  Arundinaria kurilensis Ruprecht in Bull. Cl. Phys.-Math. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg, sér. 2, 8, 1849: 121; type: Kuriles, Urup
  Bambusa kurilensis (Ruprecht) Miyabe, 1890: 271
  Arundarbor kurilensis (Ruprecht) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, "kurillensis", invalid
  Sasa kurilensis (Ruprecht) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 118, 341, pl. 25
  Pseudosasa kurilensis (Ruprecht) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 15
  Sasa kurilensis var. *pilosa* Tatewaki, 1940: 250
  Sasa ramosissima Koidzumi, 1938: 116
  Sasa yezo-alpina Nakai, 1930: 58, nom. nud.?
  Sasa kurilensis f. *yezo-alpina* (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 249; Koidzumi, 1940: 173
  ? *Sasa kurilensis* var. *yezoensis* Tatewaki ex Ueda, 1960: 8, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
  Arundo donax (not Linnaeus, 1753): Georgi, 1802: 705, p.p. (excl. type)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Chishima-zasa, Nemagari-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 4.0 m / 0.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, in plains; Honshu: Japan Sea side and Pacific side of northern and north-central Honshu, Japan Sea side of south-central and southern Honshu, on mountains, up to 2,400 m altitude; RUSSIA: Sakhalin: central and southern part, in plains, extending to a latitude of 50° 30' N; Kuriles: Etorofu, Urup, Ketoi, to 46° N, in plains; KOREA: north-eastern part, and Dagelet Island.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable by local people; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. USA: in cultivation, rare.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Albostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *albostriata* Muroi, 1937: 128, "albo-striata"?; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, "albo-striata"
- Common names: Gintai-chishima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Aureostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *aureostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 472, "aureo-striata"
- Common names: Kintai-chishima (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes in yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Chabokonshima'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *chabokonshima* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, "chabokonshima", 193, fig. 29.3, "chyabokonshima"
- Common names: Chabo-konshima-chishima (Chiyabo-konshima-chishima) (Japanese).
- Features: culms and leaves of small size.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades entirely marked with numerous narrow stripes in whitish green on dark green ground.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, of moderate hardiness.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Chaboshimofuri'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *chaboshimofuri* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, "chaboshimofuri", 193, "chyaboshimofuri"
- Common names: Chabo-shimofuri-chishima (Chiyabo-shimofuiri-chishima) (Japanese), "chabo" (chiya-bo), means dwarf hens.
- Features: 0.7 - 1.0 m / 0.5 cm; plants not sturdy
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with narrow and broad white stripes, the green colour gradually changing to dark green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering cf the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, rare.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Kiakebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *ki-akebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 140, 52*, invalid
  Sasa kurilensis f. *kiakebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 192, fig. 30, 87
- Common names: Kiakebono-nemagari (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with yellow and with yellowish stripes when young, fading to greenish when mature, blades from the upper part of the culm often entirely green; culms yellow or light yellow when young, turning to green with maturity.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, attractive in early season only, of average hardiness.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Kikan-Shiroakebono'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *kikan-shiroakebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 46, fig. 47; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 354, "kikan-shiro-akebono", 192, fig. 30.3, "kikanshiroakebono"
- Common names: Kikan-shiro-akebono-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 2 m / 1.3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades milky white with short and long white stripes when young, soon changing to a grey appearance, the white stripes fading in the sun; culms and culm sheaths yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, attractive in early season only.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 194, invalid
- Common names: Kinmei-chishima (Kimmei-chishima) (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN, in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Konshima'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *konshima* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 193, invalid
- Common names: Konshima-nemagari (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN, in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Maculosa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *maculosa* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 192, fig. 88, fig. p. 86, "maclosa", fig. 29.4, "maculosa"
  Sasa kurilensis f. *shimofuri* H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355
  Sasa kurilensis f. *simofuri* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 140, 53*, invalid
- Common names: Shimofuri-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 2.5 - 3.0 m / 1.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades entirely marked with numerous narrow (0.5 - 2.0 mm wide) stripes in white or whitish green throughout the seasons, although (some?) new blades developing from older (2 years old) culms may be entirely green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, robust, highly appreciated. EUROPE: introduced as "Simofuri" or "Shimofuri" from Japan into Germany in the 1980's, in cultivation, rather rare. USA: introduced in the 1980's (Haubrich, 1987: 1), in cultivation, rather rare.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Makiba'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *makiba* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 193, invalid
- Common names: Makiba-chishima (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN, in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Notizae'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *notizae* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 140, 53, fig. p. 53, invalid (Jap. descr.), Jap. name: Nochizae-kifu-nemagari
  Sasa kurilensis f. *notizaekifu* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 48, fig. 50, invalid (Engl. descr.); Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 192, fig. 29.1, 84
- Common names: Nochizae-kifu-nemagari, Nochizae-kifu-chishima (Japanese).
- Features: 2.5 m / 1.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades mottled with dots and marked with narrow and broad yellow stripes when young, the stripes changing to greenish yellow with maturity, some blades entirely yellow or green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, popular, though characters not stable; for keeping a variegated plant it needs removing the entire green leaves every year.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Shima-Shimofuri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *shima-shimofuri* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap.,

1991: 354, "shima-shimofuri", 193, fig. 89, "shimashimofuri"
- Common names: Shima-shimofuri-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: culms 1.5 - 2.5 m / 1 - 1.3 cm.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades from the lower part of the culm marked with stripes and mottled with white dots when young but soon fading to green; nearly all blades from the upper part of the culm entire green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, but not highly valued, of fairly average hardiness.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Shirafu'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *shirafu* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 192, fig. 85, "shirafu", fig. 29.2, "shirofu"
- Common names: Shirafu-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 1.6 m / 1.0 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades mottled with dots and marked with narrow and broad yellowish white stripes when young, the blades from the lower culm often entire white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Shiroakebono'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *shiro-akebono* Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 53*, invalid
  Sasa kurilensis f. *shiroakebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 47, fig. 47, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, fig. 86, invalid
- Common names: Shiro-akebono-nemagari, Shiro-akebono-chishima (Japanese).
- Features: 2 m / 1.3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades shaded with white, or white with green stripes, but many entirely white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, attractive in early season only.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Takara'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *takara* H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 45, fig. 45, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 354, 193, fig. 30.2, 90, fig. p. 86
- Common names: Takara-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 2.5 m / 1.3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades yellowish green with several white stripes, the entire blade soon fading to white while yellowish green dots revealing.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, rare.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Tricolor'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *tricolor* H. Okamura ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 141, 54*, invalid
  Sasa kurilensis f. *tricolor* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, 194
- Common names: Miiro-Chishima (Japanese).
- Features: plants of medium size.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades yellow-green when young, green stripes and white dots appearing, the yellow-green colour changing to green with maturity and the green stripes becoming obscure but the white dots remain.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from flowering of the species on Hyôno-sen (Hyogo Pref., southern Honshu), in 1971 - 1972; in cultivation, highly valued, of moderate hardiness.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Chabomakiba'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *chabomakiba* Muroi ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 49, fig. 25.5, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 355, "chabomakiba", 193, fig. 29.5, "chyabomakiba", invalid
- Common names: Chabo-makiba-chishima (Chiyabo-makiba-chishima) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: smaller in mature size, culms 0.10 - 0.15 cm tall, leaf blades 15 - 20 cm long, twisted.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Collected around the top of Nyutou-zan, Akita Prefecture.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: In cultivation, rare, suitable for ground cover.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Marmorea'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis var. *marmorea* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 12, 1943: 115, based on *Sasa kurilensis* var. *nebulosa* Koidzumi
  Sasa kurilensis f. *marmorea* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 275
  Sasa kurilensis var. *nebulosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 314; not Makino, 1928
- Common names: Unmon-chishima-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes covered with cloud-like dark spots.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Pref. Okayama.

***Sasa kurilensis* 'Koban'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis f. *elliptica* Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 71, fig. 51, invalid (Engl. diagn.)

- Common names: Koban-nemagari (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms elliptic in cross-section.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa kurilensis* f. *pseudokurilensis (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

Sasa hayachinecola Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
Sasa hayachinecola Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 154
Sasa pseudokurilensis Nakai, 1934: 563
Sasa kurilensis f. *pseudokurilensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1964: 300; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 118, 341

- Common names: Echigo-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa kurilensis* var. *uchidae (MAKINO) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa uchidae Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 4, "uchidai"
  Pseudosasa uchidae (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16, "uchidai"
  Sasa kurilensis var. *uchidae* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 41, "uchidai"; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 274
  Sasa kurilensis f. *uchidae* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 300, "uchidai"
  Arundinaria sasakiana var. *viridis* Nakai, 1935: 3
- Common names: Nagaba-nemagari-dake (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido and Honshu.

Sasa kurilensis* var. *jotanii K. INOUE & TANIMOTO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurilensis var. *jotanii* K. Inoue & Tanimoto in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (8), 1985: 250; type: Mikura-jima, 24 June 1984, K. Inoue 77869 (TUA)
  Sasa mikurensis Nakai, ined., ex Y. Jotani in Kaga-ku-no Nogyo 16 (1), 1935: 39, nom. nud.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades thicker; culms erect (not decumbent).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Izu Islands: Mikura-jima and Hachijo-jima.

Sasa kurokawana MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa ishizuchiana Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 26, 153, Jap. name: Ishizuchi-zasa; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 28 Aug. 1928, Z. Tashiro s.n. (KYO, lectotype; cf. S. Suzuki, 1986: 303)
  Sasa kurokawai Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 40, fig. 28, invalid, Jap. name: Yanefuki-zasa
  Sasa kurokawana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 7 (9), 1931: 27, Jap. name: Iga-zasa; type: Honshu, Prov. Iga, June 1931, T. Kurokawa s.n. (TI)
  Sasa palmata var. *niijimae* f. *kurokawana* (Makino) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 109, "niijimai"
  Sasa tectoria Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 20, "tectorius", Jap. name: Yanefuki-zasa; type: Honshu, Prov. Tajiima, 8 Dec. 1929, Z. Tashiro s.n.
- Common names: Yanefuki-zasa, Iga-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sasa tsuboiana* by S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 61 (10), 1986: 302-303.
- Etymology: The epithet "kurokawana" is in commemoration of the Japanese botanist T. Kurokawa. The epithet "tectoria" refers to the use of the plant as a roof cover.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku.
- Uses: Used as a roof cover.

Sasa kurokawana* f. *aureostriata MUROI & Y. TANAKA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kurokawana f. *aureostriata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 353, 187, fig. 76, "aureo-striata"
- Common names: Kishima-yanefuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow and broad greenish yellow stripes, these becoming yellow when mature.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: originates from Honshu, Fukui Pref., where it was collected as a seedling by Yukio Tanaka in 1982; in cultivation as a garden and pot plant, rare.

Sasa longiligulata MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa longiligulata McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 536, pl. 38; type: Guangdong, Chi Ma Lung, 1 Nov. 1936, McClure 20512 (LU)
  Pseudosasa longiligulata (McClure) Koidzumi, 1940: 226
- Common names: Chizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.5 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: "Poh-lo Dist., Loh Fau Mt."; Fujian.
- Habitat: In moist, shady ravines at 900 - 1,000 m altitude.

Sasa maculata NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa maculata Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 814; type: Prov. Iga, Takao Kurokawa s.n. (TI)
  Sasa nagasei S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58, 1983: 18
  Sasa nagasei f. *pilosa* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58, 1983: 19
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Makiyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.6 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa maculata* var. *abei S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa maculata var. *abei* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 34; type: Shikoku, Pref. Tokushima, 6 Aug. 1984, C. Abe 54359 (TI)
- Common names: Ke-makiyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms sheaths densely pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Tokushima and Pref. Ehime, at 1,200 - 1,350 m altitude.

Sasa magnifica (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hatsuroana Koidzumi, 1941: 211
  Neosasamorpha hatsuroana Koidzumi, 1941: 211, as syn.
  Sasamorpha igaensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 581, Jap. name: Ayama-suzu
  Sasa igaensis (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 224; not Nakai, 1934
  Sasa magnifica var. *igaensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62
  Sasa igagoyeana Koidzumi, 1942: 312, based on *Sasa igaensis* (Nakai) Koidzumi
  Arundinaria magnifica Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 577
  Sasaella magnifica (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297
  Sasa magnifica (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 140, 343, pl. 36
  Neosasamorpha magnifica (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 44
  Sasa neoyutakana Koidzumi, 1942: 110
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Isshochi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, rare.

Sasa magnifica* subsp. *fujitae S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa magnifica subsp. *fujitae* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1980: 347
  Neosasamorpha magnifica subsp. *fujitae* (S. Suzuki) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45
- Common names: Setouchi-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, rare.

Sasa magnonoda WEN & G. L. LIAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa magnonoda Wen & G.L. Liao in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 14, fig. 2; type: Jiangxi, 26 May 1985, Liao & Xu 85017 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi, on Jingan Shan at 700 m altitude.

Sasa megalogluma NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa megalogluma Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 72, nom. nud.
  Sasa megalogluma Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 559; type: Prov. Shinano, Mt. Ontake, J. Matsumura (TI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Ôntake-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: Mt. Ontake.

Sasa megalophylla MAKINO & UCHIDA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa akagiensis Koidzumi, 1948: 10
  Sasa akitensis Nakai, 1935: 374
  Sasa arakiyeitiana Koidzumi, 1940: 81
  Sasa blepharodes Koidzumi, 1940: 182
  Sasa buddhistica Koidzumi, 1937: 71
  Sasa intercedens Koidzumi, 1940: 184
  Sasa kariwaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 282
  Sasa kashidensis Nakai, 1935: 601, "kasidensis", in Japanese; not Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934
  Sasa kasimontana Nakai, 1935: 812, based on *S. kashidensis* Nakai
  Sasa kassizanensis Koidzumi, 1935: 88
  Sasa kitamiana Nakai, 1934: 550
  Sasa laevissima Koidzumi, 1940: 185
  Sasa megalophylla Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 23; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 196, 352, pl. 64
  Sasa michinokuana Koidzumi, 1937: 219
  Sasa notoensis Nakai, 1934: 560
  Sasa okuyezoensis Koidzumi, 1940: 187
  Sasa pseudonana Nakai, 1936: 226
  Sasa sacrariocola Koidzumi, 1937: 286
  Sasa sugawarae Nakai, 1935: 601, 812,*
  Sasa sylvatica Tatewaki, 1932: 129, nom. nud.?
  Sasa vulcanica Koidzumi, 1937: 223
  Sasaella yasaburoana Koidzumi in J. Jap. Bot. 22 (1-2), 1948: 7
  Arundinaria yasaburoana Koidzumi in J. Jap. Bot. 22 (1-2), 1948: 7, as syn.
  Sasa yasokichii Tatewaki & Tomooka, 1940: 190
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Ohba-zasa (Oba-zasa, Ooba-zasa).
- Features: 1.5 - 2.0 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,830 m; RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles.

Sasa megalophylla* f. *aureovariegata S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa megalophylla f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 20*, 196, "aureo-variegata", invalid
  ? *Sasa megalophylla* var. *aureovariegata* Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 4 (3), 1983: [2], "megalophylla aureo-variegata", invalid
  ? *Sasa megalophylla* var. *aureovariegata* Feesey, 1983: 38, "aureo-variegata", as syn.
  Sasa megalophylla f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 275, Jap. name: Kintai-

ooba-zasa; type: Honshu, Pref. Iwate, 18 Dec. 1929, S. Uchida s.n. (TI)
? *Sasa kurilensis* var. *variegata* Feesey, Ornam. Grass. Bamb., 1983: 38, fig. 6, "kurilensis variegata", invalid
- Features: Culm sheaths densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with bright yellow stripes.
- Notes: According to S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 275, *Sasa megalophylla* f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki and *Sasa senanensis* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki are not identical. They have often been confused in Japanese, European and American horticulture.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation?

Sasa megalophylla* f. *pankensis (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa ohdana Koidzumi, 1936: 201
  Sasa megalophylla var. *ohdana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 427
  Sasa pankensis Nakai, 1934: 553
  Sasa septentrionalis var. *pankensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 431
  Sasa megalophylla f. *pankensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1975: 102; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 196, 353
- Common names: Horoman-zasa, Himino-ohba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu.

Sasa miakeana S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa miakeana S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 67 (5), 1992: 287; type: Japan, Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi: Kanagokei, Atô-machi, Abu-gun, N. Miake 8041, 3 Aug. 1969 (TI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Miake-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 0.9 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to Mr. Nagato Miake, a botanist in Yamaguchi Prefecture.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Sanyô districts of Honshu and Shikoku, at 1,350 - 1,630 m altitude.

Sasa minensis S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa minensis S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 67 (5), 1992: 286; type: Japan, Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi: Hinaga, Ômine, Mine-shi, N. Miake 56024, 28 July 1981 (TI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Mine-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.8 - 1.2 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Sanyô districts of Honshu and Shikoku, at 400 - 1,490 m altitude.

Sasa minensis* var. *awaensis S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa minensis var. *awaensis* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 34; type: Shikoku, Pref. Tokushima, 20 Aug. 1985, C. Abe 56488 (TI)
- Common names: Awano-mine-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Tokushima, at 1,760 m altitude.

Sasa nipponica (MAKINO) MAKINO & SHIBATA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa asoensis Nakai, 1935: 371
  Sasa nipponica var. *asoensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1967: 436
  Arundinaria bungoensis Nakai, 1934: 742
  Sasaella bungoensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Sasa elegans Makino in Makino & Nemoto, 1925: 1495
  Neosasamorpha elegans (Makino) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
  Sasa hatenashiensis Koidzumi, 1939: 116
  Sasa hikosanensis Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 22
  Sasa igaensis Nakai, 1934: 552
  Sasa iyoensis Nakai ex Ohki, 1928: 293, 388, 393
  Sasa kumasoana Koidzumi, 1935: 170
  Bambusa nipponica Makino, 1895: 72
  Arundinaria nipponica (Makino) Makino, 1900: 23
  Sasa nipponica (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 24; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 206, 354, pl. 69
  Sasa nunobikiensis Koidzumi, 1938: 116
  Sasa ohminensis Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 19
  Sasa pycnotricha Koidzumi, 1934: 24
  Sasa nipponica var. *pycnotricha* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 436, p.p. (excl. f. *nandaiensis*)
  Sasa sacrosancta Koidzumi, 1936: 201
  Sasa sambiensis Koidzumi, 1938: 258
  Sasa scaberula Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 23
  Sasa nipponica f. *scaberula* (Makino & Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
  Sasa tenuissima Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 46; Nakai, 1932: 94
  Sasa tomodensis Nakai, 1935: 374
  Sasa ureneiana Koidzumi, 1937: 222
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.9 m / 0.1 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, and on Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Horticulture: In Japan planted for ground cover as the leaves do not wither (but roll) during dry cold weather.

***Sasa nipponica* 'Nippon-Kisuji'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa nipponica f. *aureostriata* H. Okamura & Y. Yamada ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 142, fig. p. 56, "aureo-striata", invalid

- Common names: Kisuji-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nipponica* f. *mikawana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa bicolor Koidzumi, 1936: 128
  Sasa nipponica var. *bicolor* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 435
  Sasa hiyeiana Koidzumi, 1939: 193
  Arundinaria koboi Nakai, 1935: 806
  Sasaella koboi (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasa kuntaensis Koidzumi, 1938: 255
  Sasa lokkomontana Koidzumi, 1938: 255
  Sasa mikawana Koidzumi, 1934: 70, Jap. name: Mikawa-miyako-zasa
  Sasa nipponica f. *mikawana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 435; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 206, 354
  Sasa neotenuissima Koidzumi, 1941: 212
  Sasa yoigana Koidzumi, 1938: 260
- Common names: Fushige-miyako-zasa, Mikawa-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nipponica* f. *nandaiensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa nandaiensis Koidzumi, 1937: 76
  Sasa nipponica var. *pycnotricha* f. *nandaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 437
  Sasa nipponica var. *asoensis* f. *nandaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki
  Sasa nipponica f. *nandaiensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 206, 354
  Sasa tashiroi Koidzumi, 1937: 221
- Common names: Nandai-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Internodes densely puberulous with retrorse minute hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nipponica* f. *robustior MAKINO EX TSUBOI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa nipponica f. *robustior* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 52, pl. LIII, with Jap. descr.
- Common names: Ke-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa nishigorii MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Sasa nishigorii* Makino, 1954, invalid; cf. Maruyama & al. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa oblongula C. H. HU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa oblongula C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (4), 1987: 18, fig. 1-2; type: Yang Yaling & Hu Chenghua 198001 (NJU)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhongshan; in cultivation in the Botanic Garden of the University.

Sasa occidentalis S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa occidentalis S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (12), 1983: 358; type: Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi, 12 Oct. 1980, N. Miake 55150 (TI)
- Common names: Saigoku-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Pref. Yamaguchi, Pref. Gifu; Shikoku: Pref. Ehime; at 550 - 1,650 m altitude.

Sasa oshidensis MAKINO & UCHIDA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa moderabilis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 7, 1938: 260
  Neosasamorpha moderabilis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
  Sasa naucinodosa Koidzumi, 1938: 116; Koidzumi, 1942: 223
  Neosasamorpha naucinodosa (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
  Sasa oshidensis Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 21; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 146, 344, pl. 39
  Sasamorpha oshidensis (Makino & Uchida) Nakai in Bot. Mag. Tokyo , 1932: 39; Nakai, 1932: 91
  Neosasamorpha oshidensis (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 48; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45
  Sasa shigaensis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 116, Jap. name: Shiga-zasa
  Neosasamorpha shigaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228
  Sasa oshidensis var. *shigaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62
  Sasa uchidana Koidzumi, 1937: 77
  Neosasamorpha uchidana (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 49
  ? *Sasa virens* Makino & Uchida, 1932: 47, nom. nud.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Ooshida-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa oshidensis* 'Flavovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Sasa oshidensis* f. *flavomarginata* Uchida ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, nom. nud., Jap. name: Kisuji-oshida-zasa
  Sasa oshidensis f. *flavovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, "flavo-variegata"
- Common names: Fuiri-oshida-zasa (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa oshidensis* subsp. *glabra (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kashidensis var. *glabra* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 169
  Sasa oshidensis subsp. *glabra* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 148, 344, pl. 40
  Neosasamorpha oshidensis subsp. *glabra* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45
  Sasa iwamiana Koidzumi, 1937: 72
  Neosasamorpha iwamiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
  Sasa kobemontana Koidzumi in J. Jap. Bot. 22, 1948: 8, Jap. name: Kobe-kosuzu
  Sasa oshidensis subsp. *glabra* var. *kobemontana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 63
  Sasa prodigiosa Koidzumi, 1937: 221; Koidzumi, 1942: 221
  Neosasamorpha prodigiosa (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
- Common names: Kenashi-kashida-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa palmata (MITFORD) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa amplissima Koidzumi, 1935: 90
  Sasa brachyphylla Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 195, nom. nud.
  Sasa brachyphylla Nakai, 1934: 554
  Sasa chimakisasa Koidzumi, 1937: 281, based on *Sasa paniculata* var. *ontakensis* Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo, 1931; not Camus, 1913
  Arundinaria paniculata f. *chimaki-zasa* Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 561, as syn.
  Sasa macrophylla var. *glabristachys* Koidzumi, 1937: 76, as syn.
  Sasa granditectoria Koidzumi, 1942: 316, "grandi-tectorius"
  Sasa inequilateralis Koidzumi, 1935: 169
  Sasa koshinaiana Koidzumi, 1940: 176
  Sasa latitectoria Koidzumi, 1938: 255, "latitectorius"
  Sasa lingulata Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 185
  Sasa macrophylla Koidzumi, 1937: 74
  ? *Bambusa metallica* Mitford ex Satow, 1899: 98
  ? *Arundinaria metallica* Mitford ex Bean, 1914: 218, as syn.
  Sasa nakasiretokoensis Koidzumi, 1940: 150, "nakasiretokensis"
  ? *Bambusa senanensis* var. *ontakensis* Franchet & Savatier, 1878: 606
  ? *Bambusa ontakensis* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., Jap. name: Nemagari-dake
  ? *Sasa paniculata* var. *ontakensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 24
  ? *Sasa senanensis* var. *ontakensis* Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150, as syn.
  ? *Sasa ontakensis* (Franchet & Savatier) Koidzumi, 1930: 38, based on *Bambusa senanensis* var. *ontakensis* Franchet & Savatier
  Sasa ontakensis (not Koidzumi, 1930): Nakai, 1932: 73, nom. nud.
  Sasa paniculata var. *ontakensis* (not Camus, 1913): Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 194, p.p.
  Bambusa palmata hort. Marliac ex N.E. Brown, 1889: 521, as syn.
  Arundinaria palmata Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 40, 1894: 238, nom. nud., 368 with descr. under syn. *Bambusa palmata*, invalid
  Bambusa palmata Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 546; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 79, fig.
  Sasa palmata (Mitford) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 25; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 170, 347, pl. 51
  Sasa paludosa Koidzumi, 1937: 219
  Arundinaria paniculata Makino, 1900: 50, p.p.
  Sasa paniculata Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 25, p.p.
  Sasa pseudobrachyphylla Nakai, 1935: 816
  Sasa shikotanensis var. *pseudobrachyphylla* (Nakai) Koidzumi, 1940: 189
  Sasa sattosasa Koidzumi, 1940: 178
  Sasa shikotanensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 554
  Sasa soyensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 817
  Sasa suprapilosa Koidzumi, 1937: 76
  Sasa tectoria Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 20, "tectorius"
  Sasa yoshikawana Koidzumi, 1935: 172
  Sasa palmata f. *yoshikawana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 107
- Misapplied names:
  Sasa senanensis (Franchet & Savatier) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p. (excl. type)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Chimaki-zasa, Sato-chimaki (Japanese).
- Features: (1.5) 2 - 4 m / 0.7 - 0.8 (1) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: along the Japan See side, spreading to the Pacific side in north-central and northern Honshu; on Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido; RUSSIA: Sakhalin: southern part; Kuriles.

Sasa palmata* f. *australis (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa australis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42
  Sasa palmata f. *australis* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1965: 106
  Sasa basihirsuta Koidzumi, 1937: 70
  Sasa veitchii var. *basihirsuta* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 423
  Sasa dewaensis Koidzumi, 1935: 86
  ? *Sasa effusa* Koidzumi, 1942: 320
  Sasa koshinaiana var. *lasionodosa* Koidzumi, 1940: 176
  Sasa muratana Koidzumi, 1937: 284
  Sasa shimabarensis Koidzumi, 1943: 165
  Sasa smectica Koidzumi, 1943: 166

Sasa stereophylla Koidzumi, 1937: 288
Sasa inequilateralis var. *villosa* Koidzumi, 1939: 193
Sasa yagiana Koidzumi, 1934: 154
- Common names: Fushige-sato-chimaki, Sato-chimaki-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa palmata* f. *nebulosa (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria paniculata f. *nebulosa* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 52, p.p.
  Bambusa palmata f. *nebulosa* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud.
  Sasa paniculata f. *nebulosa* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, p.p.
  Sasa paniculata var. *ontakensis* f. *nebulosa* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 27
  Bambusa paniculata f. *nebulosa* Makino ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. no. 16, 1907: 224, as syn.
  Sasa paniculata var. *nebulosa* Vilmorin, 1909: 84
  Arundinaria palmata f. *nebulosa* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, as syn. (in error for *Arundinaria paniculata* f. *nebulosa* Makino)
  Sasa senanensis f. *nebulosa* (Makino) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p.
  Sasa nebulosa (Makino) Ohki, 1928: 311
  Sasa senanensis var. *nebulosa* (Makino) Rehder, 1940: 887
  Arundinaria paniculata var. *nebulosa* Makino ex Rehder, 1940: 887, as syn.
  Sasa palmata subsp. *nebulosa* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
  Sasa palmata f. *nebulosa* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1965: 107; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 170, 348
  Sasa palmata var. *nebulosa* D. McClintock, 1967: 525
  Sasa palmata 'Nebulosa'; Hansen & Stahl, 1981: 257
- Common names: Shako-han-zasa (Shiyako-han-zasa), Shako-han-chiku (Shiyako-han-chiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms with irregular black or dark brown marks.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern Honshu.

Sasa palmata* var. *niijimae (TATEWAKI EX NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa austrokurilensis Koidzumi, 1937: 280
  Sasa chokaiensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 24
  Sasa consentanea Koidzumi, 1939: 56
  Sasa epitrichoides Koidzumi, 1941: 260
  Sasa maruyamana Koidzumi, 1937: 74
  Sasa niijimae Tatewaki ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 188
  Sasa palmata var. *niijimae* (Tatewaki ex Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 108, "niijimai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 172, 348, pl. 52
- Common names: Rubeshibe-zasa, Iga-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades smaller and narrower. Culms: internodes thinly puberulous, nodes glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu; RUSSIA: Sakhalin (southern part), Kuriles.

Sasa palmata* var. *niijimae* f. *linearifolia (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa linearifolia Koidzumi, 1935: 88
  Sasa palmata var. *niijimae* f. *linearifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 110, "niijimai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 172, 348
  Sasa gracillima f. *linearifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 438
- Common names: Hosoba-fushige-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades linear-oblong. Culms: nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Kyoto: Mt. Kurama.

Sasa palmata* var. *yosaensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa chimakisasa var. *yosaensis* Koidzumi, 1937: 281
  Sasa yosaensis Koidzumi & Araki, 1937: 281, as syn.
  Sasa palmata var. *yosaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 108; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 170, 348
- Common names: Yosa-chimaki (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf-sheaths densely puberulous with minute hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Pref. Kyoto: Inemachi.

Sasa pseudokumaensis MUROI & H. OKAMURA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa pseudokumaensis Muroi & H. Okamura; cf. Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 134-135, fig., invalid (with Jap. descr.), Jap. name: Yarikumaso-zasa
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa pubens NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa gombeiana Koidzumi, 1941: 256
  Sasa pubens Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 83; type: Prov. Echigo, Y. Ikegami s.n. (TI); S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 178, 350, pl. 55
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Ke-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea side of central Honshu, rare; on mountains below 600 m altitude.

Sasa pubiculmis MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa chitosensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 549, Jap. name: Iburi-zasa
  Neosasamorpha chitosensis (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 47
  Sasa pubiculmis var. *chitosensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62
  Sasa ishiharae Tatewaki, 1937: 45,*
  Neosasamorpha ishiharai (Tatewaki) Tatewaki, 1940: 47
  Sasamorpha lasioclada Tatewaki, 1937: 45
  Neosasamorpha lasioclada (Tatewaki) Tatewaki, 1940: 47; not *Neosasamorpha lasioclada* (Makino & Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 9
  Neosasamorpha lasioderma Tatewaki, 1940: 9, based on *Sasamorpha lasioclada* Tatewaki
  Sasa murasabuana Koidzumi & Uchida ex Koidzumi, 1941: 258
  Sasa pubiculmis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 25; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 142, 344, pl. 37
  Neosasamorpha pubiculmis (Makino) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 273
  Sasa uinuizoana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 90, Jap. name: Hosobano-nabusuzu
  Sasamorpha uinuizoana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 78
  Neosasamorpha uinuizoana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Omoe-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku.

Sasa pubiculmis* subsp. *sugimotoi (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kashidensis var. *katoana* Koidzumi, 1938: 254
  Sasa sugimotoi Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 86
  Neosasamorpha sugimotoi (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228
  Sasa pubiculmis subsp. *sugimotoi* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 62; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 144, 344, pl. 38
  Neosasamorpha pubiculmis subsp. *sugimotoi* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 273
- Common names: Mikawa-zasa, Tsubame-zasa, Tsubame-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.25 - 0.35 (0.5) m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size; leaves 2-3 in number.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central Honshu, rare.

Sasa pulcherrima KOIDZUMI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa alpestris Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 12, 1936: 225; not Nakai, 1932, invalid
  Sasa kundjuana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 73, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, based on *Sasa alpestris* Nakai, 1936)
  Sasa pulcherrima Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 155; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 224, 357, pl. 78; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 66 (4), 1991: 194
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Utsukushi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku and northern Kyushu, rare.

Sasa pulcherrima* f. *hispidula S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa pulcherrima f. *hispidula* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (3-4), 1980: 348; type: Shikoku, Akaishi, 31 July 1979, M. Fujita 72 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-utsukushi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku, Honshu, rare.

Sasa qingyuanensis (C. H. HU) C. H. HU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasamorpha qingyuanensis C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 52, fig. 2; type: Zhejiang, Qingyuan, 26 May 1978, Zhuang Maochang 7801041 (Shanghai Bot. Gard.)
  Sasa qingyuanensis (C.H. Hu) C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 62
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qingyuan Xian, on mountains at 1,400 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -8°C.

Sasa quelpaertensis NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa quelpaertensis Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 40, pl. 7; S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 439, "quelpartensis"
- Misapplied names:
  Sasa paniculata (not Makino & Shibata, 1901): Mori, Enum. Corean Pl., 1922: 54
  Sasa spiculosa (not Makino, 1912): Nakai, Veg. Isl. Quelpaert, 1914: 261
- Common names: Tanna-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.8 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: KOREA: Quelpart Island [Cheju-do].
- Habitat: In forested mountains at 500 - 1,500 m altitude.

Sasa rubrovaginata C. H. HU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa rubrovaginata C.H. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 25, 1985: 59, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Tianlin Xian, 26 Nov. 1957, Nan Zhidi 5102 (NJU)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(-); culms erect.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Tianlin Xian, at 2,000 m altitude.

Sasa samaniana NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa diabolica Koidzumi, 1935: 166
  Sasa fallax Koidzumi, 1941: 256
  Sasa laetevirens Koidzumi, 1934: 24

Sasa obtecta Koidzumi, 1934: 25
Sasa osuwasacrariocola Koidzumi, 1941: 259
Sasa samaniana f. *osuwasacrariocola* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 448
Sasa samaniana Nakai, 1930: 31; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 226, 357, pl. 79
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Crassinodi*
- Common names: Apoi-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu.

***Sasa samaniana* 'Flavostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa laetevirens f. *flavostriata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9, "flavo-striata"
- Common names: Kisuji-kousuba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Iwate Morioka, Mt. Iwa-Yama.

Sasa samaniana* f. *villosula S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa samaniana f. *villosula* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (3-4), 1980: 348; type: Shikoku, Okogi, 15 July 1979, M. Fujita 62 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-apoi-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long or short patent hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku.

Sasa samaniana* var. *villosa (MAKINO & NAKAI EX NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa villosa Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 52; Nakai, 1932: 96
  Sasa samaniana var. *villosa* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 105; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 228, 357, pl. 80
- Common names: Ke-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms extremely densely villose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu.

Sasa samaniana* var. *yoshinoi (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa geniculata Koidzumi, 1935: 17
  Sasa yoshinoi Koidzumi, 1934: 69
  Sasa samaniana var. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 105; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 230, 357, pl. 81
- Common names: Bicchu-miyako-zasa (Bittiu-miyako-zasa), Nasuno-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes glabrous, leaf sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of northern, central and southern Honshu, on Shikoku and northern Kyushu.

Sasa samaniana* var. *yoshinoi* f. *hidejiroana
(KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hidejiroana Koidzumi, 1939: 192
  Sasa samaniana f. *hidejiroana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 449
  Sasa samaniana var. *yoshinoi* f. *hidejiroana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 106; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 230, 357
- Common names: Shidami-ko-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes glabrous, leaf sheaths pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu.

Sasa scytophylla KOIDZUMI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa omokoensis var. *hirsuta* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 153; type: none cited
  Sasa veitchii var. *hirsuta* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 421, for type only
  Sasa scytophylla Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 26; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 339
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Inu-tokugawa-zasa, Fushige-ibuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Pref. Shiga, Hiroshima and Yamaguchi; Shikoku: Pref. Ehime and Kochi; at 590 - 1,700 m altitude.

Sasa scytophylla* f. *aureostriata S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa scytophylla f. *aureostriata* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 339; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 7 Aug. 1981, S. Suzuki 9682 (TI)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, at 1,700 m altitude.

Sasa scytophylla* f. *lasionodosa S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa scytophylla f. *lasionodosa* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (12), 1983: 361; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 7 Aug. 1981, M. Fujita 810 (TI)
- Common names: Fushige-inu-tokugawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, at 1,600 m altitude.

Sasa senanensis (FRANCHET & SAVATIER) REHDER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa bellatula Koidzumi, 1939: 56
  Arundinaria brevifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 209
  Sasaella brevifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 209, as syn.
  Sasa dissitiflora Nakai, 1932: 71, nom. nud.
  Sasa dissitiflora Nakai, 1934: 556
  Sasa fortis Koidzumi, 1940: 183
  Sasa ikegamii Nakai, 1935: 372
  Sasa kassiana Koidzumi, 1935: 87
  Sasa kuriyamensis Nakai, 1936: 227

Sasa tesioensis var. *latifolia* Nakai ex Sugawara, 1937: 321
Sasa longifolia Koidzumi, 1940: 79
? *Bambusa reticulata* f. *major* Ruprecht ex Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26, as syn.
Sasa nakaii Makino, 1929: 13
Sasa okudana Makino, 1926: 12, 45
Sasa osoreyamensis Nakai, 1934: 551
Arundinaria kurilensis var. *paniculata* Fr. Schmidt, 1868: 198
Bambusa paniculata (Fr. Schmidt) Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., Jap. name: "Mekumagasa"
Arundinaria paniculata (Fr. Schmidt) Makino, 1900: 50, p.p.
Sasa paniculata (Fr. Schmidt) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 25, p.p.
Sasa pilosa Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 189
Sasa propinqua Koidzumi, 1937: 221
Sasa pseudonipponica Tatewaki ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 184
Sasa rivularis Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 191
Sasa paniculata f. *rivularis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 115
Sasa robusta Nakai, 1928: 41, nom. nud.
Bambusa senanensis Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Plant. Jap., 2, 1877: 182, and l.c., 1878: 606; type: Japan, Savatier 3773, 3641 (syntypes)
Sasa senanensis (Franchet & Savatier) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58, p.p.; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 174, 348, pl. 53
? *Arundinaria kurilensis* var. *speciosa* Bean, 1894: 309, invalid (error for "spiculosa"?)
Arundinaria paniculata var. *stenantha* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 52, Jap. name: Me-kumai-zasa; type: Prov. Iwashiro, 24 Aug. 1895, K. Nemoto s.n.
Bambusa stenantha Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 62, nom. nud.
Sasa paniculata var. *stenantha* (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 26
Sasa senanensis var. *stenantha* (Makino) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 59
Sasa stenantha (Makino) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 150, invalid (without descr., based on *Bambusa stenantha* Makino, 1900, nom. nud.)
Sasa stripitans Koidzumi, 1940: 179
Sasa subverticillata Nakai, 1935: 77
Sasa tambaensis Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 18
Sasa tangoyosaensis Koidzumi, 1935: 172
Sasa tesioensis Tatewaki, 1932: 202
? *Sasa stenantha* var. *viridiflora* Nakai, 1936: 169, 173, nom. nud.

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Kumai-zasa, Shinano-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin; Kuriles.
- Habitat: Ascending to the lower part of the alpine zone with *Pinus pumila*, rarely up to 2,500 m altitude.

***Sasa senanensis* 'Flavovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa makinoi f. *flavovariegata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473, "flavo-variegata", Jap. name: Kisuji-yumoto
  ? *Sasa argillacea* f. *flavovariegata* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 8, "argiracea f. flavo-variegata", Jap. name: Kisuji-fushige-usuba-zasa
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa senanensis* f. *nobilis (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa paniculata var. *nobilis* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42, Jap. name: Kintai-zasa; type: Honshu, Prov. Rikuchu, 2 types cited (TI)
  Sasa senanensis var. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. ed. 2, 1931: 1397
  Sasa nobilis (Makino & Uchida) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 559
  ? *Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
  Sasa senanensis f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7, 1975: 98; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 174, 350
  Sasa senanensis var. *harae* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 699
  ? *Sasa senanensis* 'Nobilis'; Crouzet, 1981: 87
  ? *Sasa megalophylla* 'Nobilis'; Stover, 1983: 31, invalid
- Common names: Kintai-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with bright yellow stripes.
- Notes: According to S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (9), 1989: 275, *Sasa megalophylla* f. *aureovariegata* S. Suzuki and *Sasa senanensis* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki are not identical. They have often been confused in Japanese, European and American horticulture.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.
- Horticulture: First discovered at Gomyojin, Nishiyama village, Morioka City, Iwate Prefecture, by Dr. Hantaro Uchida in 1928; widely distributed as a high valued garden plant but decreased in cultivation after flowering in 1970. EUROPE, USA: in cultivation?

Sasa senanensis* f. *subnobilis (UCHIDA) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa paniculata f. *subnobilis* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 85,*

Sasa senanensis f. *subnobilis* (Uchida) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9
- Common names: Gintai-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with whitish stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa senanensis* f. *hispidula (TATEWAKI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa rivularis var. *hispidula* Tatewaki, 1934: 111
  Sasa senanensis f. *hispidula* (Tatewaki) S. Suzuki, 1967: 457
  Sasa hosomiana Koidzumi, 1938: 115
  Neosasamorpha hosomiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
  Sasa makinoi var. *humilis* Nakai, 1936: 228
  Sasa bellatula var. *lasionodosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 56
  Sasa lasionodosa Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 177
  Sasa uyetsuensis var. *lasionodosa* Koidzumi ex T. Takagi, 1957: 56, "uytsuensis", nom. nud.
  Sasa makinoi Nakai, 1934: 557
  Sasa miyazawai Nakai, 1935: 373
  Sasa perexuquoseta Koidzumi, 1937: 284, "perexuguoseta"
  ? *Sasa praeclusa* Koidzumi, 1937: 285, 284
  Sasa paniculata var. *villosula* Koidzumi, 1938: 117
  Sasa paniculata f. *villosula* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 114
- Common names: Fushige-kumai-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Kyushu; RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles.

Sasa senanensis* var. *harae (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa harae Nakai, 1934: 557, "harai"
  Sasa paniculata var. *harae* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 115, "harai"
  Sasa senanensis var. *harae* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7, 1975: 99, "harai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 176, 350, pl. 54, "harai"
  Sasa inexpectans Koidzumi, 1943: 166
  Sasa neopubiculmis Koidzumi, 1943: 164, based on *Sasa pubiculmis* Koidzumi
  Sasa ovatoelliptica Koidzumi, 1941: 259
  Sasa *pseudonebulosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 286
  Sasa pubiculmis Koidzumi, 1943: 114; not Makino, 1929
  Sasa uyetsuensis Koidzumi, 1935: 91
  Sasa paniculata var. *harae* f. *uyetsuensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 116, "harai"
- Common names: Minakami-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader, ovate-oblong.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, northern Kyushu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin; Kuriles.

Sasa senanensis* var. *harae* f. *argillacea (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa argillacea Koidzumi, 1934: 26
  Sasa megalophylla var. *argillacea* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 426
  Sasa senanensis var. *harae* f. *argillacea* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 99, "harae"
  Sasa basibarbigera Koidzumi, 1937: 70
  Sasa subcordatiphylla Koidzumi, 1941: 213
  Sasa paniculata var. *subcordatiphylla* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (1), 1965: 117
  Sasa umbrosa Koidzumi, 1937: 288
  Sasa yahikoensis var. *oseana* f. *umbrosa* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1965: 124
- Common names: Fushige-minakami-zasa, Fushige-usuba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa septentrionalis MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa fukuchiyamensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 20
  Sasa imatophylla Koidzumi, 1936: 46
  Sasa kakudensis Koidzumi, 1941: 257
  Arundinaria kotohsuzusiana Koidzumi, 1941: 61
  Sasaella kotohsuzusiana Koidzumi, 1941: 61, as syn.
  Sasa maokateiensis Koidzumi, 1940: 178; Tsvelev, 1970: 17
  Sasa septentrionalis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 6; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 202, 253, pl. 67
  Sasa tonensis Nakai, 1934: 563
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Miyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin.
- Habitat: Generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,350 m.

***Sasa septentrionalis* 'Albovariegata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa septentrionalis f. *albovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84,*, "albo-variegata"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 202, 353
- Common names: Shima-oku-miyako-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa septentrionalis* 'Kudoana'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa septentrionalis f. *kudoana* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
- Common names: Kisuji-oku-miyako (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa septentrionalis* f. *kuzakaiana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kuzakaiana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 73, "kuzakaina", Jap. name: Kuzakai-zasa
  Sasa septentrionalis f. *kuzakaiana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 430, "kuzakaina"
- Common names: Kuzakai-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa septentrionalis* var. *membranacea (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa geibiensis Koidzumi, 1939: 115
  Sasa hosidaikitiana Koidzumi, 1935: 168
  Sasa kanayamensis Nakai, 1935: 81
  Sasa membranacea Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 14
  Sasa septentrionalis var. *membranacea* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1967: 430; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 204, 353, pl. 68
  Sasa yukii Nakai, ined., ex S. Suzuki, 1967: 430, as syn.
- Common names: Usuba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader (ovate-oblong).
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu.

Sasa shimidzuana MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa asagishiana Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 26, Jap. name: Asagishi-zasa
  Sasa togashiana f. *asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 548
  Sasamorpha asagishiana (Makino & Uchida) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 16
  Neosasamorpha asagishiana (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 46
  Sasa shimidzuana var. *asagishiana* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 63
  Sasa asahinae Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 548
  Neosasamorpha asahinae (Nakai) Tatewaki, 1940: 47
  Sasa hiratsukaensis Hayata, 1926: 12,*, nom. nud.
  Sasa hiugensis Nakai, 1936: 224
  Neosasamorpha hiugensis (Nakai) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 227
  Sasa kongocacuminis Koidzumi, 1942: 319
  Sasa makinoana Hayata ex Ohki, 1928: 271, "makinoa", invalid
  Sasa makinoana Hayata ex Ohki, 1932: 44
  Sasa pubivagina Makino, 1927: 2
  Sasa sasakiana Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud., Jap. name: Taneichi-zasa
  Sasa kagamiana var. *shibutamensis* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84
  Sasa shibutamensis (Uchida) Koidzumi, 1942: 111
  Sasa shimidzuana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2, 1920: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 150, 344, pl. 41
  Neosasamorpha shimidzuana (Makino) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 45
  Sasa togashiana var. *shinogiensis* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
  Sasa togashiana var. *shinogiensis* Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84
  Sasa tennokawensis Koidzumi, 1942: 319
  Sasa togashiana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 5
  Pseudosasa togashiana (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16
  Neosasamorpha togashiana (Makino) Tatewaki, 1940: 48
  Sasa yamatensis Nakai, 1932: 50; Nakai, 1932: 95
  Sasa yutakana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 203, Jap. name: Yutaka-zasa
  Neosasamorpha yutakana (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 49
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Hakone-suzu, Hakone-nanbu-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

***Sasa shimidzuana* 'Flavovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa togashiana f. *flavovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, "flavo-variegata"
  Sasa shimidzuana f. *flavovariegata* (Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1977: 63, "flavo-variegata"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 150, 345
- Common names: Kishima-nambu-suzu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa shimidzuana* subsp. *kashidensis (MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa kashidensis var. *diabolica* Koidzumi, 1935: 169
  Sasa kashidensis Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 23
  Sasa shimidzuana subsp. *kashidensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 63; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 152, 345, pl. 42
  Neosasamorpha shimidzuana subsp. *kashidensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 46
  Sasa kirisimensis Koidzumi, 1938: 254
  Neosasamorpha kirisimensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
  Sasa tenryuriparia Koidzumi, 1942: 318
  Sasa tsukubanantaicola Koidzumi, 1939: 193
  Neosasamorpha tsukubanantaicola (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
- Common names: Kashida-zasa (Japanese).

- Features: 0.3 - 0.7 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation as a ground cover under deciduous trees.

Sasa sinica KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasamorpha sinica f. *glabra* C.H. Hu in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 55, invalid (without type)
  Sasa sinica Keng in Sinensia 7 (6), 1936: 748, fig. 1
  Sasamorpha sinica (Keng) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasamorpha*
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Anhui; at 1,000 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

Sasa sirakurensis NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa sirakurensis Nakai in Bull. Nation. Sci. Mus. Tokyo no. 29, 1950: 97; type: Prov. Totomi, 26 Oct. 1949, Hayashi-Yasaka s.n.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Sirakura-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu: Prov. Totomi, on Sirakura-yama at 1,800 m altitude.

Sasa stenophylla KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa mukogunensis Koidzumi, 1942: 4, 119
  Sasa stenophylla Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 48; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 132, 343, pl. 32
  Neosasamorpha stenophylla (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 43
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Saiyo-zasa (Saiyoh-zasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.8 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa stenophylla* subsp. *tobagenzoana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tobagenzoana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 202
  Neosasamorpha tobagenzoana (Koidzumi) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 48
  Sasa stenophylla subsp. *tobagenzoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 134, 343, pl. 33, invalid
  Sasa stenophylla subsp. *tobagenzoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 56, 1981: 296
  Neosasamorpha stenophylla subsp. *tobagenzoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 44
- Common names: Himekami-zasa, Himekami-nanbu-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms taller in height, thicker in diameter; leaves 4-8 in number on culm top and branch; leaf blades oblong-lanceolate or oblong.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku, rare.

Sasa subglabra MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa subglabra McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 45; type: Hong Kong, 3 May, 1938, H. Fung 21251 (LU); But &al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 77, fig.
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong.
- Habitat: On hill slopes on moist clay soil.

Sasa subvillosa S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa subvillosa S. Suzuki, 1964: 307; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 130, 343, pl. 31
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Asaka-nemagari (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and north-central Honshu.

Sasa sulcata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa sulcata W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 35, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Wang Yongjin 59604 (CANT)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Wuhua, at 400 - 800 m altitude.

Sasa suzukii NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa gigantissima Koidzumi, 1937: 71
  Sasa koiyeana Koidzumi, 1937: 283
  Sasa kosakensis Nakai, 1936: 227, Jap. name: Kosaka-zasa
  Sasa suzukii var. *kosakensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 18 (3), 1964: 306
  Sasa naigoensis Nakai, 1935: 377,*
  Sasa suzukii Nakai, 1935: 78; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 126, 342, pl. 29
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Kawauchi-zasa, Kochiyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

Sasa takizawana MAKINO & UCHIDA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa iwatekensis Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
  Sasa iwatekensis Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, fig. 1, Jap. name: Higemochi-nambu-suzu; not *Sasa iwatekensis* Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 15, invalid

Neosasamorpha iwatekensis (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki, 1940: 47
Sasa komoriana Koidzumi, 1942: 112
Sasa kagamiana var. *kumagaiana* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84, Jap. name: Osaki-zasa
Sasa takizawana var. *kumagaiana* (Uchida) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 144
Sasa lancifolia Koidzumi, 1935: 88
Sasa lasioclada Makino & Nakai ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 187, Jap. name: Chitose-zasa; Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 113
Neosasamorpha lasioclada (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 47
Sasa takizawana var. *lasioclada* (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64
Sasa mirabunda Koidzumi, 1939: 59
Neosasamorpha mirabunda (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 227
Sasa pachyphylla Koidzumi, 1938: 256
Sasa setigera Koidzumi, 1937: 223, based on *S. iwatekensis* Makino & Uchida, 1936: 81, Jap. name: Higemochi-nambu-suzu
Sasa takizawana Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 22; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 158, 346, pl. 45
Neosasamorpha takizawana (Makino & Uchida) Tatewaki in Hokkaido Ringyô-kaihô 38, 1940: 48; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 14

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*
- Common names: Takizawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of southern Hokkaido, northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku.

Sasa takizawana* subsp. *nakashimana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasamorpha nakashimana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 164
  Sasa nakashimana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 5, 1936: 164, as syn.
  Neosasamorpha nakashimana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 228
  Sasa nakashimana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 222
  Sasa takizawana subsp. *nakashimana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 64; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 160, 346, pl. 46
  Neosasamorpha takizawana subsp. *nakashimana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 47
- Common names: Kirishima-zasa, Kirishima-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size; leaves fewer in number (2-3) on culm top and branch.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of Honshu, and on Shikoku and Kyushu, rare.

Sasa tatewakiana MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa futadensis Nakai, 1935: 375, 535,*
  Sasa tatewakiana var. *glabrifolia* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42
  ? *Sasa spectabilis* Makino & Nakai ex Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 192
  Sasa tatewakiana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 41; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 124, 342, pl. 28
  Sasa uyemurana Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 42
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Macrochlamys*
- Common names: Ezo-miyama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu; on mountains up to 1,300 m altitude.

Sasa tatewakiana* var. *muroiana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa muroiana Koidzumi, 1937: 75
  Sasa tatewakiana var. *muroiana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1964: 305
  Sasa queribunda Koidzumi, 1937: 286
  Sasa velutinosa Koidzumi, 1940: 80
- Common names: Ohba-nemagari-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades densely pubescent with soft hairs on the lower surface.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.

Sasa tenuifolia NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tenuifolia Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 74, nom. nud.
  Sasa tenuifolia Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 552; type: Prov. Aki, Kanmuri-yama, Takashi Tsuyama (TI); Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (9), 1935: 607, pl. 73
- Common names: Kanmuri-yama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 m / 0.2 - 0.25 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Prov. Aki, on Kanmuri-yama.

Sasa tokugawana MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa mayebarae Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 373; type: Kyushu, Prov. Higo, 30 Sep. 1934, Kanjiro Mayebara 2320 (TI)
  Sasa tokugawana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 1, 1916: 6, 34; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 67 (5), 1992: 288
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Tokugawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pacific side of central and southern Honshu, and on Shikoku and Kyushu; at 650 - 1,400 m altitude.

Sasa tokugawana* var. *iyoensis S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tokugawana var. *iyoensis* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (12), 1983: 360; type: Shikoku, Pref. Ehime, 3 Oct. 1982, M. Fujita 1176 (TI)
- Common names: Iyo-tokugawa-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths densely pubescent or puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, at 1,200 - 1,350 m altitude.

Sasa tomentosa C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tomentosa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 35, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, Chen Shaoqing 15320 (NJFU)
- Features: 2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, at 1,400 m altitude.

Sasa tsuboiana MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa amagiensis Makino, 1931: 22, Jap. name: Amagi-zasa
  Sasa encaustiomarginata Koidzumi, 1935: 166
  Sasa hatchoensis Nakai, 1934: 564
  Sasa tsuboiana f. *hatchoensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1965: 100
  Sasa maxima Nakai, 1934: 558
  Sasaella maxima Nakai, 1932: 75, nom. nud.
  Sasa phyllophorrhachis Koidzumi, 1935: 15
  Sasa omokoensis Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 26, 153; type: Shikoku, Prov. Iyo, Aug. 1931, S. Yagi s.n.
  Sasa tsuboiana Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 23; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 162, 346, pl. 47; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 338; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 61 (10), 1986: 303
  Sasaella tsuboiana Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 6, fig. 5, invalid (nom. nud., without basionym)
  Sasa yokotai Nakai, 1934: 566
  Sasa yoshiokai Nakai, 1936: 224, "yosiokai"
  Sasa stenophylla subsp. *yoshiokai* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1977: 61
- Spelling variants: *Sasa tuboiana* (typographical error).
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Monilicladae*
- Common names: Ibuki-zasa, Tsuboi-zasa, Amagi-zasa, Nagato-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.7 - 1.5 (1.9) m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet "tsuboiana" is after Isuke Tsuboi, bamboo cultivator at Kusafuka near Ogaki, Japan.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu; up to 1,250 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerating -15°C without damage to leaves.

Sasa tsuboiana* f. *akebono MUROI & Y. TANAKA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tsuboiana f. *akebono* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989
- Common names: Akebono-ibuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades initially mottled with bright yellow dots, the centre of the blade mixed in green and yellow but with the margins green, the blades soon becoming entirely green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Originates from a seedling collected on Mount Hira in 1977; rarely cultivated, most attractive only when new leaves develop; used as a ground cover.

Sasa tsuboiana* f. *asagishima MUROI & H. OKAMURA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tsuboiana f. *asagishima* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989
  Sasa kurilensis f. *asagishima* Muroi & H. Okamura ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 194, fig. 83, invalid
- Common names: Asagishima-hira-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several narrow and broad yellowish stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: First discovered on Mount Hira by Hata Okamura in 1977; rarely cultivated.

Sasa tsuboiana* f. *iyomontana S. SUZUKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tsuboiana f. *iyomontana* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 58 (1), 1983: 21; type: Pref. Ehime, Mt. Ishizuchi, 16 Aug. 1979, M. Fujita 77 (TI)
- Common names: Iyo-ibuki-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes pilose.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Shikoku: Pref. Ehime, on mountains at 1,380 - 1,620 m altitude.

Sasa tsukubensis NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hitachiensis Koidzumi, 1942: 108
  Sasa katsuragiana Koidzumi, 1942: 318
  Sasa kohzegawana Koidzumi, 1942: 317
  Sasamorpha mollis var. *latior* Nakai, 1935: 75
  Sasa melinacra Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 58, Jap. name: Kinki-nambu-suzu
  Neosasamorpha melinacra (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 227
  Sasa tsukubensis var. *melinacra* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 61
  Sasa tsukubensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11, 1935: 86; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 136, 343, pl. 34
  Neosasamorpha tsukubensis (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 44
  Sasa vagans Koidzumi, 1939: 60; Koidzumi, 1942: 220
  Neosasamorpha vagans (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1940: 228
  Sasa yezolasioderma Koidzumi, 1948: 7
  Sasa yonaiensis Koidzumi, 1937: 78
  Neosasamorpha yonaiensis (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 49
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Lasioderma*

- Common names: Tsukuba-nambu-suzu (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku, and Kyushu.

Sasa tsukubensis* subsp. *pubifolia (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa tsukubensis subsp. *pubifolia* var. *ashikaga-ensis* S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 61, Jap. name: Ashikaga-kosuzu
  Sasa hutatabiensis Koidzumi, 1948: 9
  Sasa mikamimonticola Koidzumi, 1942: 117
  Sasa motidsukiana Koidzumi, 1942: 4, 116
  Sasa kashidensis var. *pubifolia* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 169
  Sasa tsukubensis subsp. *pubifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 61; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 138, 343, pl. 35
  Neosasamorpha tsukubensis subsp. *pubifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 64 (2), 1989: 44
  Sasa tenryuensis Koidzumi, 1942: 317
- Common names: Kebano-kasida-zasa, Ina-kosuzu (Japanese).
- Features: 0.4 - 0.7 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size; leaves fewer in number on culm top and branch.
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku and Kyushu.

Sasa veitchii (CARRIÈRE) REHDER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *albomarginata* Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 284, "β albo-marginata", Jap. name: "Komo-Sasa"; type: Japan, Kyushu, Pierot s.n.
  Bambusa senanensis var. *albomarginata* (Miquel) Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Plant. Jap., 2, 1877: 182, and l.c., 1878: 606, "β. albo marginata", invalid
  Bambusa senanensis var. *albomarginata* Faurie, ined., ex Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 720, "albo-marginata"; type: Japan, Faurie 1095 Shibosaki; not *Bambusa senanensis* var. *albomarginata* (Miquel) Franchet & Savatier, 1877-1878
  Bambusa albomarginata Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Japon, 1900: 37, "albo-marginata", nom. nud., Jap. name: "Kumagasa, Yakibazasa"
  Arundinaria albomarginata Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 30, "albo-marginata"; type: Japan, four types cited
  Sasa albomarginata (Miquel) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 25, pl. 1 fig. 1-6, "albo-marginata"
  Sasa atagoensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 22
  Sasa doiyoshiwoana Koidzumi, 1935: 16
  Bambos kumasasa var. *fuirinokumsasa* Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, "b. fuirinokumsasa", nom. nud.
  Sasa higoensis Nakai, 1935: 371
  Bambos kumasasa var. *jakiwasasa* Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, "b. jakiwasasa", nom. nud.
  Sasa kinkiensis Koidzumi, 1934: 21
  Bambos kumasasa Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, nom. nud.
  Sasa rigescens Koidzumi, 1938: 257
  Bambusa veitchii Carrière, 1888: 90, "veitchi"
  Arundinaria veitchii (Carrière) N.E. Brown, 1889: 521, p.p.
  Sasa veitchii (Carrière) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 190, 351, pl. 61
  Sinobambusa veitchii G.S. Thomas in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. London 82, 1957: 249, invalid
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa senanensis (not Franchet & Savatier, 1876): Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 78
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Kuma-zasa, Yakiba-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu, wild; cultivated throughout Japan.
- Habitat: Generally on mountains below 1,000 (1,100) m altitude.

***Sasa veitchii* 'Fuiri'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa veitchii f. *fuiri* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 9; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10
  Sasa veitchii 'Fuiri'; Stover, 1983: 32, "S. V. Fuiri"
- Common names: Fuiri-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Sasa veitchii* 'Higuchiana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa veitchii f. *higuchiana* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 9
  Sasa veitchii 'Higuchiana'; Stover, 1983: 32, "S. V. Higuchiana"
- Common names: Kisuji-chugoku-zasa, Kisuji-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasa veitchii* var. *veitchii* f. *veitchii

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa veitchii var. *veitchii* f. *veitchii* [autonym]; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 190, 351; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 353, 189, fig. 31.2, 73, 79, fig. p. 90
- Common names: Kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+); foliage leaf blades 20 - 25 cm long, 40 - 50 mm wide, margins withering and becoming whitish.

- Distinctive characters: Internodes and nodes glabrous.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: often cultivated as a garden plant for its peculiar effect by almost white margins of their leaves in winter.

Sasa veitchii* var. *veitchii* f. *minor (MAKINO) REHDER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria albomarginata f. *minor* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 32, "albo-marginata", Jap. name: Ko-kuma-zasa; type: Japan, Prov. Mino, Kusafuka, Aug. 1899, T. Makino s.n., Prov. Musashi, Tokyo, March 1900, T. Makino s.n. (syntypes)
  Bambusa albomarginata f. *minor* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 32, "albo-marginata", as syn.
  Sasa albomarginata f. *minor* (Makino) Makino, 1901: 25, "albo-marginata"
  Sasa veitchii f. *minor* (Makino) Rehder in J. Arnold Arbor. 1, 1919: 58
  Sasa veitchii 'Minor'; H. Simon & W. Simon, 1986: 22, nom. nud.
  Sasa albomarginata var. *nana* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 21,*, "albo-marginata", based on *S. albomarginata* f. *minor* Makino
  Sasa veitchii var. *nana* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 147, invalid
  Sasa veitchii f. *nana* D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 63, invalid
  Sasa albomarginata f. *nana* D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 63, "albo-marginata", as syn.
  Sasa veitchii 'Nana'; H. Simon & W. Simon, 1986: 22, nom. nud.
- Common names: Ko-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Rhizomes less rampant; culms up to 0.3 m in height; foliage leaf blades smaller, (3) 9 (14) cm long, (0.8) 2.0 (3.2) cm wide, withering of tips and margins more conspicuous.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: origin, in cultivation. EUROPE and USA: Plants have been introduced from Japan to Europe and America under the name "Sasa veitchii minor" but turned out not to belong to this species (cf. Amer. Bamb. Soc., Newsl., 3 (4), 1982).

Sasa veitchii* var. *veitchii* f. *persimilis (KOIDZUMI & ARAKI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa persimilis Koidzumi & Araki, 1937: 285
  Sasa veitchii f. *persimilis* (Koidzumi & Araki) S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 420
- Common names: Fushige-kinki-zasa, Fushige-kuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu: Yamashiro.

Sasa veitchii* var. *grandifolia (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa grandifolia Koidzumi, 1935: 18
  Sasa veitchii var. *grandifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 422; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 194, 352, pl. 63
  Sasa sadaoi Nakai, 1935: 84
- Common names: Oh-zasa (O-sasa) (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader, 15 - 20 cm long, 50 - 80 mm wide, margins not withering.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin.

Sasa veitchii* var. *grandifolia* f. *myojinensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa myojinensis Koidzumi, 1937: 75
  Sasa veitchii var. *myojinensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1967: 423
  Sasa veitchii var. *grandifolia* f. *myojinensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1975: 101
- Common names: Fushige-o-zasa, Ke-chugoku-zasa, Sei-nambu-suzu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.

Sasa veitchii* var. *tyuhgokensis (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa auriculata Koidzumi, 1941: 211
  Sasa horribilis Koidzumi, 1935: 19
  Sasa notopeninsulae Koidzumi, 1935: 171
  Sasa sachalinensis Makino & Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 190
  Sasa sandangorgiana Koidzumi, 1940: 80
  Sasa sasagaminensis Koidzumi, 1937: 287
  Sasa sayekiensis Koidzumi, 1938: 258
  Sasa tangoana Nakai, 1935: 84, as syn.
  Sasa tyuhgokensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 4, 1927: 3
  Sasa veitchii f. *tyuhgokensis* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 473
  Sasa veitchii var. *tyuhgokensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 60 (11), 1985: 340, "tyugokensis"
  Sasa uii Nakai, 1935: 84
  Sasa yettiuensis Koidzumi, 1936: 202
- Misapplied names:
  Sasa veitchii var. *hirsuta* S. Suzuki in Jap. J. Bot. 19 (3), 1967: 421, p.p. (excl. basionym)
  Sasa paniculata (not Makino & Shibata, 1901): Koidzumi, 1910: 24, p.p.
- Common names: Chugoku-zasa (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: wild; Hokkaido, southern Honshu, on mountains at 400 - 700 m altitude, Shikoku; RUSSIA: Sakhalin.

Sasa yahikoensis MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa epitricha Koidzumi, 1938: 254
  Sasa iwakiana Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 18
  Sasa otayana Koidzumi, 1935: 172
  Sasa tomookana Koidzumi, 1937: 222
  Sasa yahikoensis Makino, 1929: 14; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 182, 350, pl. 57
  Sasa yessoensis Koidzumi, 1937: 288
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sasa*
- Common names: Yahiko-zasa (Japanese).

- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu, with Sado [island].
- Habitat: Generally on mountains below 1,000 m altitude, rarely up to 1,900 m.

Sasa yahikoensis* var. *depauperata (TAKEDA) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa nipponica var. *depauperata* Takeda, 1914: 498
  ? *Sasa paniculata* var. *depauperata* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 25
  Sasa depauperata (Takeda) Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 185
  Sasa yahikoensis var. *depauperata* (Takeda) S. Suzuki, 1965: 121; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 184, 351, pl. 58
  Sasa dilacerata Koidzumi, 1935: 18
  Sasa yahikoensis var. *glabella* Nakai, 1935: 375
  Sasa iwabuchiana Koidzumi, 1937: 282
  Sasa kutcharoensis Koidzumi, 1940: 149, based on *Sasa miyabei* Koidzumi
  Sasa meakensis Nakai, 1934: 551
  Sasa miyabei Nakai ap. Miyabe & Kudo in J. Fac. Agr. Hokkaido Imp. Univ. 26, 1931: 188
  Sasa tobishimensis Nakai, 1935: 79
- Common names: Shikotan-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: less hairy.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu, with Tobi-shima [island]; RUSSIA: Sakhalin, Kuriles.

Sasa yahikoensis* var. *oseana (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa koshiensis Koidzumi, 1937: 73
  Sasa laminata Tatewaki & Tomooka, 1940: 189
  Sasa macrospila Koidzumi, 1937: 283
  Neosasamorpha macrospila (Koidzumi) Tatewaki, 1940: 10
  Sasa oseana Makino, 1931: 32, nom. nud.
  Sasa paniculata var. *oseana* Makino, 1932: 43
  Sasa oseana Uchida, 1932: 176
  Sasa yahikoensis var. *oseana* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1965: 123; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 186, 351, pl. 59
  Sasa parontakensis Nakai, 1934: 561
  Sasa tonamimontana Koidzumi, 1937: 77
- Common names: Oze-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs; foliage leaf blades broader.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu; RUSSIA: southern Sakhalin.

Sasa yahikoensis* var. *oseana* f. *mogamensis (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa aizuensis Koidzumi, 1937: 280
  Sasa nobilis var. *mogamensis* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 560, Jap. name: Mogami-zasa
  Sasa mogamensis Nakai, ined., ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 560, "nogamensis", as syn.
  Sasa yahikoensis var. *mogamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1965: 124
  Sasa yahikoensis var. *oseana* f. *mogamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 7 (3-4), 1975: 101
  Sasa zephyrina Koidzumi, 1935: 173
- Common names: Mogami-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes puberulous with minute hairs (lacking long ones).
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido, northern and central Honshu.

Sasa yahikoensis* var. *rotundissima (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa iburiensis Nakai, 1940: 2, 11
  Sasa rotundissima Makino & Uchida, 1929: 22
  Sasa yahikoensis var. *rotundissima* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki, 1965: 125
- Common names: Iwate-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades broader.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Hokkaido and northern Honshu.

Sasaella MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria sect. *Bambusoides* Makino & Shibata in Makino, 1900: 20, p.p.
  Nipponobambusa Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 89; type: *Nipponobambusa sawadae* (Makino) Muroi
  Sasaella Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; type: *Sasaella ramosa* (Makino) Makino (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 208)
  × *Sasinaria* Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15; *Sasa* Makino & Shibata × *Arundinaria* Michaux; type: × *Sasinaria sawadae* (Makino) Demoly
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 61
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Common names: Azuma-zasa Zoku (Japanese).
- Features: Branch complement with 1 - 3 branches per node; stamens (2) 3 - 5 (6).
- Notes: The genus *Sasaella* is presumed by Japanese botanists to be a natural intergeneric hybrid between *Sasa* and *Pleioblastus* (S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 18).
- Number of species known: 11.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanega-shima and Yaku-shima.

Sasaella bitchuensis (MAKINO) MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa bitchuensis Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 31, Jap. name: Jôbô-zasa; type: Prov. Bitchu, Aug. 1913, T. Makino s.n.
  Arundinaria bitchuensis (Makino) Koidzumi, 1938: 252
  Sasaella bitchuensis (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 250, 361, pl. 91

- Spelling variants: *Sasa bichuensis* (typographical error).
- Common names: Jobo-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.6 - 1.1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu.

Sasaella bitchuensis* var. *tashirozentaroana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria fallax Nakai, 1936: 221
  Sasaella fallax (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria tashirozentaroana Koidzumi, 1935: 163
  Sasaella tashirozentaroana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
  Sasaella bitchuensis var. *tashirozentaroana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 221; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 250, 361
- Common names: Guzyo-shino (Guji-shino) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu.

Sasaella bitchuensis* var. *tashirozentaroana* f. *praestantissima (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

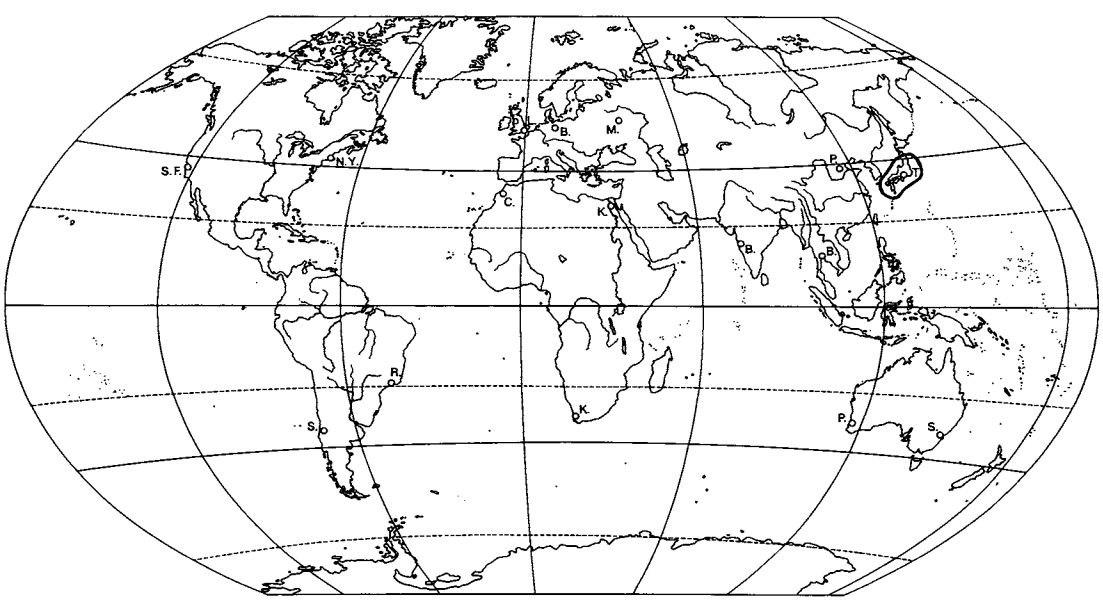
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria horiyoshitakana Koidzumi, 1936: 165
  Sasaella horiyoshitakana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria iyasakaensis Koidzumi, 1939: 114
  Sasaella iyasakaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria praestantissima Koidzumi, 1937: 277
  Sasaella praestantissima (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasaella bitchuensis var. *tashirozentaroana* f. *praestantissima* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 222; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 250, 362
- Common names: Ohba-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes and base of culm sheaths pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella caudiceps (KOIDZUMI) KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria caudiceps Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 6, 1937: 65
  Sasaella caudiceps (Koidzumi) Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 296; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51 (7), 1976: 224; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 264, 364, pl. 98
  Arundinaria tiutaroana Koidzumi, 1938: 252
  Sasaella tiutaroana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Oni-guji-ushino (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central and northern Honshu, rare.

Sasaella caudiceps* var. *psilovaginula S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella caudiceps var. *psilovaginula* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 278; type: Honshu, Pref. Yamaguchi, 14 July 1969, N. Miake 8013 (TI)
- Common names: Meoni-guji-ushino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu.



Map 16: Distribution of *Sasaella*

Sasaella hidaensis (MAKINO) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa hidaensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3 (12), 1926: 46, Jap. name: Hishu-zasa
  Sasaella hidaensis (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 252, 362, pl. 92
  Arundinaria hidaensis (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 569
  Sasaella iwatekensis var. *hidaensis* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 271
  × *Sasinaria hidaensis* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
  Arundinaria imadatensis Koidzumi, 1937: 66
  Sasaella imadatensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasa minoensis Koidzumi, 1937: 75
  Arundinaria yamadoriana Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 8, 1939: 115, Jap. name: Kitigoshino; type: Prov. Tajima, K. Yamadori s.n.
  Sasaella yamadoriana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Hishu-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, and Shikoku.

Sasaella hidaensis* f. *kishinoana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria kishinoana Koidzumi, 1935: 21
  Sasaella kishinoana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasaella iwatekensis var. *hidaensis* f. *kishinoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 272
  Sasaella hidaensis f. *kishinoana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 369
  Arundinaria sikokiana Koidzumi, 1941: 254
  Sasaella sikokiana Koidzumi, 1941: 254, as syn.
- Common names: Iwami-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella hidaensis* var. *murali (MAKINO & UCHIDA) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa cochlearispatha Koidzumi, 1934: 17
  Semiarundinaria elegantissima Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 4, 1935: 21
  Arundinaria elegantissima (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 276
  Sasaella elegantissima (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria hebechlamys Nakai, 1934: 575
  Sasaella hebechlamys Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
  Arundinaria hosidaikitiana Koidzumi, 1935: 20
  Sasaella iwatekensis Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15, Jap. name: Yabuzasa; type: Prov. Rikuchû, 1928, T. Makino s.n.
  Sasa iwatekensis Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 15, as syn.
  Arundinaria iwatekensis (Makino & Uchida) Nakai, 1934: 569, Jap. name: Yabu-zasa
  Sasaella hidaensis var. *iwatekensis* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 52, 1977: 369
  × *Sasinaria iwatekensis* (Makino & Uchida) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
  Arundinaria kimurai Nakai, 1936: 221
  Sasaella kimurai (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria longipes Nakai, 1934: 746
  Sasaella longipes (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasaella uchidae var. *muraii* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
  Sasaella uchidae var. *muraii* Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai"
  Arundinaria uchidae var. *muraii* Makino & Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. For. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai", as syn.
  Sasaella hidaensis var. *muraii* (Makino & Uchida) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 254, 362, pl. 93; S. Suzuki, 1981: 219; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 276
  Arundinaria hidaensis var. *muraii* (Makino & Uchida) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 143
  Arundinaria praeumbrans Koidzumi, 1941: 61
  Sasaella praeumbrans Koidzumi, 1941: 61, as syn.
  Arundinaria retropila Nakai, 1934: 747
  Sasaella retropila (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasa siroyamensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 152
  Arundinaria siroyamensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 19
  Sasaella siroyamensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 19, as syn.
  Arundinaria hosidaikitiana var. *spanolongitricha* Koidzumi, 1940: 76
  Sasaella hosidaikitiana f. *spanolongitricha* (Koidzumi) Sasamura, 1960: 54
  Sasaella takinagawaensis S. Hatakeyama in J. Phytogeogr. Tax. 32 (2), 1984: 106, fig. 1, Jap. name: Takinagawa-shino; type: Iwate Pref., 2 Sep. 1983, S. Hatakeyama 108794 (KANA)
  Arundinaria teijiroana Koidzumi, 1935: 21
  Sasaella teijiroana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Miyagi-zasa, Yabu-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

Sasaella hidaensis* var. *murali* f. *yenaensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella novoagrariae Koidzumi, 1943: 115
  Arundinaria novoagrariae Koidzumi, 1943: 115, as syn.
  Arundinaria tenuifolia Koidzumi, 1938: 252
  Sasaella tenuifolia (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298

Arundinaria tsutsuiana Koidzumi, 1938: 253
Sasaella tsutsuiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Arundinaria yenaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 216, Jap. name: Yena-shino
Sasaella yenaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Sasaella iwatekensis f. *yenaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 271
Sasaella hidaensis var. *iwatekensis* f. *yenaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 369
Sasaella hidaensis var. *muraii* f. *yenaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1977: 369

- Common names: Yena-shino (Japanese).
- Features: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella hisauchii (MAKINO) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria hakonensis Nakai, 1934: 749, based on *Pseudosasa hisauchii* Makino
  Sasaella hakonensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Pseudosasa hisauchii Makino, 1925: 2
  Sasa hisauchii (Makino) Makino, 1926: 22; Ohki, 1928: 275
  Sasaella hisauchii (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6, 1929: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 258, 363, pl. 95; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 277
  Arundinaria hisauchii (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 569; not *Arundinaria hisauchii* Makino ex Tsuboi, 1916
  Nipponobambusa hisauchii (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 453
  Arundinaria ikegamii Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 576, Jap. name: Kariwa-zasa
  Sasaella ikegamii Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 576, as syn.
  Nipponobambusa ikegamii (Nakai) Sasamura, 1960: 56, invalid?
  Sasaella ikegamii (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51, 1976: 223
  Sasaella ikegamii f. *suprapilosa* Sasamura, 1960: 56
  Arundinaria tajimana Koidzumi, 1935: 163, Jap. name: Tajima-shino
  Sasaella tajimana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasaella ikegamii f. *villosula* Sasamura, 1960: 56
  Arundinaria yamakitensis Makino, 1926: 4
  Pleioblastus yamakitensis (Makino) Makino, 1926: 11
  Nipponobambusa yamakitensis (Makino) Muroi, 1942: 212
- Common names: Hime-suzu, Hime-suzu-dake, Kitayama-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Kyushu.

Sasaella kogasensis (NAKAI) NAKAI EX KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria kariwaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 276
  Sasaella kariwaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria kogasensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10, 1934: 745
  Sasaella kogasensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51, 1976: 274; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 266, 364, pl. 99; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 277
  Sasaella midoensis S. Hatakeyama in J. Phytogeogr. Tax. 32 (2), 1984: 106, fig. 2, Jap. name: Midoh-shino; type: Japan, Iwate Pref., 30 Aug. 1983, S. Hatakeyama 108795 (KANA)
- Common names: Kogashi-azuma-zasa (Kogashi-adzuma-zasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu, rare.

Sasaella kogasensis* f. *uchidae (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella uchidae Makino ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
  Sasaella uchidae Makino ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai"
  Arundinaria uchidae Makino ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, "uchidai", as syn.
  Sasaella kogasensis f. *uchidae* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 275, "uchidai"; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 266, 364
- Common names: Kemuku-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu.

Sasaella kogasensis* var. *yoshinoi (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria kesenensis Koidzumi, 1936: 198, Jap. name: Kesen-shino
  Sasaella kesenensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria yoshinoi Koidzumi, 1935: 174
  Sasaella yoshinoi (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
  Sasaella kogasensis var. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 275; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 266, 364
  Arundinaria hebechlamys var. *yoshinoi* (Koidzumi) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 144
- Common names: Arima-shino, Kesen-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu.

Sasaella kogasensis* var. *gracillima S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella kogasensis var. *gracillima* S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 268, 364, pl. 100, invalid, Jap. name: Hime-shino

Sasaella kogasensis var. *gracillima* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 55 (1), 1980: 28, Jap. name: Hime-shino; type: Honshu, Chiba, 28 June 1977, S. Suzuki 9578 (TI)
Arundinaria hortensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 575, p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundinaria variegata* var. *viridis* f. *humilis*); type: Prov. Shimotsuke: Kuragasaki, T. Nakai s.n.
Sasaella hortensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 296

- Common names: Hime-shino, Ko-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.7 m / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: pubescent; culms and leaves: smaller in size.
- Distribution: JAPAN: only known in cultivation; of unknown origin.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Honshu, mainly cultivated in the Kanto District; useful as ground cover.

Sasaella leucorhoda (KOIDZUMI) KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria koyana Nakai, 1935: 807
  Sasaella koyana (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Pleioblastus leucorhodus Koidzumi, May 1934: 15
  Arundinaria leucorhoda (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, Oct. 1934: 151
  Sasaella leucorhoda (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 260, 363, pl. 96
  Sasaella atamiana f. *leucorhoda* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 363, as syn.
  Arundinaria shinanoana Koidzumi, 1937: 67
  Sasaella shinanoana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
- Common names: Tango-shino, Tango-shinochiku (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern, central and southern Honshu, rare.

Sasaella leucorhoda* f. *atamiana (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella atamiana Makino ex Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
  Arundinaria atamiana Nakai, Sept. 1934: 573
  Sasaella atamiana (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 272, p.p.
  Arundinaria leucorhoda f. *atamiana* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 142, p.p.
  Sasaella leucorhoda f. *atamiana* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 260, 363, invalid
  Sasaella leucorhoda f. *atamiana* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 56 (7), 1981: 218
- Common names: Atami-shino, Atami-nezasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes glabrous.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella leucorhoda* var. *kanayamensis (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria hukudana Koidzumi, 1936: 42
  Sasaella hukudana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria kanayamensis Nakai, Dec. 1934: 743
  Sasaella kanayamensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasaella atamiana var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 273
  Sasaella leucorhoda var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 262, 363, pl. 97, invalid
  Arundinaria leucorhoda var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 142
  Sasaella leucorhoda var. *kanayamensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 56 (7), 1981: 218
  ? *Sasa mollissima* Koidzumi, 1935: 171
  ? *Arundinaria mollissima* (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1937: 72
  Arundinaria muroiana Koidzumi, 1937: 67
  Sasaella muroiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  ? *Sasaella muroiana* f. *suprahirta* Muroi ex Sasamura, 1964: 12, "supra-hirta", invalid
- Common names: Ke-sueko-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: pilose throughout.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

Sasaella masamuneana (MAKINO) HATUSIMA & MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa arakii Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 17
  Arundinaria arakii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1935: 161
  Sasaella arakii (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria arvensis Koidzumi, 1937: 65
  Sasaella arvensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Sasaella atropurpurea Makino & Nakai, 1932: 76, invalid
  Arundinaria atropurpurea Nakai, 1934: 574
  Sasaella auriculata Koidzumi, 1943: 165
  Arundinaria auriculata Koidzumi, 1943: 165, as syn.
  Arundinaria babataneyosiana Koidzumi, 1940: 75
  Sasaella babataneyosiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296, "babataneyoshiana"
  Sasaella epitricha Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
  Arundinaria epitricha Nakai, 1934: 574
  Arundinaria glabra Nakai, 1934: 743
  Nipponobambusa glabra (Nakai) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 90
  Sasaella glabra (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Sasaella inuii Makino ex Koidzumii, 1934: 68
  Arundinaria inuii (Makino ex Koidzumii) Koidzumi, 1934: 151
  Arundinaria kiboensis Nakai, 1934: 577

Sasaella kiboensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria koshiensis Koidzumi, 1937: 277
Sasaella koshiensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria minomarsa var. *lasioclada* Koidzumi, 1939: 114
Arundinaria magohukuana Koidzumi, 1938: 113
Sasaella magohukuana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Pleioblastus masamuneanus Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (1), 1929: 5, Jap. name: Genkei-chiku; type: Japan, Yaku-shima, 1928, Genkei Masamune s.n. (TI)
Arundinaria masamuneana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (1), 1929: 5, as syn.
Nipponocalamus masamuneanus (Makino) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 359
Arundinaria masamuneana (Makino) Masamune, 1956: 255, invalid?
Sasaella masamuneana (Makino) Hatusima & Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 358, pl. 83; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 275
Arundinaria masamuneana (Makino) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 138, p.p.
Sasa masamuneana (Makino) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 368
× *Sasinaria masamuneana* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
Sasaella minaguchii Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 16
Arundinaria minaguchii (Makino & Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 20
Arundinaria hashimotoi f. *minaguchii* (Makino & Koidzumi) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 139, p.p.
Arundinaria minomarsa Koidzumi, 1937: 217
Sasaella minomarsa (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria ogamiensis Koidzumi, 1935: 82
Sasaella ogamiensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria glabra var. *pilosa* Koidzumi, 1937: 276
Arundinaria rhynchantha Koidzumi, 1935: 91, 161, "rhyncantha"
Sasaella rhynchantha (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297, "rhyncantha"
Sasaella sasakiana Makino & Uchida ap. Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15, Jap. name: Tougedake (Tôge-dake); type: Prov. Rikuchu, 1928, T. Makino s.n.
Arundinaria sasakiana (Makino & Uchida) Nakai, 1934: 572
Nipponobambusa sasakiana (Makino & Uchida) Muroi, 1956: 331
Sasa sasakiana Crouzet, 1981: 87, invalid
× *Sasinaria sasakiana* (Makino & Uchida) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
? *Sasaella glabra* f. *suprahirta* Sasamura, 1964: 11
Pleioblastus tanegasimensis Makino & Koidzumi ap. Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 15, Jap. name: Tanegashima-zasa
Nipponocalamus tanegasimensis (Makino & Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 366
Arundinaria tanegasimensis (Makino & Koidzumi) Masamune, 1956: 256
Sasa tangoensis Koidzumi, 1934: 21
Sasaella tangoensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1934: 68
Arundinaria tangoensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1935: 20
? *Nipponobambusa sasakiana* f. *viridis* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, Jap. name: Aoto-touge-zasa
Arundinaria zifukuensis Nakai, 1953: 27
Nipponocalamus zifukuensis (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 382

- Common names: Kurio-zasa, Genkei-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Tanega-shima and Yaku-shima.
- Uses: Planted as a wind-break; culms used in handicrafts; shoots edible.

***Sasaella masamuneana* 'Albostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella glabra f. *albostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475, "albo-striata"
  ? *Sasaella arvensis* f. *albostriata* (Muroi) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10, "arbensis f. albo-striata"
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 199, fig. 32.1, 103
- Common names: Fuiri-shiiya-zasa, Gintai-morioka-shino, Shiroshima-shiiya (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with several (3 - 7) narrow and broad stripes in white or cream.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, highly appreciated as a garden ornamental.

***Sasaella masamuneana* 'Aureostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella glabra f. *aureostriata* Muroi, 1972: 9; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 356, 198, fig. 32.2, 102
- Common names: Kishima-shiiya, Kishima-shiiya-zasa, Kisuji-shija-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1.0 - 1.8 m / ? cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with stripes of varying width in yellow, appearing late (from July onwards), disappearing on the leaves of the upper culm in autumn but remaining on those of the lower culm.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Pref. Ishikawa, wild, discovered in 1962.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, highly appreciated as a garden ornamental.

Sasaella masamuneana* f. *hashimotoi (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria akiensis Nakai, 1934: 742
  Sasaella akiensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria cappattama Koidzumi, 1937: 216
  Sasaella cappattama (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria elongatifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 260, based on *A. longifolia* Koidzumi
  Sasaella elongatifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.
  Pleioblastus hashimotoi Makino, 1933: 45
  Arundinaria hashimotoi (Makino) Koidzumi, 1935: 20
  Sasaella hashimotoi (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296; Muroi, 1941: 138
  Sasaella masamuneana f. *hashimotoi* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 101; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 358
  Arundinaria kitanoensis Nakai, 1935: 370
  Sasaella kitanoensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria longifolia Koidzumi, 1937: 216; not *Arundinaria longifolia* Fournier, 1886
  Sasaella longifolia Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.
  Sasaella nagaha Muroi, 1941: 355
  Arundinaria phalerata Koidzumi, 1935: 16
  Sasaella phalerata Koidzumi, 1935: 16, as syn.
  Arundinaria sakaigunensis Koidzumi, 1941: 254
  Sasaella sakaigunensis Koidzumi, 1941: 254, as syn.
  Arundinaria santanensis Koidzumi, 1935: 162
  Sasaella santanensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Pleioblastus yakusimensis Nakai, 1934: 199,*
  Nipponocalamus yakusimensis (Nakai) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 368
- Common names: Ohsaka-zasa (Osaka-zasa) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes and the base of culm sheaths pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella masamuneana* var. *amoena (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria amoena Nakai, 1934: 741
  Sasaella amoena (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Sasaella masamuneana var. *amoena* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 103; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 359
  Arundinaria macrostachya Koidzumi, 1936: 127; not *Arundinaria macrostachya* Nees von Esenbeck, 1834
  Sasaella macrostachya Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.
  Arundinaria megastachys Koidzumi, 1941: 260, based on *A. macrostachya* Koidzumi, 1936
  Sasaella megastachys Koidzumi, 1941: 260, as syn.
- Common names: Yomogida-kochiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

Sasaella masamuneana* var. *amoena* f. *muramatsuana (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria muramatsuana Koidzumi, 1935: 82
  Sasaella muramatsuana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasaella masamuneana var. *amoena* f. *muramatsuana* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 51 (4), 1976: 103; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 234, 359
- Common names: Yuri-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes and the base of culm sheaths pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

Sasaella okadana MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria okadama Koidz., 1940: 157
  Sasaella okadana Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 58
- Common names: Hiroha-adsuma-zasa, Hiroha-adsuma-shino (Japanese).
- Notes: This is a fossil record from Pleistocene Beds, found in Shiobara, Prov. Shimotsuke (Japan), and named as *Sasaella okadana* by Koidzumi in 1942.

Sasaella ovarifolia MUROI & KASHIWAGI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus distichus (Mitford) Nakai × *Sasa megalophylla* f. *nobilis* (Makino & Uchida) Muroi; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 197, fig. 99
  Sasaella ovarifolia Muroi & Kashiwagi ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 197, invalid
- Common names: Otafuku-zasa, Oroshima-chiku × Kintai-zasa (Japanese).
- Notes: An artificial hybrid of *Pleioblastus* and *Sasa* from Japan in 1986; considered to represent a species of *Sasaella*, named *Sasaella ovarifolia* by Muroi & Kashiwagi. Hybridisation was carried out by H. Kashiwagi (C. Rifat, in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 29th March 1986, with photographs, and in letter to J. Goerrings, 19th April 1986).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation (supposedly at Fuji Bamboo Garden).

Sasaella ramosa (MAKINO) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus viridistriatus var. *agrestis* Makino, 1926: 11, "viridi-striatus β agrestis"
  Arundinaria viridistriata var. *agrestis* Makino, 1926: 12, as syn.

Sasa agrestis (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 20
Sasaella agrestis (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
Arundinaria agrestis (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 567
Sasa arundinoides Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, as syn.
Arundinaria chikatsuafumiana Koidzumi, 1935: 161
Sasaella chikatsuafumiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria confusa Nakai, 1939: 523, 536
Sasaella confusa (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 386
Arundinaria decipiens Nakai, 1939: 523, 536
Sasaella decipiens (Nakai) Honda, Nom. Pl. Jap. ed. emend., 1957: 386
Arundinaria dimorpha Hackel ex Nakai, 1935: 805
Sasaella dimorpha (Hackel ex Nakai) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Arundinaria ramosa var. *distichophylla* Koidzumi, 1940: 77
Arundinaria distichophylla (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 209
Sasaella distichophylla Koidzumi, 1941: 209, as syn.
Arundinaria exsaniosa Koidzumi, 1935: 81
Sasaella exsaniosa (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 296
Sasa hannoensis Makino, 1926: 16
Sasaella hannoensis (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
? *Nipponobambusa sawadae* var. *hirta* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, "sawadai", Jap. name: Sayage-hakone-medake
Arundinaria incantans Koidzumi, 1934: 152
Sasaella incantans (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria kisoensis Koidzumi, 1939: 192
Sasaella kisoensis Koidzumi, 1939: 192, as syn.
? *Pleioblastus kogumi* hort. ex H. Simon & W. Simon, 1986: 20, nom. nud.
Sasa komiyamana Makino & Hisauchi in Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 21
Sasaella komiyamana (Makino & Hisauchi) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
Arundinaria komiyamana (Makino & Hisauchi) Nakai, 1934: 569
Nipponobambusa komiyamana (Makino & Hisauchi) Muroi, 1957: 74, invalid
Arundinaria kunimiana Koidzumi, 1941: 210
Sasaella kunimiana Koidzumi, 1941: 210, as syn.
Sasaella marunoi Hatusima, 1972: 36,*
Sasa matsushimensis Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 16
Sasaella matsushimensis (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
Arundinaria matsushimensis (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1941: 295
Arundinaria musashiensis Nakai, 1934: 578
Sasaella musashiensis Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
Arundinaria nikkoensis Nakai, 1934: 578
Sasaella nikkoensis Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 76, invalid
Nipponobambusa nikkoensis (Makino & Nakai ex Nakai) Muroi, 1957?, invalid?
Sasa okadana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 6
Sasaella okadana (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
Arundinaria okadana (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 570
? *Arundinaria pygmaea* Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 49, 50, invalid
? *Bambusa pygmaea* Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547, nom. illeg., not *Bambusa pygmaea* Miquel, 1866; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 112-113; type: none cited
Arundinaria ramosa Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 22
Bambusa ramosa Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud.
Sasa ramosa (Makino) Makino & Shibata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 15, 1901: 24
Sasaella ramosa (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 240, 359, pl. 86; S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 275
× *Sasinaria ramosa* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
Sasa saitoana Koidzumi, 1935: 89
Arundinaria sakaii Nakai, 1936: 222
Sasaella sakaii (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Sasa sasaelloides Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
Sasa sasaelloides Makino & Uchida ap. Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 82, Jap. name: Maizawa-zasa; type: Honshu, 7 Sep. 1930, S. Uchida s.n.
Arundinaria sasaelloides (Makino & Uchida) Muroi, 1937
Sasaella sasaelloides (Makino & Uchida) Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 10, 1941: 297
Pleioblastus sawadae Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 4, 1927: 3, "sawadai", Jap. name: Hakone-medake
Arundinaria sawadae Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 4, 1927: 3, as syn., "sawadai"
Arundinaria sawadae (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 573, "sawadai"
Nipponobambusa sawadae (Makino) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 89, "sawadai"
Sasaella sawadae (Makino) Makino ex Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 297, "sawadai"
× *Sasinaria sawadae* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15, "sawadai"
Arundinaria sugimotoi Nakai, 1934: 747
Sasaella sugimotoi (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297
Arundinaria toyomurensis Nakai, 1934: 748

Sasaella toyomurensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Arundinaria tsukubensis Koidzumi, 1940: 77
Sasaella tsukubensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
Arundinaria vagans Gamble, 1915: 350
Sasaella viridistriata var. *vagans* (Gamble) Nakai, 1932: 76
Arundinaria viridistriata var. *vagans* (Gamble) Nakai, 1934: 749
Pleioblastus viridistriatus var. *vagans* (Gamble) Nakai ex Rehder, 1940: 889, "viridi-striatus"
Pleioblastus viridistriatus f. *vagans* (Gamble) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 71
Pleioblastus kongosanensis 'Vagans'; Martin & Demoly, 1979: 17
Sasa vagans D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 64, as syn.
Arundinaria ramosa var. *viridiflora* Nakai, 1934: 571
Sasaella ramosa var. *viridiflora* (Nakai) Sasamura, 1964: 12
? *Nipponobambusa sawadae* f. *viridis* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, "sawadai", Jap. name: Ao-hakone-medake
Arundinaria yonoskei Nakai, 1935: 808
Sasaella yonoskei (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 298, "yohnosukei"

- Common names: Azuma-zasa (Adzuma-zasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu, Shikoku an Kyushu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, culms usually grow less tall (lower than 1.5 m), suitable for ground cover in parks, rampant and dominant, adapted even to deep shade under trees; apt to becoming feral.

***Sasaella ramosa* 'Flavostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria ramosa f. *flavostriata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 81, "flavo-striata"
  Sasaella ramosa f. *flavostriata* (Uchida) Muroi, 1941: 357
- Common names: Kisuji-azuma-zasa (Kisuzi-azuma-zasa) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaves: with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Sasaella ramosa* 'Albostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella ramosa f. *albostriata* Muroi, 1941: 357
- Common names: Fuiri-azuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaves: with stripes in white (or cream).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Sasaella ramosa* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella ramosa f. *kimmei* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 9
- Common names: Kimmei-azuma-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.7 m / 0.3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with a few white stripes; culms yellow but the bud canal green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, used for ground cover.

Sasaella ramosa* f. *tomikusensis (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria nakashimana Koidzumi, 1937: 67
  Sasaella nakashimana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria otayana Koidzumi, 1935: 162
  Sasaella otayana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria pubescens Nakai, 1934: 746; not Hackel, 1903
  Arundinaria tomikusensis Nakai, 1934: 744
  Sasaella tomikusensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 298
  Sasaella ramosa f. *tomikusensis* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 155; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 240, 360
  Arundinaria ramosa f. *tomikusensis* (Nakai) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 137
  Arundinaria tsurumatiana Koidzumi, 1939: 114
  Sasaella tsurumatiana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
- Common names: Tomikusa-zasa, Asahi-shino, Handa-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella ramosa* var. *latifolia (NAKAI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasaella sawadae var. *aobayamana* S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 53 (2), 1978: 61, "sawadai", Jap. name: Aobayama-zasa; type: Honshu, Sendai, S. Suzuki 9531 (TI)
  Sasaella benten Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1932: 75, invalid
  Arundinaria ramosa var. *latifolia* Nakai, 1934: 571
  Sasaella ramosa var. *latifolia* (Nakai) S. Suzuki, 1976: 156, p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundinaria nambuensis* and *A. yessaensis*); S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 62 (9), 1987: 276
  Arundinaria velutina Nakai, 1934: 580
  Sasaella velutina Makino & Nakai ex Nakai, 1934: 580, as syn.
- Common names: Ohba-azuma-zasa (Oba-adzuma-zasa), Benten-zasa (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths puberulous.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

Sasaella ramosa* var. *latifolia* f. *trichophila (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria trichophila Koidzumi, 1935: 83
  Sasaella trichophila (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
  Sasaella ramosa var. *latifolia* f. *trichophila* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 157; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 240, 361
- Common names: Oni-urajiro-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths densely puberulous and nodes pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu.

Sasaella ramosa* var. *suwekoana (MAKINO) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sasa suwekoana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 7
  Sasaella suwekoana (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 6 (7), 1929: 15
  Arundinaria suwekoana (Makino) Nakai, 1934: 573
  Sasaella ramosa var. *suwekoana* (Makino) S. Suzuki, 1976: 157; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 242, 361, pl. 87
  Arundinaria ramosa var. *suwekoana* (Makino) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 138
  × *Sasinaria suwekoana* (Makino) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Common names: Sueko-zasa (Japanese); Suweko Sasa.
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: glabrous; leaf blades: longitudinally wrinkled.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern Honshu, rare.

Sasaella reikoana (MUROI) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nipponobambusa reikoana Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 90, Jap. name: Reiko-shino
  Sasaella reikoana (Muroi) Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 171-173, fig., invalid
  Nipponobambusa reikoana f. *sasamurai* Muroi in Sugimoto, 1961, Jap. name: Uwage-reiko-shino
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu.

Sasaella sadoensis (MAKINO EX KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pleioblastus sadoensis Makino ex Koidzumi, 1934: 68
  Arundinaria ramosa var. *sadoensis* (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai, 1934: 572
  Sasaella sadoensis Makino ex Nakai, 1934: 572, as syn.
  Arundinaria sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Makino ex Koidzumi, 1935: 19
  Nipponobambusa sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Muroi in Hyogo Pref. J. Nat. Hist. 6, 1940: 89
  Nipponocalamus sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 18 (7), 1942: 363
  Sasaella sadoensis (Makino ex Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 151; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 238, 359, pl. 85
- Common names: Sado-zasa, Sado-nezasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

Sasaella shiobarensis (NAKAI) NAKAI EX KOIDZUMI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria aikawensis Nakai, 1935: 369
  Sasaella aikawensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 296
  Arundinaria sadoensis var. *infrapilosa* Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 9, 1940: 77, Jap. name: Urage-sado-shino
  Nipponobambusa sadoensis var. *infrapilosa* (Koidzumi) Muroi, 1940
  Arundinaria iwabuchii Koidzumi, 1937: 66
  Sasaella iwabuchii Makino ex Koidzumi, 1937: 66, as syn.
  Arundinaria nikkomontana Koidzumi, 1940: 77
  Sasaella nikkomontana (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria sedenicola Koidzumi, 1940: 229
  Sasaella sedenicola (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Arundinaria shiobarensis Nakai, 1934: 579
  Sasaella shiobarensis (Nakai) Nakai ex Koidzumi, 1941: 297; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 248, 361, pl. 90
- Common names: Shiobara-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

Sasaella shiobarensis* f. *mitinokuensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria mitinokuensis Koidzumi, 1940: 76
  Sasaella mitinokuensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 297
  Sasaella shiobarensis f. *mitinokuensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, 1976: 221; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 248, 361
  Arundinaria sadoensis var. *infrapilosa* f. *mitinokuensis* (Koidzumi) Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30, 1979: 141
- Common names: Juan-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Nodes densely pilose with long hairs.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Sasaella shiobarensis* var. *yessaensis (KOIDZUMI) S. SUZUKI

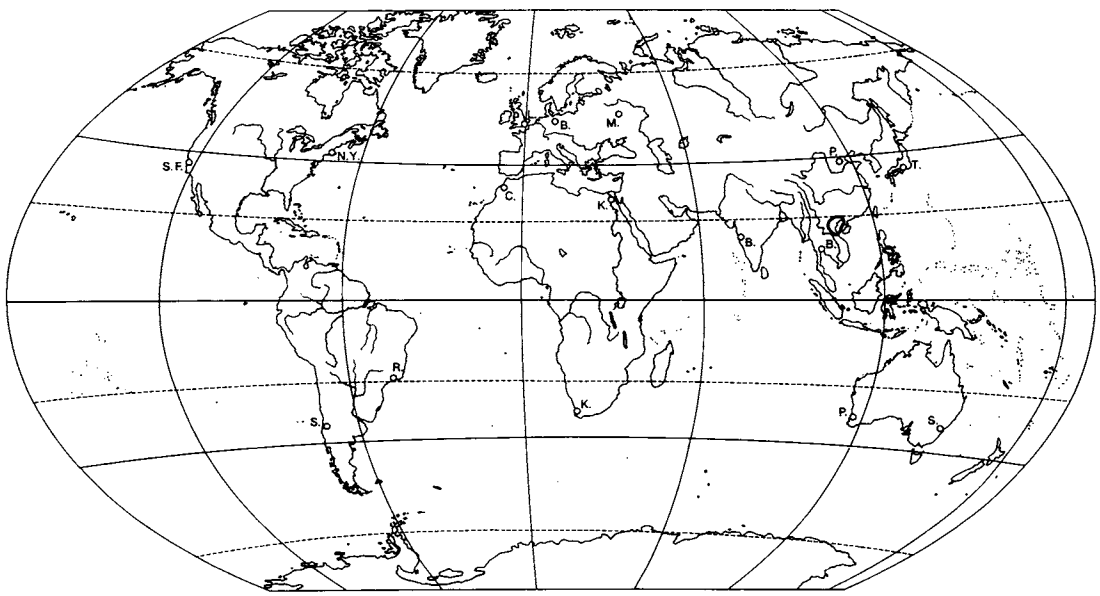
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria nambuensis Koidzumi, 1941: 210, Jap. name: Inase-shino
  Sasaella nambuensis Koidzumi, 1941: 210, as syn.
  ? *Sasa nambuensis* Makino & Uchida ex Uchida, 1932: 177, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria yessaensis Koidzumi, 1937: 278, Jap. name: Yessa-shino
  Sasaella yessaensis (Koidzumi) Koidzumi, 1941: 298
  Sasaella shiobarensis var. *yessaensis* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 248, 361
- Common names: Yessa-shino (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaf sheaths: puberulous with minute hairs as well as long ones.
- Distribution: JAPAN: northern and central Honshu.

Vietnamocalamus NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Vietnamocalamus* Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 874; type: *Vietnamocalamus catbaensis* Nguyen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARUNDINARIINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Dao Cat-ba [dao = island] in Gulf of Tonkin.

Vietnamocalamus catbaensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Vietnamocalamus catbaensis* Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 874; type: Vu Van Dung, 25 V 1983 (HNF)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Dao Cat-ba [dao = island] in Gulf of Tonkin, in mountainous regions on calcareous soil.



Map 17: Distribution of *Vietnamocalamus*

SUBTRIBE THAMNOCALAMINAE

comprising:

AMPELOCALAMUS (PATELLOCALAMUS)
BORINDA
CHIMONOCALAMUS
DREPANOSTACHYUM
FARGESIA (SINARUNDINARIA)
HIMALAYACALAMUS
THAMNOCALAMUS
YUSHANIA (BURMABAMBUS, BUTANIA, MONOSPATHA)

from East Asia and the Himalayan region,
sporadically from northern South-East Asia, Africa and Madagascar

Ampelocalamus S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ampelocalamus S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 332; type: *Ampelocalamus actinotrichus* (Merrill & Chun) S.L. Chen & al.
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Patellares* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 18, in key, invalid; type: *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Patellares* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 36; type: *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble
  Patellocalamus W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 45; type: *Patellocalamus patellaris* (Gamble) W.T. Lin
- Selected references: P.C. Keng, 1982: 9, 15, 166; Hsueh & D.Z. Li, 1987: 22; P.C. Keng, 1987: 25, in key; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 101; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 321-323; D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 809
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Number of species known: 11.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hainan, Taiwan; BURMA (MYANMAR); INDIA: Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Naga Hills; NEPAL; VIETNAM: northern and central part.

Ampelocalamus actinotrichus (MERRILL & CHUN) S. L. CHEN, WEN & G. Y. SHENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria actinotricha Merrill & Chun, Sunyatsenia 2 (3-4), 1935: 206, pl. 36; type: Hainan, 21 Feb. 1933, F.C. How & N.K. Chun 70138
  Indocalamus actinotrichus (Merrill & Chun) McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 32
  Pleioblastus actinotrichus (Merrill & Chun) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gramin. Prim. Sinic., 1957: 154,*
  Ampelocalamus actinotrichus (Merrill & Chun) S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 334, fig. 1
  Sinarundinaria actinotricha (Merrill & Chun) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 19
- Selected references: P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 34,*; S.L. Chen & al., 1983: 414; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 101,*; cf. Y.L. Yang, 1987: 457, 462
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan, in forests under other bamboos, at about 500 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus anhispidis WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ampelocalamus anhispidis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 11, fig. 2; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx84686 (ZJFI).
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan, Lanshan, at 600 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus calcareus C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ampelocalamus calcareus C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (2), 1983: 204, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Chu Cheng-de & al. 81018 (NJFU).
- Selected references: P.C. Keng, 1986: 40; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 101
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo, Gaowang, at 500 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus luodianensis YI & R. S. WANG

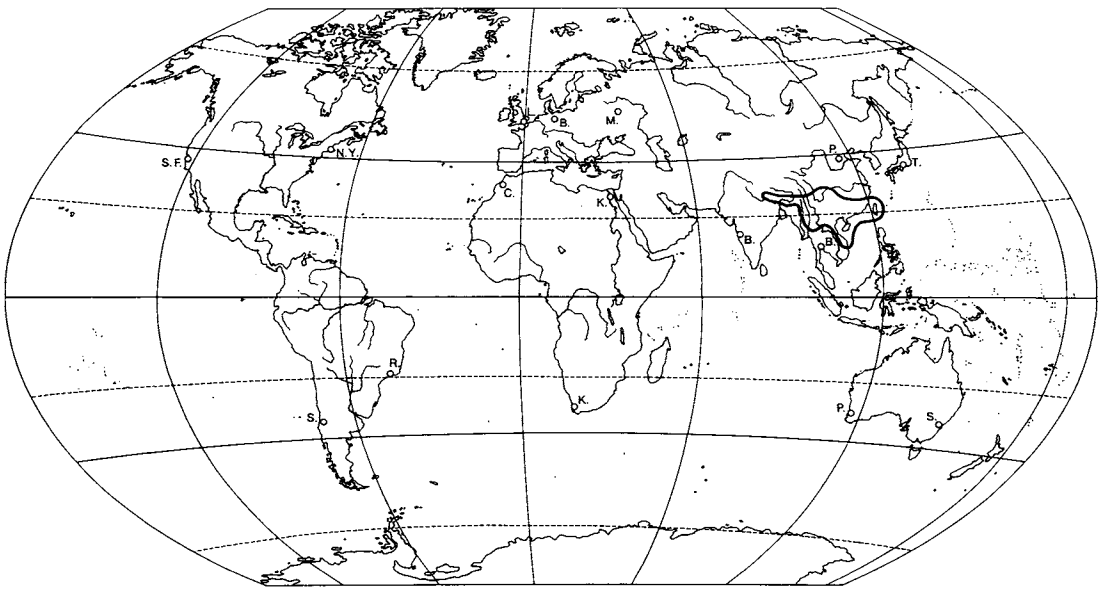
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ampelocalamus luodianensis Yi & R.S. Wang in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 3, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Wang Renshi 8401 (SWFC)
  Drepanostachyum luodianense (Yi & R.S. Wang) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 35, "ludianense", fig. 5, "ludianensis"
- Spelling variants: *Ampelocalamus ludianensis* Yi & R.S. Wang ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 35 (orthographical or transcription error); *Drepanostachyum ludianense* (orthographical or transcription error); *Drepanostachyum ludianensis* (orthographical and transcription error).
- Features: 10 m / 0.4 - 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Luodian Xian.

Ampelocalamus mianningensis (Q. LI & X. JIANG) D. Z. LI & STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus mianningensis Q. Li & X. Jiang in J. S.W. For. Coll. no. 1, 1984: 134, fig.; type: Sichuan, Li Qian 1128 (Ya'an High School)
  Patellocalamus mianningensis (Q. Li & X. Jiang) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 54
  Ampelocalamus mianningensis (Q. Li & X. Jiang) D.Z. Li & Stapleton ap. D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 811
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (south-western part): Mianning Xian, at 1,600 - 1,700 m altitude; Yunnan (western part): Yangbi Xian, at 1,320 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus microphyllus (HSUEH & YI) HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus microphyllus Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. 1982 (no. 1), 1982: 71, fig. 2, "microphylla"; type: Sichuan, Wuxi Xian, Yi Tongpei 75447 (SCFS)
  Neosinocalamus microphyllus (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng & Yi ap. P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 150
  Ampelocalamus microphyllus (Hsueh & Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 7
  Drepanostachyum microphyllum (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Selected references: Z.S. Qin, 1985: 4



Map 18: Distribution of *Ampelocalamus*

- Features: 2 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wuxi Xian, Fengdu Xian, Yunyang Xian; at 330 - 450 m altitude.
- Uses: Introduced as a panda's food source.

Ampelocalamus naibunensis (HAYATA) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria naibunensis Hayata in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 30, 1911: 408; type: Taiwan: Naibun, Feb. 1907, G. Nakahara s.n. (K)
  Pseudosasa naibunensis (Hayata) Nemoto in Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd ed., 1931: 1389
  Bambusa naibunensis (Hayata) Nakai in Rika Kyôiku 15, 1932: 67; cf. Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 49
  Pleioblastus naibunensis (Hayata) Kanehira & Sasaki in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 4, 1932: 182
  Leleba naibunensis (Hayata) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 16
  Chimonobambusa naibunensis (Hayata) McClure & Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 49, fig. 22
  Arthrostylidium naibunense (Hayata) Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 744, pl. 1500, "naibunensis"
  Drepanostachyum naibunense (Hayata) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 32, fig. 4, "naibunensis"
  Ampelocalamus naibunensis (Hayata) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 34
- Common names: Naibun-medake (Japanese); Naibun Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: Pingtung County: Naibun village, at 1,050 m altitude; Hengchun Peninsula, in broad-leaved forest; probably introduced, cultivated.

Ampelocalamus patellaris (GAMBLE) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa jainiana C.R. Das & D.C. Pal in J. Econ. Tax. Bot. 4 (3), 1983: 1023, fig. 1; type: India, West Bengal, Kalimpong, C.N. Hazra 12178 (CAL)
  Drepanostachyum jainianum (C.R. Das & D.C. Pal) R.B. Majumder in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [publ. 1985]: 235, fig. 1, "jainiana"
  Dendrocalamus patellaris Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 86, pl. 75, p.p. (excl. fl.); type: Sikkim, Jungat, 1,220 m, Gamble 10045 (K, lectotype, selected by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 321)
  Bambusa patellaris Kurz, ined., ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 87, as syn. under *Dendrocalamus patellaris* Gamble
  Patellocalamus patellaris (Gamble) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agic. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 46, p.p. (excl. fl.)
  Sinocalamus patellaris (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
  Ampelocalamus patellaris (Gamble) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 321, fig. 7; D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 811
  Drepanostachyum patellaris (Gamble) Hsueh & D.Z. Li, ined., ex D.Z. Li & al. in Kew Bull. 51 (4), 1996: 811, as syn.
- Common names: Nibha, Ghopi bans, Lewas bans.

- Features: 6 - 9 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); correct flowers from E. Nepal in 1981.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, West Bengal, Assam, Naga Hills; NEPAL: Terhathum, Dhankuta, at 1,750 - 1,800 m altitude; BURMA; CHINA: Yunnan, Xizang (Tibet), at 1,400 - 1,800 m altitude; VIETNAM: northern and central part.

Ampelocalamus saxatilis (HSUEH & YI) HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus saxatilis Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 69, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 74227
  Neosinocalamus saxatilis (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 150
  Ampelocalamus saxatilis (Hsueh & Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 7
  Drepanostachyum saxatile (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ebian Xian, Xuyong Xian, Hanyuan Xian; at 600 - 1,450 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus scandens HSUEH & W. D. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ampelocalamus scandens Hsueh & W.D. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 5, fig. 2; type: Guizhou, Xue Jiru & al. 7706 (Herb. S.W. For. Coll. & For. Inst. Guizhou Prov.); J.X. Zhang & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 97-99, fig.
  Drepanostachyum scandens (Hsueh & W.D. Li) P.C. Keng ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Features: 10 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Chishui Xian, at 265 - 320 m altitude.

Ampelocalamus yongshanensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ampelocalamus yongshanensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 10, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, SWFC Bamb. Exped. J85063 (SWFC)
  Drepanostachyum yongshanense (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: north-eastern part: Yongshan Xian, at 600 m altitude. Sichuan.

Borinda STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Borinda Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 284; type: *Borinda macclureana* (Bor) Stapleton
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 275-295
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278.
- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of Norman Loftus Bor, 1893-1972, an Irish born British agrostologist, taxonomist, and plant collector who worked in India (Dehra Dun) and at the Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- Number of species known: 8.
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, an additional 10 species are considered to belong to *Borinda* (which still are listed here under *Fargesia* and *Yushania*). This extends the distribution of *Borinda* to southern Vietnam.
- Distribution: NEPAL. BHUTAN: central and eastern part. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), Yunnan.

Borinda chigar STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Borinda chigar Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 286, fig. 2; type: Nepal, Stapleton 315 (E)
- Common names: Chigar (Nepali).
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and western part: Kaski district at 3,000 m altitude, and Dhading district; CHINA: Yunnan: north-eastern part: Yongshan, at 600 m altitude.

Borinda emeryi STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Borinda emeryi Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 286; type: Nepal, Emery 54 (K)
- Common names: Kalo nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEPAL: eastern part: Sankhuwasabha district and Chainpur district; at 3,700 m altitude.

Borinda extensa (YI) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria extensa Yi, 1980: 386, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 163
  Fargesia extensa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 163, fig. 4; type: Xizang (Tibet), Yi Tongpei 77177 (SCFS)
  Borinda extensa (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288
- Features: 4 - 6.5 m / 1 - 2.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Mêdog Xian, at 2,200 - 2,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -10°C.

Borinda farcta (YI) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia farcta Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 165, fig. 5; type: Xizang (Tibet), A. Zha 01 (SCFS)
  Borinda farcta (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 2,300 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.

Borinda glabrifolia (YI) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria glabrifolia Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 168

Fargesia glabrifolia Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 168, fig. 6; type: Xizang (Tibet), C.G. Jiang 3 (SCFS)
Sinarundinaria glabrifolia Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 30, fig. 30 as "Fargesia glabrifolia", invalid
Borinda glabrifolia (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288

- Features: 4 - 6 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 3,100 - 3,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.

Borinda grossa (Yi) STAPLETON

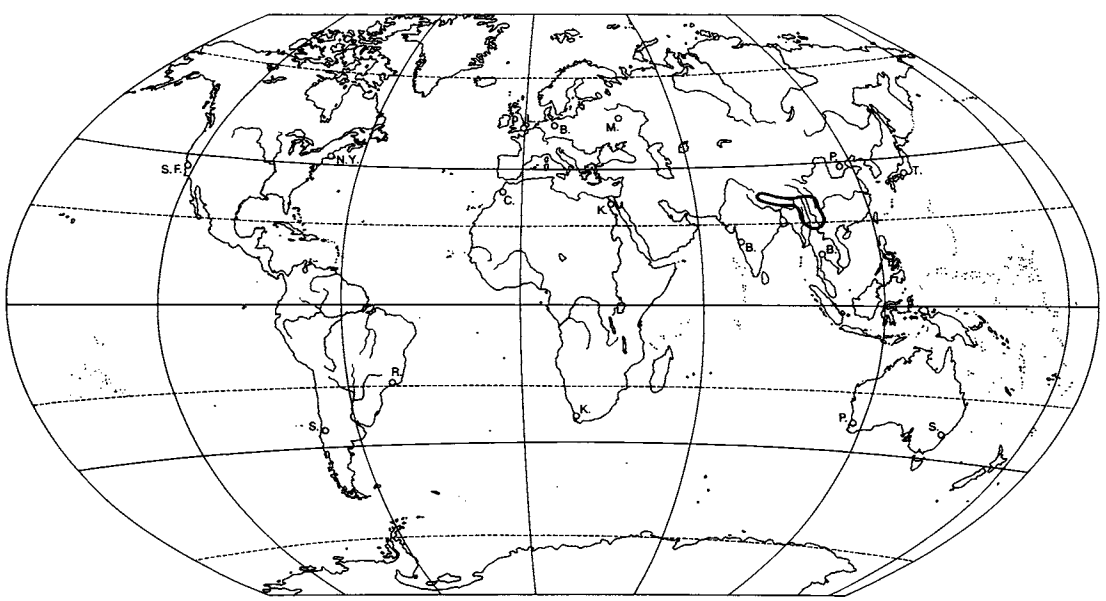
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus bhotanica Munro, in sched.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 289
  Fargesia bhutanensis Stapleton, ined.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 289
  Sinarundinaria grossa Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 171
  Fargesia grossa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 171, fig. 7; type: Xizang (Tibet), C.G. Jiang 2 (SCFS)
  Borinda grossa (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 288
- Common names: Rhui (Tongsa dialect); Baa (Dzongkha).
- Features: 8 (10) m / 2 - 3.5 (4.5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 2,600 m altitude. BHUTAN (central and eastern part): Bumthang, Tongsa district; at 2,700 - 3,150 m altitude, common across central Bhutan.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.
- Uses: Important minor forest product in central Bhutan, widely harvested from the forest and also cultivated for production of roof mats and fences.

Borinda macclureana (BOR) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria macclureana Bor in Kew Bull. 12 (3), 1957 [1958]: 420; type: Xizang (Tibet), Ludlow, Sherriff & Taylor 4395 (lectotype, BM); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 290
  Sinarundinaria macclureana (Bor) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1993: 20
  Fargesia macclureana (Bor) Stapleton in Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 17, 1993: 17
  Borinda macclureana (Bor) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 290
- Features: 5 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): south-eastern part: "former Kongpo Province ... ; and perhaps towards the Burmese border", in subalpine zone, (2,100?) 2,700 - 3,300 (3,800) m altitude, grows in "valleys and slopes in a relatively dry zone" (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).

Borinda setosa (Yi) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria setosa Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 179
  Fargesia setosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 179, fig. 10; type: Xizang (Tibet), Yi Tongpei 77126 (SCFS)
  Sinarundinaria setosa J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, as syn. under *Sinarundinaria macclureana*



Map 19: Distribution of *Borinda*

Borinda setosa (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 290
- Common names: Xizang Jian Zhu, Tibetan arrow bamboo (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 7 m / 0.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Bomi (Bowo) Xian (= Zhamo); Nyingchi ("Lyingchi") Xian; Mêdog Xian; Zayu Xian; at 2,100 - 3,800 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost resistance in China: tolerating -10°C.

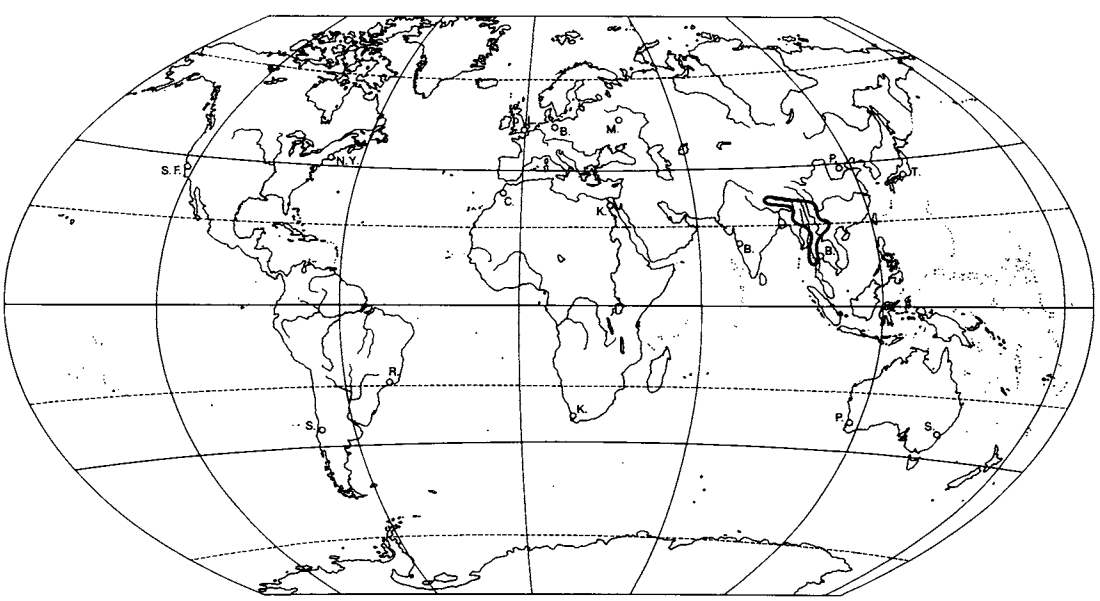
Chimonocalamus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 76; type: *Chimonocalamus delicatus* Hsueh & Yi
  Sinarundinaria sect. *Chimonocalamus* (Hsueh & Yi) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 353
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Number of species known: 16.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, south-eastern Xizang (Tibet); INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; BURMA (MYANMAR).
- Habitat: In subtropical, mountainous regions.

Chimonocalamus bicorniculatus S. F. LI & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus bicorniculatus S.F. Li & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 33 (6), 1995: 614, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, 1985-11-10, S.F. Li & al. 85064 (N)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, Yuanyang, at 1,650 m altitude, on slopes.

Chimonocalamus burmaensis (C. S. CHAO & RENV.) D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria burmaensis C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 409, fig. 1; type: Burma, Tavoy Distr., Rogers 335T (K)
  Chimonocalamus burmaensis (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 40
  Chimonocalamus burmaensis (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.7 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tavoy District, Moungpuk Nwalabo Ridge, at 1,000 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus callosus (MUNRO) HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria callosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 30; type: India, Meghalaya, Hooker f. & Thomson 1504 (lectotype, K); selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 327
  Chimonobambusa callosa (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Chimonocalamus callosus (Munro) Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 84
  Sinobambusa callosa (Munro) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 35



Map 20: Distribution of *Chimonocalamus*

? *Arundinaria phar* Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 37; cf. Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 721, "Vern. Phar"; type: "Hmin-Fang range, Lushai hills"
- Common names: U (Dzongkha); Rawa (Kengka); Khare bans, Khare maling (Nepali).
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Chimonocalamus callosus* has sometimes been confused with *Chimonocalamus griffithianus*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh (eastern Himalayas); Meghalaya (Khasia hills, at 1,500 - 1,800 m altitude); Manipur; Mizoram (at 1,500 m altitude). BHUTAN (southern and northern part), at 2,200 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus delicatus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus delicatus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 77, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yang Shao-zen & Wang Fu-bing 79-27 (YNFC)
- Common names: Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 4 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet, delicatus, and also the Chinese name, allude to the delicious taste and good smell of cooked shoots of this species.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, on mountains at 1,400 - 2,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms hard and resistant against borer; used for house construction and weaving. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.

Chimonocalamus dumosus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus dumosus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 81, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77344 (YNFC)
- Spelling variants: *Chimonocalamus dimosus* (typographical error).
- Common names: Xiao Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning small aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet, dumosus, refers to the bushy habit of the plant.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xichou Xian, at 1,500 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus dumosus* var. *pygmaeus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus dumosus* var. *pygmaeus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 82; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju 1268 (YNFC)
- Common names: Genmaxiao Xiangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.3 - 0.7 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms nodes: spine-like aerial roots blunt, denser, and usually fused with each other; sheath scar with a ring of the remnant of the sheath base. Culm sheaths: to almost truncate, sheath blade reflexed and deciduous.
- Etymology: The varietal epithet refers to the pygmy size of the plant.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian.

Chimonocalamus fimbriatus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus fimbriatus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 78, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju 1269 (YNFC)
- Common names: Liusu Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning fimbriate aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The epithet, fimbriatus, and also the Chinese name, allude to the fimbriate culm sheath ligule.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian, Luxi Xian, Ruili Xian, Yingjiang Xian.

Chimonocalamus gallatlyi (GAMBLE) HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria gallatlyi* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 23, pl. 21; type: Burma, Gallatly 276 (K); C.E. Parkinson in Bull. Misc. Inf., Kew, 1928: 47, fig., emend.
  Chimonobambusa gallatlyi (Gamble) Rhind, Grass. Burma 2, 1945: 10
  Chimonocalamus gallatlyi (Gamble) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 38
  Sinarundinaria gallatlyi (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 354
- Features: 4.5 - 7.5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim, in hills at 1,800 m altitude. Karen, southern part: Mulayit Range.

Chimonocalamus griffithianus (MUNRO) HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria griffithiana* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 20; type: India, Khasi and Jaintia Hills, 1835, Griffith (K)
  Chimonobambusa griffithiana (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Chimonocalamus griffithianus (Munro) Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 83
  Sinarundinaria griffithiana (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 353
- Common names: Geshi Xiangzhu (Chinese).
- Distribution: INDIA: West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr. at 3,000 m altitude; Arunachal Pradesh: Aka hills; Meghalaya and Assam: Khasi and Jaintia hills; Nagaland: Naga hills; in evergreen hill forest at 900 - 1,400 m altitude. BURMA: Thaton Distr., at 1,200 - 1,500 m altitude. CHINA: Yunnan (D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 40).

Chimonocalamus longiligulatus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonocalamus longiligulatus* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (3), 1985: 236, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83157 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 1 - 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Luchun, at 2,000 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus longispiculatus R. B. MAJUMDAR
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus longispiculatus R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 276; type: Subansiri, Arunachal Pradesh, Bupu, Burkill 36550 (CAL)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: along Subansiri [river].

Chimonocalamus longiusculus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus longiusculus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 80, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, 31 V 1977, Xian Si-wen s.n. (YNFC)
- Common names: Changje Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning long internode aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xichou Xian, at 1,650 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus lushaiensis OHRNB.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria longispiculata C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 411, fig. 2; type: India, Assam, Lushai Hills, Thaker Rup Chand 6889 (K)
  Chimonocalamus longispiculatus (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 41, nom. illeg., not R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan, 1989
  Chimonocalamus longispiculatus (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym, nom. illeg., not R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan, 1989
  Chimonocalamus lushaiensis Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14, based on *Chimonocalamus longispiculatus* (C.S. Chao & Renvoize) D.Z. Li
- Selected references: C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 411, fig. 2
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Assam: Sangao, Lushai Hills, at 1,300 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus makuanensis HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus makuanensis Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 80, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Zhu Wei-ming 8378 (YNFC)
- Common names: Maguan Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning Maguan aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The epithet, makuanensis, and also the Chinese name, refer to the region where this species was found.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 1,700 - 1,900 m altitude.

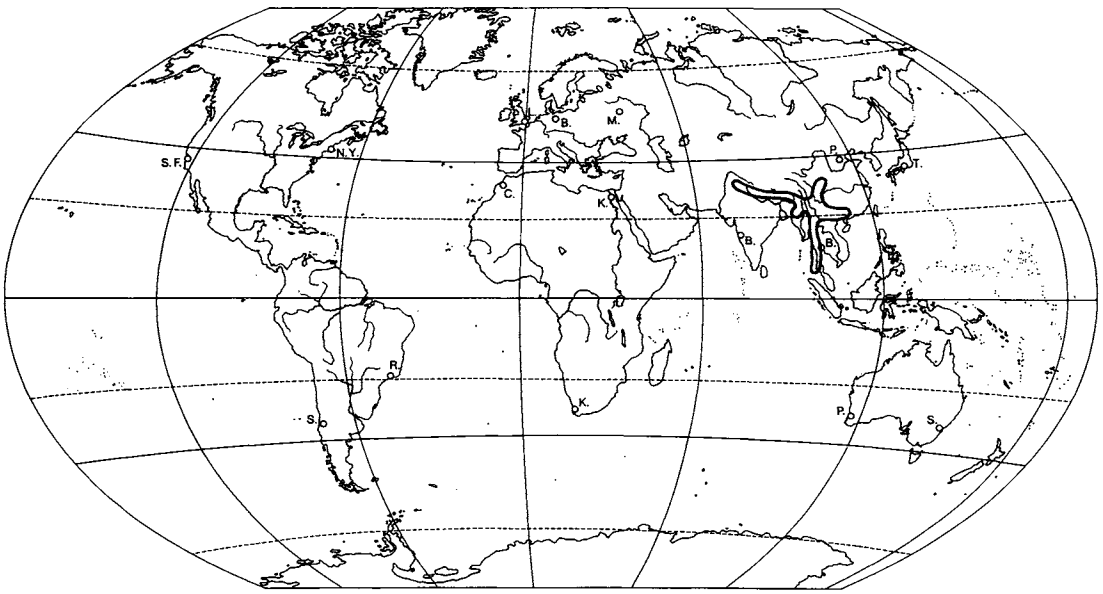
Chimonocalamus montanus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus montanus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 79, fig. 4; type: Hsueh Chi-ju 1196 (YNFC)
- Common names: Shan Xiangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 1,740 m altitude.

Chimonocalamus pallens HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus pallens Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 78, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju 851 (YNFC)
- Common names: Huizhu (Chinese), meaning grey bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 8 m / l, 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The epithet, pallens (pale), and also the Chinese name, allude to the mealy, greyish green young culms.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 1,500 m altitude; only known in cultivation.

Chimonocalamus tortuosus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonocalamus tortuosus Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 1 (2), 1979: 82, fig. 8; type: Xizang, Yi Tong-pei 77179 (SCFS)
- Common names: Xizang Xiangzhu (Chinese), meaning Tibet aromatic bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 1 - 3.5 (5) cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Chimonocalamus griffithianus* by D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 40
- Etymology: The specific epithet, tortuosus, alludes to the blade of the culm sheath which is usually twisted when dry.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Motuo Xian.
- Habitat: In broad-leaved forest, at 1,700 - 2,200 m altitude.

Drepanostachyum P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Drepanostachyum P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 15; type: *Drepanostachyum falcatum* (Nees von Esenbeck) P.C. Keng
  Arundinaria sect. II Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 15, 26
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 303-308
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek words "drepanon" (sickle) and "stachys" (spike), alluding to the flowering branchlets which are sickle-like curved.
- Number of species known: 11.



Map 21: Distribution of *Drepanostachyum*

- Distribution: PAKISTAN: north-eastern part; INDIA: north-eastern part, western and eastern Himalayas, mainly in Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BURMA (MYANMAR); CHINA: Yunnan, Guizhou, Guangxi, Guangdong, Sichuan, Gansu.
- Habitat: Frost-tender bamboos from subtropical to lower temperate zones; mainly in the forest understorey of warm broad-leaved subtropical forest types such as *Schima-Castanopsis*.

Drepanostachyum annulatum STAPLETON
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum annulatum* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 305, fig. 1; type: Bhutan, Chchukha, Stapleton 713 (THIM)
- Common names: Him (Dzongkha); Nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 3 m / 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BHUTAN: southern part: Chchukha district, at 1,950 m altitude.

Drepanostachyum breviligulatum YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum breviligulatum* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 42, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, 18 Dec. 1983, Yi Tongpei 83208 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 0.5 - 1.5 (2.0) cm / fl(-); internodes with prominent longitudinal ridges; culm sheaths minutely setose.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiange Xian, Guangyuan Xian, Pingwu Xian; Gansu: Wenxian Xian; Guizhou: Tongzi Xian. Altitudinal range: 460 - 850 m.

Drepanostachyum breviligulatum* f. *discrepans YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum breviligulatum* f. *discrepans* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 45; type: Sichuan, 29 Oct. 1986, Yi Tongpei 86579 (SCFS)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with slight longitudinal ridges or sometimes almost free from unevenness. Culm sheaths: glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Gulin Xian, at 300 m altitude.

Drepanostachyum exauritum W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Drepanostachyum exauritum* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 30, fig. 3; type: Guangxi, W.T. Lin 31819 (CANT)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Guilin.

Drepanostachyum falcatum (NEES) P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria falcata* Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 478; type: N.W. India, Royle (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 358)
  Ludolfia falcata Nees von Esenbeck ex Royle, Illus. Bot. Himal., 1840: 417, nom. nud.
  Bambusa falcata hort. ex Vilmorin, Fl. Pl. Terre ed. II, 1866: 98
  Chimonobambusa falcata (Nees von Esenbeck) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151

Drepanostachyum falcatum (Nees von Esenbeck) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 16, 17
Thamnocalamus falcatus (Nees von Esenbeck) Camus ex D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 62, as syn.
Fargesia falcata (Nees von Esenbeck) Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 33
Sinarundinaria falcata (Nees von Esenbeck) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357
Pleioblastus falcatus (Nees von Esenbeck) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
Arundinaria falcata var. *glomerata* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 13, pl. 12; type: N.W. India, Jaunsar, Bagshawe 6608 (K)
Arundinaria gracilis P.J. Lafosse, 1867: 681, invalid?
Bambusa gracilis A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 682
Arundinaria interrupta Trinius in Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. VI, Sci. Nat. 1, 1835: 620, 623; type: Nepal, 1819, Wallich Cat. 5035 (BM)
Thamnocalamus ringala Falconer ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 157, as syn.
Arundinaria falcata var. *typica* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 13
Arundinaria utilis Cleghorn, 1865: 388

- Common names: Diu nigalo, Sano nigalo (Nepali); Blue Bamboo.
- Features: 4.5 m / 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: "gracilis" is reported to have the leaf sheaths glabrous and is otherwise very similar to "falcatum".
- Distribution: PAKISTAN: Kotli Distr., at 1,500 m altitude. INDIA: Junjab (Kashmir); Himachal Pradesh, at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude; Uttar Pradesh, at 1,200 - 2,250 m altitude. NEPAL: western part, at 1,800 - 2,100 m altitude.
- Habitat: Common in the understorey of forests of White Oak (*Quercus incana*), in shady places like northern slopes, and in moist ravines.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation (southern Ireland, southern England, southern France, and some other countries of mild climate). First introduced into France in 1840.

Drepanostachyum falconeri 'Microphyllum'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Drepanostachyum falconeri 'Microphyllum'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 22, without descr. or basionym reference
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in France.

Drepanostachyum gambleyi MAJUMBDER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Drepanostachyum gambleyi Majumbder, ined.; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1985: 30, ined.
  Chimonobambusa soderstromii C.R. Das & D.C. Pal, ined.
- Notes: A valid publication of either names, *Drepanostachyum gambleyi* and *Chimonobambusa soderstromii*, is not known. Both names are assumed to represent the same species.

Drepanostachyum hirsutissimum W. D. Li & Y. C. ZHONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Drepanostachyum hirsutissimum W.D. Li & Y.C. Zhong in J. Bamb. Res. 16 (1), 1997: 52, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Guiyang, Bamboo Garden of GZFI, 5 March 1992, Zhong Yuanchun & al. 9203 (GZFI)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.5 - 1.0 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Bamboo Garden of Guizhou Forestry Institute, Guiyang.

Drepanostachyum intermedium (MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria intermedia Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 28; type: Sikkim, 1848, Hooker f. s.n. (K)
  Chimonobambusa intermedia (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Drepanostachyum intermedium (Munro) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 18
  Sinarundinaria intermedia (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 307
- Common names: Tite nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, lower hills up to 2,100 m altitude, mainly on dry ridges; also reported from Arunachal Pradesh; BHUTAN: south-western part; NEPAL: eastern part: Dhankuta; wild, frequent in the warm broad-leaved forest.
- Uses: Widely cultivated in East Nepal.

Drepanostachyum khasianum (MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria khasiana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 28; type: India, Khasia, Shillong, Griffith 1058 (K, lectotype); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308
  Chimonobambusa khasiana (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Drepanostachyum khasianum (Munro) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 18
  Drepanostachyum falcatum subsp. *khasianum* (Munro) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 27; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277
  Drepanostachyum khasianum (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Drepanostachyum falcatum* by C.S. Chao & Renvoize (in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357-358).
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Khasia Hills, and Sikkim, between 1,525 and 1,830 m altitude; BURMA: Sagaing: upper Chindwin River (Rhind, 1945: 10); BHUTAN: Gasa.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in England and some other countries, very rare.

Drepanostachyum kurzii (GAMBLE) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria kurzii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 25, pl. 25; type: Burma, southern coasts, 1878, Kurz (K)
  Drepanostachyum kurzii (Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: Culms thin, less than 1.25 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: coastal region of southern Burma.

Drepanostachyum melicoideum P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Drepanostachyum melicoideum P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 35, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, G.F. Li 60336
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Nanchuan Xian.

Drepanostachyum naibunensoides LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Drepanostachyum naibunensoides Lin & Z.M. Wu; cf. W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (1), 1995: 59
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Drepanostachyum polystachyum (KURZ EX GAMBLE) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria polystachya Kurz ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 7, pl. 5; type: Sikkim, 1868, Kurz & Anderson (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 359)
  Chimonobambusa polystachya (Kurz ex Gamble) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Sinarundinaria polystachya (Kurz ex Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 359
  Drepanostachyum polystachyum (Kurz ex Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277
  Drepanostachyum polystachyum (Kurz ex Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude. West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr., at 900 m altitude; Sikkim.

Drepanostachyum suberectum (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDER

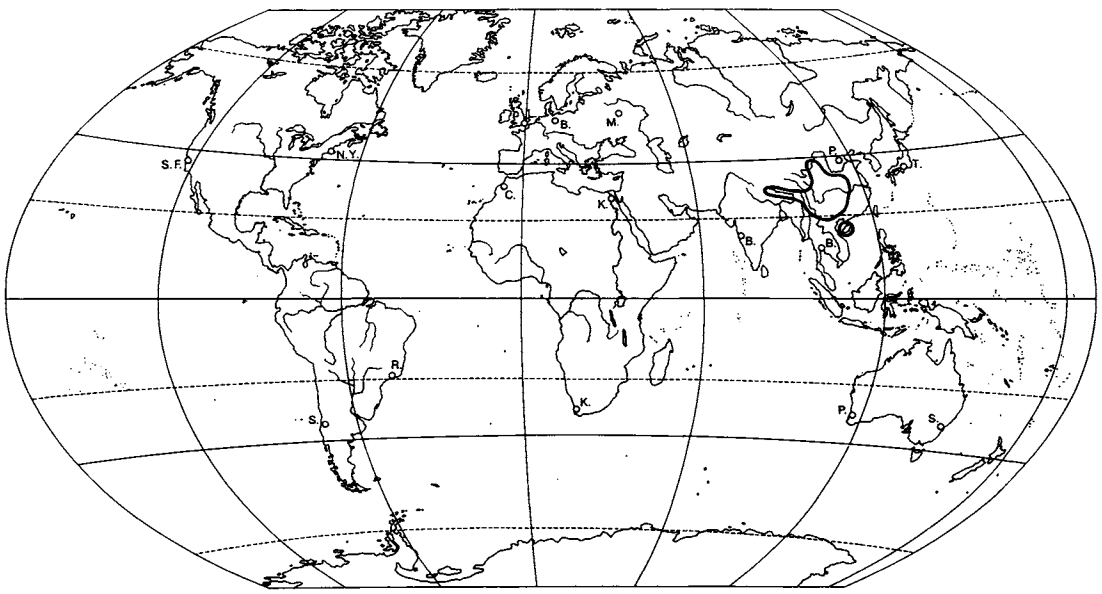
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria suberecta Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32; type: India, Khasi Hills, Griffith 558 (K, lectotype); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308
  Drepanostachyum suberectum (Munro) R.B. Majumder in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [publ. 1985]: 236, "suberecta"
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Drepanostachyum intermedium* by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 357, and with *Drepanostachyum khasianum* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim; Khasi; Jaintia; at 1,200 - 1,500 m altitude.

Fargesia FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 2, 1893: 1067; type: *Fargesia spathacea* Franchet
  Sinarundinaria Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 1; not *Sinoarundinaria* Ohwi, 1931; type: *Sinarundinaria nitida* (Mitford) Nakai; cf. McClure, 1957: 209
- Misapplied names:
  Sinoarundinaria (not Ohwi, 1931): Willis, Dict. Flower. Pl. 8th Ed., 1973: 1069; Hillier, Man. Trees Shrubs 5th Ed., 1981: 534; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 9 (misapplied name for *Sinarundinaria* Nakai)
- Selected references: P.C. Keng, 1983: 18-19; P.C. Keng, 1984: 34-35; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 18-19; P.C. Keng, 1987: 24, in key; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 1-16, 118-119
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Common names: Jian Zhu Shu (Chinese), meaning arrow bamboo genus.
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278. According to Stapleton, *Fargesia* is not known from the Himalayas.
- Notes: Type conservation for *Sinarundinaria* Nakai, proposed by D.Z. Li (in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 321-322), was rejected.
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French Abbé, Père Paul Guillaume Farges, 1814-1912, who worked as a Christian missionary and plant collector in China. The generic synonym, *Sinarundinaria*, is composed of the Latin word "Sina" (China), and the generic name, *Arundinaria*. Thus, the synonym alludes to both, the main distribution of the species and the related genus.
- Number of species known: 83.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), Yunnan and Sichuan (as the centre of distribution), Qinghai (in cultivation only), Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Hubei, Henan, Hunan, Guizhou, Hainan, Guangxi; VIETNAM; perhaps also in BURMA (MYANMAR).

Fargesia* sect. *Fargesia

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Angustissimae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 50; type: *Fargesia angustissima* Yi
  Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* [autonym]; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 20; type: *Fargesia spathacea* Franchet
  Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Murieliae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 17, "Murielae"; type: *Fargesia murieliae* (Gamble) Yi
  Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Spathaceae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 31; type: *Fargesia spathacea* Franchet



Map 22: Distribution of *Fargesia*

Fargesia sect. *Fargesia* ser. *Yunnanenses* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 84; type: *Fargesia yunnanensis* Hsueh & Yi

- Distinctive characters: Shrub or small tree; buds long-ovate, flattened, composed of a few indistinct buds, appressed; medulla interrupted, rarely spongy; nodes of the main culm flat or slightly prominent and often smaller than those of the sheaths; nodes of the branches flat; culm sheaths persistent or late-deciduous. Spathes numerous below the inflorescence, large or very small. (Translated from Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 20)

Fargesia* sect. *Sphaerigemma Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia sect. *Ampullares* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 19, nom. illeg.?; type: *Fargesia ampullaris* Yi
  Fargesia sect. *Sphaerigemma* ser. *Ampullares* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 16; type: *Fargesia ampullaris* Yi
  Fargesia sect. *Sphaerigemma* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 16
- Distinctive characters: Shrub; culm buds semi-orbicular, ovate-orbicular or cone-shaped, very thick, composed of numerous small aggregated buds, not adnate or rarely appressed; medulla interrupted; nodes of the main culm strongly prominent or prominent and often taller than those of the sheaths; nodes of the branches prominent; culm sheaths caducous. (Translated from Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 19, "Sect. I. Ampullares")

Fargesia acuticontracta Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia acuticontracta Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 98, fig. 30; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77249 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 2,500 - 3,200 m altitude; Gongshan Xian, at 2,000 - 2,600 m altitude.

Fargesia adpressa Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia adpressa Yi, in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 26, fig. 8; type: Yi Tongpei 80075 (SCFS); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (1), 1990: 30, fig. 2, emend.
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 4 - 6 m / (1.5) 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiulong Xian, at 2,600 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Sichuan into England in the 1980's. Frost resistance: less hardy than *F. dracocephala*.

Fargesia albocerea HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia albocerea Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 45, fig. 11, "albo-cerea"; type: Yunnan, 2 May 1978, Yunnan For. Coll. 006 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lushui Xian, at 2,860 m altitude.

Fargesia altior Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia altior* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 65, fig. 18; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83146 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 10 (15) m / 1.3 - 3.5 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 2,300 - 2,500 m altitude.

Fargesia ampullaris Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia ampullaris* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 154, fig. 1; type: M.L. Zhou 04 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 5.4 m / 0.7 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Generic assignment of this species in doubt; it may be related to *Drepanostachyum intermedium* (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1985: 28, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Nyalam Xian: Zhangmu, Kou'an, at 2,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frost tolerance in China: to -5°C.

Fargesia angustissima Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia angustissima* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 21, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 74450 (SCFS) ? *Sinarundinaria pabularis* McClure, ined.; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 63, ined.
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Common names: You Zhuzi (Chinese), meaning oily bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 63, ined.), *Fargesia angustissima* is closely related to *Sinarundinaria ferax* (*Fargesia ferax*) and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wenchuan Xian, Guan Xian, at 800 - 1,700 m altitude.
- Horticulture: USA: Introduced; collected near Wolong, Guan Xian, at approx. 1,200 m altitude, by J. Waddick in 1989.

Fargesia aurita Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia aurita* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 23, fig. 6; type: Yi Tongpei 75410 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Fargesia aurita* is closely related to *Fargesia scabrida* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Fengdu Xian, at 1,610 m altitude; Shaanxi: Lüeyang (Lueyang) Xian, at 1,320 m altitude. Gansu (southern part): at 1,220 - 2,200 m altitude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 63). Also reported from Hunan.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia brevipes (McClure) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria brevipes* McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 28, pl. 7; type: E.E. Maire 292/1913 (SYS) *Sinarundinaria brevipes* (McClure) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13 *Fargesia brevipes* (McClure) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 113
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality. (South Yunnan and possibly also in adjacent regions, according to J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).

Fargesia brevissima Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia brevissima* Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 128, fig. 5; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 75450 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be closely related to *Fargesia scabrida* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wuxi Xian, at 2,000 - 2,400 m altitude.

Fargesia caduca Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia caduca* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 108, fig. 33; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83156 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinggu Xian, at 1,830 m altitude.

Fargesia canaliculata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia canaliculata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 19, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 80074 (SCFS)
- Common names: Yan Ban Zhu (Chinese), "yan" meaning rock, cliff, "ban", spot, stripe, and "zhu", bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiulong Xian, at 2,200 - 2,650 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia circinata Hsueh & Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia circinata* Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 81, fig. 24; type: Yunnan, Xue Jiru 1197 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 (?) m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality.

Fargesia communis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia communis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 51, fig. 13; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77260 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 2,600 - 3,250 m altitude.

Fargesia concinna Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia concinna* Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (4), 1988: 437, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 87007 (SCFS)

- Features: 6 - 10 m / 2- 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jingdong Xian: Wuliangshan, at 2,900 - 3,100 m altitude.

Fargesia conferta Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia conferta Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 123, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, Hejiang Xian, Yi Tongpei 81010 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be closely related to *Fargesia scabrida* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Hejiang Xian, at 1,100 - 1,600 m altitude; Xuyong Xian, at 1,600 m altitude. Guizhou: Luzhi (= Xiayingpan), at 1,600 m altitude; Shuicheng, at 1,760 m altitude.

Fargesia contracta Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia contracta Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 60, fig. 60; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83131 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-); culms: internodes solid or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Baoshan Xian, at 2,340 - 3,000 m altitude; Lushui Xian, at 2,000 - 2,300 m.

Fargesia contracta* f. *evacuata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia contracta f. *evacuata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 63; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77298 (SCFS)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes hollow.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lushui Xian, at 2,200 m altitude.

Fargesia cuspidata (Keng) Z. P. Wang & G. H. Ye

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria cuspidata Keng in Sinensia 7 (3), 1936: 410, fig. 3; type: R.C. Ching 7180 (N)
  Thamnocalamus cuspidatus (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
  Sinarundinaria cuspidata (Keng) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 153
  Fargesia cuspidata (Keng) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 95
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Closely related are *Fargesia edulis* and *F. hsuehiana*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: in the north of Lingyun: Yaomashan (Yeo Mar Shan), in woods at 1,600 m altitude.

Fargesia declivis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia declivis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 101, fig. 31; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77315 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.5 - 0.8 (1.0) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 2,450 m altitude.

Fargesia decurvata J. L. Lu

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia decurvata J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 74, fig. 6; type: Hubei, Lu Jionglin & al. 78120 (HNAC)
- Features: 3.5 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Changyang Xian.

Fargesia demissa Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia demissa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 93, fig. 28; type: Gansu, Yi Tongpei 79212 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 (0.8) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Gansu: Lanzhou Shi, at 2,050 m altitude. Qinghai: Xining Shi, at 2,300 m altitude, in cultivation. Ningxia Hui: Jingyuan Xian, at 1,900 - 2,300 m altitude.

Fargesia denudata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia denudata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 20, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 75556 (SCFS)
  Thamnocalamus denudatus (Yi) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Misapplied names: *Fargesia spathacea* (not Franchet, 1893): Zhu & Li, 1980; Seidensticker & al., 1984
- Common names: Quebao jianzhu (Chinese), "que" meaning lacking, deficient, incomplete, "bao", bud, and "jian-zhu", arrow bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.6 - 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species is closely related to *Fargesia murieliae*, *F. spathacea* and *F. obliqua*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qingchuan Xian, Pingwu Xian, Beichuan Xian, Min Shan; at 1,800 - 3,400 m altitude (cool temperate to subalpine zone). Gansu: southern part at 1,950 - 3,100 (3,200) m altiude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 62).
- Habitat: Mountain slopes, mostly in forests of conifers and *Betula*.
- Uses: Major food supply for giant pandas in the Min Shan region.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced in the 1990's, in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C, possibly even slightly lower temperatures, without damage to leaves.

Fargesia dracocephala Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia dracocephala Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 127, fig. 4; type: Sichuan, Nanjiang Xian, Yi Tongpei 75540 (SCFS); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (1), 1990: 32, fig. 3, emend.
  Thamnocalamus dracocephalus (Yi) J.P. Demoly; cf. J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.3 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Nanjiang Xian, at 1,545 - 1,880 m altitude; Gansu (southern part), at 1,100 - 2,230 m altitude; Shaanxi: Pingli Xian, at

1,800 m altitude; Hubei: Shennongjia, at 1,720 m altitude. Also known from Henan.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced under the name "Daba-Shan no. 2" from China (Shaanxi: Dabashan) into Germany in 1979. This plant flowered 1988-1990; numerous seedlings were raised and have been established in cultivation. USA: about 150 seedlings raised from seed obtained from Germany in the late 1980's; plants are now established in cultivation but still rather rare. Frost resistance: tolerates -16°C (without leaf damage), possibly even hardier.

Fargesia dulcicula Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia dulcicula* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 9, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 91145 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 3,550 m altitude.

Fargesia dura Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia dura* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 34, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77259 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 3,200 m altitude.

Fargesia edulis HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia edulis* Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 53, fig. 14; type: Yunnan, 20 June 1972, Xue Jiru s.n. (SCFS)
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, in cultivation, at 1,900 m altitude; Yunlong Xian (= Shimenzhen), at 2,300 - 2,750 m; Lushui Xian, at 2,150 - 2,800 m; Baoshan Xian, at 1,900 - 2,400 m.

Fargesia elegans Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia elegans* Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992: 136, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 90170 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 2,740 m altitude.

Fargesia emaculata Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia emaculata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 29, fig. 11; type: Yi Tongpei 80072 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Fargesia emaculata* is closely related to *Sinarundinaria nitida* (*Fargesia nitida*) and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Kangding Xian, at 3,000 - 3,800 m altitude.

Fargesia exposita Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia exposita* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 12, fig. 3; type: Yi Tongpei 91139 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 (5) m / 0.8 - 1.6 (2.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 2,550 - 2,800 m altitude

Fargesia fansipanensis NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia fansipanensis* Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 876; type: Vu Van Dung, 25 VI 1978 (HNF)
- Features: 1 m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Hoang Lien Son: Shapa, Mt. Fansipan, at 2,200 m altitude; in mountain forest.

Fargesia ferax (KENG) YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria ferax* Keng in Sinensia 7 (3), 1936: 408, fig. 1; type: W.C. Cheng 737 (N?)
  Sinarundinaria ferax (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Fargesia ferax (Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39
- Common names: Feng Shi Jian Zhu (Chinese), may be translated as handsome solid arrow bamboo.
- Features: 5 m / 3.6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Closely related to this species are *Fargesia angustissima* and *Fargesia rufa* (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: western part ("Sikang"), at 2,400 - 2,600 m altitude ("Tachienlu" at 2,400 m altitude); Kangding Xian, at 2,510 m (for Yi Tongpei 77001); Shimian Xian.
- Habitat: In China tolerating to -15°C.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: May have been introduced into Britain (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 63, ined.).

Fargesia fractiflexa Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia fractiflexa* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 22, fig. 3; type: Yi Tongpei 79239 (SCFS)
  Sinarundinaria fractiflexa J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid
- Common names: Saoba Zhu (Chinese), may be translated as Broom Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 (4.5) m / 0.6 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Closely related to this species is *Fargesia jiulongensis* (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Miyi Xian, Xichang Xian, Ningnan Xian, Daocheng Xian, Huidong Xian, Yanbian Xian, Muli Xian, Puge Xian, Luding Xian; at 1,300 - 3,100 m altitude. Yunnan: Lijiang Xian, Eryuan Xian, Binchuan Xian, Zhongdian Xian, Dayao Xian; at 1,400 - 2,450 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia frigida Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia frigida Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 17, fig. 1, "frigidis"; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84007 (SCFS)
- Features: (0.5) 1.5 - 3.5 (4) m / (0.5) 1.0 - 1.7 cm / fl(-); foliage leaves deciduous in winter.
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yangbi Xian, at 3,100 - 3,700 m altitude.

Fargesia fungosa Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia fungosa Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 121, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Dongchuan Shi, Y.L. Li s.n. (SCFS)
  Yushania fungosa (Yi) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: This species flowered in 1936 and 1992.
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi, at 1,800 - 2,600 m altitude; Huize Xian, at 2,700 m altitude; Yiliang Xian. Sichuan: Huidong Xian, at 2,660 m altitude.
- Horticulture: USA, EUROPE: A large quantity of seed was introduced into the USA in 1992, of which over 400 seedlings were raised and distributed to the USA and abroad in 1993 and 1994. Outside the USA, seedlings have been in cultivation in several European countries. Frost resistance: K. Bareis expected the seedlings to vary in hardiness, and being hardier than *Fargesia dracocephala*. In Germany, the seedlings grown turned out to be apparently less hardy than *Fargesia dracocephala*.

Fargesia funiushanensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia funiushanensis Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 13 (4), 1991: 375, fig. 1; type: Henan, Yi Tongpei 90100 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.2 - 2 (2.5) m / (0.3) 0.5 - 0.8 (1.2) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Luanchuan Xian, at 1,450 - 2,100 m altitude.

Fargesia gongshanensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia gongshanensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 57, fig. 15; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77304 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,450 m altitude.

Fargesia hackelii Ohrnb.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria parvifolia Hackel ex Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26 (10): 1936: 396; type: Yunnan, E.E. Maire 7532 (US)
  Indocalamus parvifolius (Hackel ex Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China 8, 1948: 12
  Fargesia hackelii Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, based on *Arundinaria parvifolia* Hackel ex Keng
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 3,400 m altitude, "high peaks", without precise locality.

Fargesia hainanensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia hainanensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (3), 1983: 151, fig.; type: Hainan, Yi Tongpei 82175 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 (7) m / (1) 2 - 3.5 (5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan: Qiongzhong Xian, summit of Wuzhi Shan.
- Habitat: In the understorey of hardwood forest, at 1,560 - 1,800 m altitude.

Fargesia hsuehiana Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia hsuehiana Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 104, fig. 32; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83183 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 2,000 m altitude.

Fargesia hygrophila Hsueh & Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia hygrophila Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 74, fig. 21; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84013 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 (2.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dayao Xian, at 1,600 - 3,030 m altitude.

Fargesia jinpingensis Wen & X. L. He

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia jinpingensis Wen & X.L. He in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (5), 1989: 367, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping.

Fargesia jiulongensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia jiulongensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 22, fig. 5; type: Yi Tongpei 80081 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Fargesia jiulongensis* is closely related to *Sinarundinaria fractiflexa* (*Fargesia fractiflexa*) and may be considered conspecific.

- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiulong Xian, at 2,800 - 3,400 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia lincangensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia lincangensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 96, fig. 29; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83149 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2 - 4 (5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lincang Xian, at 2,960 - 3,200 m altitude.

Fargesia longiuscula (Hsueh & Y. Y. Dai) Ohrnb.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria longiuscula Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 19, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yongshan, Bamboo Exped. J85059 (SWFC)
  Fargesia longiuscula (Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 4.5 - 6 m / 1.6 - 2.4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Yushania longiuscula* Yi.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-eastern part): Yongshan, at 1,480 m altitude.

Fargesia lushuiensis Hsueh & Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia lushuiensis Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 111, fig. 34; type: Yunnan, Forestry College of Yunnan 002 (YNFC)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lushui Xian, at 1,780 m altitude.

Fargesia mairei (Hackel ex Handel-Mazz.) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria mairei Hackel, ined., ex Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 62, 1925 [1926]: 255, invalid
  Arundinaria mairei Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1273; type: R.P. Maire 7524 Ser. B
  Indocalamus mairei (Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 24, emend.
  Sinarundinaria mairei (Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
  Fargesia mairei (Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 50, without basionym
  Yushania mairei J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Basionym is *Arundinaria mairei* Hackel ex Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1273. The earlier publication of 1926 is considered a nomen nudem. According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 52, ined.), this species is closely related to *Yushania andropogonoides*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dayao Xian: Beicao Ling, at 2,950 - 3,600 m altitude (for Yi Tongpei 84014) (Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 50). Yunnan: "Hauts plateaux, Pe-long-tsin, 3,600 m" (McClure, 1940).

Fargesia mali Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia mali Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 11 (1), 1989: 37, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 87250 (SCFS)
- Common names: Mali jiangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huili Xian: Beimu Shan, at 3,000 - 3,200 m altitude.

Fargesia maluo Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia maluo Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1993: 6, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 91146 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 3,600 m altitude.

Fargesia melanostachys (Handel-Mazz.) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria acutissima Keng in Kew Bull., 1936: 106; type: Yunnan, Forrest 18074 (K)
  Sinarundinaria acutissima (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Arundinaria forrestii Keng in Kew Bull., 1936: 106; type: Yunnan, Forrest 14127 (K)
  Sinarundinaria forrestii (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
  Arundinaria melanostachys Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 61 (3), 1924 [1925]: 23; type: N.W. Yunnan, 10 July 1916, Handel-Mazzetti 9524 (lectotype, selected by Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1274)
  Sinarundinaria melanostachys (Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
  Fargesia melanostachys (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39, p.p. (excl. Yi T.P. 79111)
- Features: 2 (2.5) m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The generic assignment of this species to *Fargesia* is in doubt; it belongs probably to *Yushania*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: North-western part (borderland to Burma and Xizang (Tibet), at about 28° N): bamboo thickets, often in conifer forest up to its uppermost limits, on the divides of the rivers Mekong (Lancang Jiang), Salween (Nu Jiang), and Irrawaddy (Nmai Hka), from 2,700 to 4,200 m altitude, supposedly concentrated between 3,000 and 3,500 m altitude (Handel-Mazzetti, 1936). North-western part (borderland to Burma at about 26° 20' N): on Nmai-Salween divide at 3,000 m altitude, in thickets (Keng, 1936: 107).

Fargesia membranacea Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia membranacea Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992: 135, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 90172 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.4 - 2 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 2,360 m altitude.

Fargesia murieliae (GAMBLE) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria murieliae Gamble in Kew Bull., 1920: 344, "murielae"; type: Fangxian, 1907, E.H. Wilson 1462 (K)
  Bambusa murieliae E.H. Wilson in Bull. Soc. Nation. Acclim. France 73 (10), 1926: 186, "murielae", invalid
  Sinarundinaria murieliae (Gamble) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 1, "murielae"
  Fargesia murieliae (Gamble) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39, "murielae"
  Thamnocalamus murieliae (Gamble) J.P. Demoly in Bull. Ass. Parcs Bot. France 13, 1990: 10, "murielae"
- Misapplied names:
  Thamnocalamus spathaceus Soderstrom, 1979: 495, p.p. (excl. type); Soderstrom, 1979: 27,*, p.p. (excl. type); Soderstrom & Ellis, 1982: 65, p.p. (excl. type)
  Arundinaria spathacea D. McClintock, 1980: 298, "spathaceus", and 1980: 502, p.p. (excl. type); D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 60, p.p. (excl. type)
- Spelling variants: "*murielae*" (orthographical error).
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Common names: Shennong jianzhu (Chinese), meaning Shennong arrow bamboo, presumably alluding to the region in Hubei Province where this bamboo may grow; Schirmbambus, Gartenbambus (German); Umbrella Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 (4.5) m / 0.7 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); culms green when young, turning to yellowish and bright orange-yellow when mature; culm sheaths light straw-coloured; foliage leaf blades bright pea-green.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "murieliae", is dedicated to Ernest Wilson's daughter, Muriel. The correct ending for this epithet is "-iae", not "-ae".
- Phenology: Flowering: In Europe, this species started flowering first at Thyme Nurseries, Køge (south of Copenhagen, Denmark) in 1971, leading to a flowering peak between 1976 and 1979. Interrupted by a rather long period without further flowering records, countless flowering records from many European countries, including Germany, are known since the early 1990's. Numerous seedlings have been raised, some of them were separated and given cultivar names.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei (western part): Fangxian, uplands at 2,000 - 3,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: USA: Living plants collected by E.H. Wilson in Fangxian in 1910, and sent to the Arnold Arboretum, and from there a single plant was sent to Kew Gardens, England, in 1913, where it was propagated. The plants at Arnold Arboretum did not survive. Later, the species was re-introduced into the USA from Europe (first in 1960 from the Royal Moerheim Nursery, Dedemsvaart, Netherlands). EUROPE: in cultivation, widely distributed. It is by far the most frequently cultivated bamboo throughout Germany. Probably all plants cultivated in Europe and the USA stem from E.H. Wilson's original introduction. Frost resistance: tolerates about -21°C without serious leaf damage in Germany.

Fargesia murieliae 'Danden'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia nitida 'Danden'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: A selection from old generation "murieliae" by Griffeon, Netherlands.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Harewood'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia murieliae 'Harewood'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 2 m height.
- Notes: A cultivar of new generation "murieliae" selected by Danielsen in Denmark from seedlings obtained from Thyme Nurseries, Denmark (in the 1980's?).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Humboldt'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia murieliae 'Humboldt'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 2.2 m tall, well spaced. Foliage leaves: blades somewhat brighter green than the old generation "murieliae".
- Notes: A clone of new generation "murieliae", received from Olsen, Denmark, in the 1980's, and selected by M. Riedelsheimer, Stockdorf near Munich, Germany.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Jumbo'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus spathaceus 'Jumbo'; T. Knudsen in Haven, Januar 1996: 20, nom. nud.
  'Jumbo', F. Vaupel in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1996: 17, "murielae", invalid? (in advertisement)
- Features: 3.5 - 5.0 m (according to F. Vaupel).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green (not changing to yellow when maturing and aging); branches and twigs: green (without any purplish colour, even when exposed to the sun).
- Notes: A clonal selection from new generation "murieliae" by F. Vaupel at Ostermade, North Germany, in 1992.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

Fargesia murieliae 'Kranich'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia murieliae* 'Kranich'; F. Vaupel in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1996: 17, "murielae", invalid (nom. nud., in advertisement)
- Notes: A clonal selection from new generation "murieliae" by F. Vaupel at Ostermade, North Germany, in the 1990's.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Leda'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinarundinaria murieliae* 'Leda'; E. Pagels, ined. *Fargesia murieliae* 'Leda'; E. Pagels ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Fargesia, 1988: 46, "murielae" *Sinarundinaria murieliae* 'Senlo'; W. Simon, ined.? *Fargesia murieliae* 'Senlo'; W. Simon in C. Recht & al., Bambus, 2nd Ed., 1994: 58, 105, "murielae" *Fargesia murieliae* 'Variegata'; J.P. Demoly *Thamnocalamus murieliae* 'Variegata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27, "murielae"
- Common names: Leda-Schirmbambus (German); Leda Umbrella Bamboo.
- Features: 3.0 (3.8) m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with narrow and broad stripes in white, some blades entirely green or white.
- Notes: The cultivar name 'Senlo' is not established as its publication is against the expressed wish of its originator (ICNCP 1995, Art. 22.6) (E. Pagels in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 27th March 1986).
- Etymology: The cultivar name, Leda, derives from the river on which Leer is situated.
- Phenology: 'Leda' was derived from old generation "murieliae", and is flowering as well.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare. It occurred at Pagels Nurseries in Leer (Ostfriesland), north-western Germany, in 1980. It is a beautiful but unstable bud mutant which tends to revert to green-leaved foliage. Grows well in shady places. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerates -18°C (without any leaf damage).

Fargesia murieliae 'Mary'

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murieliae") which looks like it might reach the proportions and appearance of the "old murieliae". The clone was selected in the 1990's by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany, from seedlings obtained from Olsen in Denmark who in turn obtained seed from Thyme Nurseries in Køge, Denmark. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

Fargesia murieliae 'Picturatum'

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Notes: The cultivar name is not in accordance with ICNCP rules.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murieliae"); culms well spaced, tallest culms measure 3.2 m so far. The clone was selected by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Sabe'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: "SABE no. 939", Bartholomew & al. in J. Arnold Arbor. 64 (1), 1983: 1-103; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: fl(-); "long petiole, acuminate leaf apex, broadly rounded sheath apex, culms green".
- Distinctive characters: "Culm sheaths have auricles and oral setae" (when young, perhaps caducous in mature state); "base of the culm sheaths have short retrorse hairs; ... short hairs are also present on the epidermal surface between the sheath veins (intercostal hairs) for some distance above the base of the culm sheath"; foliage leaves stronger and may have heavier wax coating; culms slightly inflated below the nodes; initiation of foliage leaves in spring later. (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 6th May 1996; W. Adams, 1992).
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei (western part): "in the vicinity of Xiaoshennongjia from an open NE-facing meadow", at 2,700 - 3,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from the USA into Germany; in cultivation, very rare. Frost resistance: expected to tolerate -20°C or even less temperatures. Flowering start was recently reported. USA: Living plant collected by T. Dudley during the 1980 Sino-American Botanical Expedition (10 Sep. 1980, Sino-American Botanical Expedition [SABE] no. 939; US National Arboretum no. 49490). In cultivation, very rare.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Simba'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus spathaceus* 'Simba'; in Landbrugs-magasinet Nr. 49, 8 Dec. 1988: 24, fig., "spathacens"; T. Knudsen in Haven, Januar 1996: 18 *Sinarundinaria murieliae* 'Simba'; T. Knudsen in Haven, Märtz 1989: 110-111, figs., "murielae" *Arundinaria murieliae* 'Simba'; H.J. v.d. Laar in Dendroflora 27, 1990: 75, "murielae" *Fargesia murieliae* 'Simba'; Eberts, Bambus, new Ed., 1996: 27, fig.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 1.75 (2.0) m in height, bending to the ground by the mass of foliage; rhizome short, forming tight clumps.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: widely distributed but not frequently cultivated. An early selection of one clone from new generation "murieliae" by Thyme Nurseries, Denmark; named 'Simba' and propagated material distributed since 1988 (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 18th July 1989). It has been argued, however, that 'Simba' had not derived from a single clone but from an assemblage of clones raised from seed. Plants obtained as 'Simba' vary considerably in its characteristics which are not only due to different conditions of soil and site. A further recent report indicate that old generation "murieliae"

have been muddled with 'Simba' and distributed (in Holland?) under that cultivar name (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 25th Aug. 1996). Plants of 'Simba' are known to grow less vigorous and are not drought-resistant, requiring moist soil and partial shade to grow up well. Frost resistance: possibly same as *Fargesia murieliae*.

Fargesia murieliae 'Temse'

- Spelling variants: 'Themse' (orthographical error).
- Etymology: The cultivar name, 'Temse', refers to a small river and village near Antwerp, Belgium.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A selection (from new generation "murieliae") by a Belgian gardener about 1993; characters not recorded. Plants have been offered through German garden centres, and probably elsewhere, but were mixed by mistake with old generation (flowering) "murieliae". (F. Vaupel, pers. comm. June 1996).

Fargesia murieliae 'Thyme'

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms closely packed but less densely than 'Simba'; average height 1.7 - 2.0 m, occasionally up to 2.8 m tall.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murieliae") by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany. The clone was obtained from Simon, Marktheidenfeld, who originally obtained it from Thyme Nurseries, Denmark. It resembles 'Simba' but is easier to keep in cultivation.

Fargesia murieliae 'Weihenstephan'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus spathaceus 'Weihenstephan'; Q.B. Xiang in Bamb. Res. no. 24, 1985: 86, nom. nud.
  Fargesia murieliae 'Weihenstephan'; W. Simon in C. Recht & M.F. Wetterwald, Bambus, 1988: 67, "murielae"
  Thamnocalamus murieliae 'Weihenstephan'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27, "murielae"
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany and other European countries. A selection of the old generation "murieliae" by W. Simon, Marktheidenfeld, Germany. Named as a cultivar for its supposed taller growing habit.

***Fargesia murieliae* 'Zampa'**

- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades dark green, somewhat curly or wavy; culms from the second year onwards heavily spotted with minute dark spots, that may run together, producing a blackish effect.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, still rare. A clonal selection (from new generation "murieliae"); vigorous, has grown to 3.3 m height so far, but appearance of foliage is not satisfactory. The clone was selected by M. Riedelsheimer at Stockdorf near Munich, Germany.

Fargesia nitida (MITF.) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria nitida Mitford ap. Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 17, 1895: 762, based on *Arundinaria khasiana* Bean, 1894, validated by descr. under *A. khasiana* Bean; type: China, North Sichuan, Potanin s.n. (K) (neotype; cf. Stapleton in Bamb. Soc. Gr. Brit. Newsl. 22, 1995: 22; cf. D.Z. Li in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 321-322); Mitford in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 18, 1895: 186, fig. 33, based on *Arundinaria khasiana* Bean, 1894, "khasyana"; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 73, fig.
  Sinarundinaria nitida (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 11 (1), 1935: 1
  Bambusa nitida hort. ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 18, as syn.
  Semiarundinaria nitida Q.T. Shi in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 58 (error for *Sinarundinaria nitida*)
  Sinoarundinaria nitida Hillier, Man. Trees Shrubs 5th Ed., 1981: 534; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 9, fig. 10 (error for *Sinarundinaria nitida*)
  Fargesia nitida (Mitford) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 30
  Thamnocalamus nitidus (Mitford) J.P. Demoly; cf. J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria khasiana (not Munro, 1868): Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238 (name), 301 (descr.)
- Selected references: C.S. Chao, C.D. Chu & W.Y. Hsiung, 1981: 2-3, 6; P.C. Keng, 1985: 30-31; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Common names: Huaxi jianzhu (Chinese); Fontänenbambus (German); Hardy Blue Bamboo, Fountain Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 4 (6) m / 1 - 2 (2.5) cm / fl(+). Culms "deep black purple", arching when mature; internodes glabrous; nodes slightly prominent; culm sheaths pubescent, purple [dark straw-coloured to brownish]. Branching: developing branches directed horizontally to slightly ascending. Foliage leaves blades [green to bluish-green], 5 - 8 cm long by 15 - 20 mm wide. (based on Mitford, 1896).
- Notes:
  This species has become a problem for taxonomy and nomenclature since it was first mentioned in a publication in 1894. Originally, the species was misidentified as *Arundinaria khasiana* Munro [*Drepanostachyum khasianum* (Munro) P.C. Keng] by Bean (1894: 238, 301), and adopted under this misapplied name by Mitford (1894: 530). An unnamed author, who is apparently neither Bean nor Mitford (although often cited as "Mitford in Gard. Chron. 18, 1895: 186"), proposed a substitute name, *Arundinaria nitida*, and refers to a photograph (fig. 33 on p. 179) of a sterile plant cultivated at Kew. This action is probably not in conformity with the IBCN rules, and the first publication that provides a validly published name is likely that of Mitford, The Bamboo Garden,

in 1896. The description of his *Arundinaria nitida* (Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 73-76) is brief and based on sterile plants cultivated at Kew. Specimens from these plants were not cited; however, he refers (on p. 74) to a herbarium specimen from Hubei Province of Henry, which is apparently A. Henry 6832. In the same year, Stapf presented a description based solely on herbarium specimens from the wild, A. Henry 6832 from Hubei and Potanin s.n. from Sichuan, by applying Mitford's name, *Arundinaria nitida*, to this species (Stapf, 1896). It became evident far later, that two different species are involved under the same name. In describing *Indocalamus confusus* [*Yushania confusa*] based on A. Henry 6832, McClure (1940: 20-22) separated them from each other.

Very probably all plants of "nitida" grown in Europe derive from seed. According to T.R. Soderstrom (in Garden, 1979: 27) and J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 65, ined.), seed was collected by M.M. Berezowski in a village near "Tan Chang" (= Danchang, 34° N, 104° 25' E) in southern Gansu in 1886. Berezowski's collection comprises also herbarium specimens with spikelet parts deposited in western herbaria (K, US). "The seed he collected was sent back to St. Petersburg Botanic Garden. In 1889, seed was sent to the Veitch Nursery in England where it was grown into plants. The variation found among these seedlings is probably the source of the many Nitida clones now being recognized." (W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992).

As the species is not well typified, the application of the name, *Fargesia nitida* (*Sinarundinaria nitida*, *Arundinaria nitida*) to collections made from China is burdened with doubts. Many records on occurrence or flowering might be based on erroneous identification and may refer to different species closely related to *F. nitida*. Several of such closely related species were recently described by Yi, e.g. *Fargesia emaculata*, *Fargesia scabrida*. Plants cultivated in Europe under the name *Sinarundinaria nitida* or *Arundinaria nitida* are probably rightly named, provided that the name is applicable under the ICBN rules to those plants that Mitford had in mind and were described from living plants by him.

- Etymology: The specific epithet, "nitida" (shining), was chosen by F.A. Mitford as to the plant's brilliancy and beauty.
- Phenology: Flowering was reported in 1886. The only other definite record is for 1982 in China from Yi (1985) (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.). No flowering records have been known from western cultivation until sporadic flowering started on a plant in Cornwall, U.K., in 1993 (Townsend s.n., K) (D. McClintock in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 283). It is assumed that the flowering cycle for this species is about 100 years, and initiation of gregarious flowering of plants in western cultivation is expected to occur soon.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (northern part): Minshan and other ranges; Gansu: from 1,700 to 3,200 m altitude in the southern, south-western and south-eastern part, and in the central part as far north as Xinglong Shan 45 km south-east of Lanzhou (F.X. Yang & al., 1982, ap. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.; J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 62); Ningxia (southern part): Liupan Shan (H.P. Feng, 1979, ap. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.). Perhaps also in Shaanxi: alpine area of the southern part (specimen collected by Purdom, according to C.S. Chao, C.D. Chu & W.Y. Hsiung, 1981: 2-3). The species extends further north-west towards dry zones than any other bamboo in China (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.). Altitudinal range: subalpine zone from (2,400) 2,700 to 3,200 (4,100) m (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.).
- Habitat: "Moist mountain slopes and valleys within relatively dry zones. It is reported from forest of *Abies*, *Picea*, *Betula*, *Quercus* etc., and often with shrubby vegetation of *Sorbus*, *Rubus*, *Crataegus*, *Rosa*, *Cotoneaster*, *Philadelphus*, *Clematoclethra*, *Lonicera*, *Smilax*, etc. ... Locally dominant but restricted to widely separated moist areas." (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.).
- Uses: Used for domestic purposes; crop supports, walking sticks, smoking pipes, etc.; major food source for giant pandas (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 65, ined.).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: widely cultivated; originally grown from seed in England (1889?) where it is now commonly distributed; less common in France and Germany, occasionally found cultivated in several other European countries, including the Carpathians and Caucasus. USA: rarely cultivated; introduced from Europe. The species in western cultivation is polymorphous, probably due to its origin from seed, not from different introductions. Several clones have been distinguished by horticulturists, some cultivar names have been given. A few new individual plants under the name of "nitida" have been introduced from China probably not earlier than from the late 1980's onwards. Frost resistance: Germany: withstands about -18°C without serious leaf damage.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Anceps'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia nitida 'Anceps'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, nom. nud.; R. Lester in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 13 (5), 1992: 5, nom. nud.; Riedelsheimer in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 13 (6), 1992: 8, nom. nud.
  Fargesia nitida 'Anceps'; Eberts, Bambus, new Ed., 1996: 29
  "*Fargesia nitida* Dn"; Simon, Catalogue 1987-88
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 2 - 3.6 m / 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: erect or nearly erect, moderately arching above. Rhizomes: of prolific growth, clumps grow faster and looser than 'Nymphenburg'. Foliage leaves: blades conspicuously narrow and small, narrower than 'Nymphenburg', curl strongly in the sun.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Danielsen at Denmark originally obtained it from the Gote-

borg Botanical Garden, Sweden. USA: In cultivation; introduced from Germany in the early 1970's. Can be grown much farther southward; has proved to tolerate summer heat better than any of the other cultivars. Frost resistance: little less resistant than other cultivars.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Chennevières'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia nitida 'Chennevières'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32
  Sinarundinaria nitida 'Chennevières'; hort.
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 3 m / 3.1 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: tend to grow straight up from the base, thus forming an upright habit; purplish grey, shading to yellowish preferably when exposed to the sun; branch tips may remain in purplish colour; nodes slightly prominent. Foliage leaf blades slightly narrower. This clone differs from *Fargesia nitida* (as described by Mitford (1896) under the name *Arundinaria nitida*) mainly in the colour of the culms and branches, appearing at first sight like *F. murieliae* with darker green foliage.
- Etymology: The cultivar name derives from the village Chennevières-sur-Marne near Paris, France, which is the place of Mr. Jacques Yovane's bamboo collection.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

***Fargesia nitida* 'De Belder'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia nitida 'De Belder'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31, "De Belder", 32, "de Belder"
  Fargesia nitida 'Kalmthout'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31, as syn.
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: tend growing not erect from the base but bending upwards and arching above, thus clumps forming a vase-shaped habit; up to about 3 m tall. Rhizome: of prolific growth, clumps will cover twice as much space in the same time as other cultivars. Foliage leaves: blades smaller, do not curl in the sun.
- Etymology: The cultivar name is dedicated to the de Belder family, owner of the Kalmthout Arboretum, Belgium.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: originates from the Kalmthout Arboretum, Belgium; cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*. Uses: May be superior for screening purposes.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Eisenach'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria nitida 'Eisenach'; Hansen & Stahl, Staud. Lebensber. Gärt. Grünanl., 1981: 256
  Sinarundinaria nitida 'Eisenach'; Olsen in Dansk Dendrol. Årsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 60, nom. nud.
  Thamnocalamus nitidus 'Eisenach'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
  Fargesia nitida 'Nagashima'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, as syn.
  Sinarundinaria nitida 'Nagashimo'; Olsen in Dansk Dendrol. Årsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 60, nom. nud.
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 31; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: taller in ultimate height, up to over 4 m, exceptionally to 5.7 m high, tend growing not erect from the base but moderately bending upwards and arching above, thus clumps forming a vase-shaped habit, producing occasionally some bifurcated culms, from the basal culm slightly above ground; branches ascending; culm sheaths pubescent. Foliage leaves: blades smaller. This cultivar differs but very little in the characters as described by Mitford (1896) under *Arundinaria nitida*.
- Etymology: The cultivar name, Eisenach, may have first been published by Simon in his catalogue, but apparently first established by Hansen & Stahl in 1981. The cultivar is probably named after the Central German city Eisenach.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in many countries. USA: in cultivation at least since the 1980's, rare. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Ems River'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia nitida 'Ems'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, nom. nud.; Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (4), 1991: 6, nom. nud.
  Fargesia nitida 'Ems River'; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Selected references: W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 3.6 m / 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: tend to grow straight up from the base, thus forming an upright habit; culms and sheaths develop a strong purple colour if given adequate light, and tend to retain their colour well (not bleaching out soon). Foliage leaves: somewhat smaller in size.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: originates from Hesse Nurseries, Weener, Germany, in 1960; in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare.

Fargesia nitida 'Jiuzhaigou'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia nitida 'Jiuzhaigou'; hort.
- Features: fl(-); culm sheaths soon deciduous, thin and fragile, glabrous, with a pattern when fresh.
- Notes: A valid publication is not known. Three clones are in cultivation under the name 'Jiuzhaigou'. All of them are similar to *Fargesia nitida* in habit and foliage leaf blades but seem to represent a distinct species. (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 6th May 1996, and 7th Jan. 1997).

- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (northern part): "Jiuzhaigou", at 3,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: threetimes independently collected from the same area in northern Sichuan and introduced; in cultivation in several countries (Germany, Switzerland, England, Belgium), still rare.

Fargesia nitida 'Kanzou'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'Kanzou'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, without descr.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in France; said to be named or distributed by Dupin.

***Fargesia nitida* 'McClure'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Fargesia nitida* 'McClure'; Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32
- Selected references: Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (4), 1991: 6; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: 3.6 (5) m / 1.3 cm / fl(-). A tall-growing clone with heavy mass of foliage hanging over. Foliage leaves: long and narrow like 'Anceps' and 'Nymphenburg', but slightly wider, curl readily in the sun.
- Distinctive characters: from the descriptions available the author failed to reveal good, distinctive characters.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: originally grown at Myddelton House, Herts., England; now in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: grown at McClure's garden, introduced from Myddelton House, England, in 1960, P.I. #261213"; now rarely cultivated elsewhere. A cultivar adapted to deep shade.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Nymphenburg'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinarundinaria nitida* 'Dr. Engell'; Olsen in Dansk Dendrol. Årsskr. 5 (4), 1981: 60, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria nitida 'Nymphenburg'; hort.
  Sinarundinaria nitida 'Nymphenburg'; Hansen & Stahl, Staud. Lebensber. Gärt. Grünanl., 1981: 256
  Thamnocalamus nitidus 'Nymphenburg'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
- Features: 3.6 m / 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Distinctive characters: Culms: erect or nearly erect, strongly arching above from the weight of the mature foliage; internodes purplish; culm sheaths glabrous, brownish. Rhizomes: short, forming dense clumps. Branching: young branches ascending. Foliage leaves: blades conspicuously narrow, 4 - 11 cm long by 6 - 11 mm wide, curl strongly in the sun.
- Notes: Plants under the name 'Dr. Engell' are grown in Denmark. It is said, that these are probably identical with 'Nymphenburg'. A valid publication of this name has not been detected.
- Etymology: The German name, Nymphenburg, is from the palace and garden of the former Bavarian kings. Nymphenburg derives from "Nymphen", nymphes, which are goddesses of the Greek myths, and from "Burg", castle.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: cultivated in many countries. Nymphenburg Garden is adjacent to Munich Botanic Garden, where are stands of this cultivar. According to Mr. M. Riedelsheimer (pers. comm., Oct. 1986), plants reached Munich Botanic Garden in about 1960. The Munich municipal nursery had, or still has, very old stocks, where the plants in Munich Botanic Garden were possibly obtained from. The plants' origin could not be traced further. USA: in cultivation, introduced from Germany in the early 1970's. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

Fargesia nitida 'Stream Cottage'

- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, without descr.; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: "Small leaves like 'Eisenach' and 'De Belder'. Leaves do not readily curl in the sun. May be identical to 'De Belder'" (W. Adams, 1992).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; originates from Peter Addington at Stream Cottage, England. USA: introduced from England.

Fargesia nitida 'Variegata'; hort.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus nitidus* 'Variegatus'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27, without descr.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in France.

Fargesia nitida 'Wakehurst'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus nitidus* 'Wakehurst'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27
  Fargesia nitida 'Wakehurst'; hort.
- Selected references: Riedelsheimer in Gartenpraxis no. 11, 1991: 32, invalid; W. Adams, Hardy Clump. Bamb. Mount. China Himal., 1992
- Features: "Loose open clumps".
- Notes: Name given by Simon (Catalogue 1982); original valid publication, if any, not known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: collected in England by Simon in the 1980's and named as a cultivar. Now cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

***Fargesia nitida* 'Zwijnenburg'**

- Spelling variants: Also found published under the name 'Zwijneborg'.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades: conspicuously shorter.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Origniates from Zwijnenburg Nursery, Boskoop, Netherlands. Cultivated in many countries. Frost resistance: same as *Fargesia nitida*.

Fargesia obliqua YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia obliqua Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 8 (1), 1986: 48, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 85050 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 69, ined.), *Fargesia obliqua* is closely related to *Fargesia denudata* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Beichuan Xian, at 2,400 - 3,300 (3,700) m altitude. Gansu (southwestern part), at 2,400 - 3,300 (3,700) m altitude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 62).

Fargesia orbiculata YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia orbiculata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 22, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77230 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lijiang Xian (= Dayan), at 3,850 m altitude.

Fargesia papyrifera YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia papyrifera Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 42, fig. 10; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77288 (SCFS)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 2 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yunlong Xian (= Shimenzhen), at 2,750 - 3,600 m altitude.

Fargesia parvifolia YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia parvifolia Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (2), 1991: 15, fig.; type: Yi Tongpei 90173 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 5.5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mianning Xian, at 3,360 m altitude.

Fargesia pauciflora (KENG) YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria pauciflora Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26 (10), 1936: 397; type: Handel-Mazzetti 1365 (US)
  Sinarundinaria pauciflora (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
  Fargesia pauciflora (Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 25; Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 125
- Features: (2) 4 - 6 m / 1 - 3 (4) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: "pauciflora" may not belong to *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: "Ningyuen" region: "Shaoshan", 2,600 - 2,700 m altitude (Keng, 1936). Sichuan: Xichang Xian, at 2,610 m altitude; Puge Xian; Leibo Xian; Zhaojue Xian (Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 25-26).
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia perlonga HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia perlonga Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 79, fig. 23; type: Yunnan, Xue Jiru, 5 II 1974 s.n. (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Fargesia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, in cultivation.

Fargesia pleniculmis (HANDEL-MAZZ.) YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria pleniculmis Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1276; type: 3 July 1916, Handel-Mazzetti 9240, (W?)
  Fargesia pleniculmis (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 113
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: north-western part: at the Salween River (Nu Jiang) near "Bahan", and opposite on the ridge "Alülaka" below "Tschamutong" (about 26° 15' N). Eastern slope of the pass "Tschiangschel", at 3,275 - 3,350 m altitude (for Handel-Mazzetti 9240). Gongshan Xian, at 2,500 - 3,000 m altitude (about 98° 30' E, 27° 40' N) (for Yi Tongpei 77310) (Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 113). Above "Hsiangschuiho" between "Dali" and "Hodjing", 26° 15' N, at 3,400 m altitude (for Handel-Mazzetti 7856, 25 May 1915).

Fargesia plurisetosa WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia plurisetosa Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 27, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, S.G. Hua H82402 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 59, ined.), *Fargesia plurisetosa* may be conspecific with *Yushania longiuscula* Yi.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menghai, up to 1,500 m altitude.

Fargesia porphyrea YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia porphyrea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 84, fig. 25; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77329 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Wenshan Xian, at 1,250 m altitude; Maguan Xian, at 1,300 - 2,500 m; Pingbian Xian, at 1,920 m.

Fargesia praecipua YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia praecipua Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 68, fig. 19; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77317 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,850 - 2,600 m altitude.

Fargesia qinlingensis YI & SHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia qinlingensis Yi & Shao in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 42, fig.; type: Shaanxi, Chang Quan-lin 1 (SCFS)
  Sinarundinaria qinlingensis J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, invalid
- Features: 1 - 3.3 m / 0.4 - 0.9 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be closely related to *Fargesia scabrida* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Shaanxi: Foping Xian, at 1,100 m altitude. Altitudinal range of this species is from 1,000 to 2,500 m (J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).

Fargesia robusta YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia robusta Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 28, fig. 10; type: Yi Tongpei 77065 (SCFS)
  Thamnocalamus robustus (Yi) J.P. Demoly in Bull. Ass. Parcs Bot. France 13, 1990: 10
- Misapplied names:
  Fargesia spathacea (not Franchet, 1893): Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 29, p.p. (for fig. 18), and 1965; J.J.N. Campbell & Z.S. Qin, 1983 [1985] : 15
- Common names: Guaigun Zhu (Chinese), meaning walking stick bamboo.
- Features: 2 (3) - 5 (7) m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Wenchuan Xian, Guan Xian, Chongqing Xian, at 1,600 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Uses: Locally for sticks and weaving. Shoots edible. A chief food source for giant pandas.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced into Britain (Kew Gardens) in 1982; initially thought to be *Arundinaria fangiana*. In cultivation in several other European countries, including Germany; rare.

Fargesia rufa YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia rufa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 27, fig. 9; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 83215 (SCFS)
- Selected references: Z.S. Qin, 1985: 4
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.4 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 63, ined.), *Fargesia rufa* is closely related to *Fargesia ferax* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qingchuan Xian, at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude. Gansu (southern part): at 950 - 2,200 m altitude (J.X. Shao & J.Z. Sun in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 63).
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia sagittatinea YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia sagittatinea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 63, fig. 17; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77314 (SCFS)
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 2,450 - 2,900 m altitude.

Fargesia scabrida YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria pandarum Soderstrom, ined., ex J.J.N. Campbell & Z.S. Qin, 1983 [1985]: 15, invalid; Soderstrom, ined., ex J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 64, ined., as syn.
  Fargesia scabrida Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 24, fig. 7; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 83214 (SCFS)
  Sinarundinaria scabrida J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, invalid
- Misapplied names: This species was confused with *Fargesia nitida* by some collectors in the 1970's and earlier.
- Common names: Cao Hua Jian Zhu (Chinese), meaning rough-flowered arrow bamboo; Huang Zhu (Chinese), meaning yellow bamboo; Kongxin Zhu (Chinese), meaning hollow bamboo.
- Features: 1.8 - 3.5 (6) m / 0.5 - 1.0 (1.5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, cool temperate to subalpine zone: Qingchuan Xian, at 1,500 - 2,500 m altitude; Min Shan, at 1,500 - 2,500 m altitude (flowering in 1975). Gansu (southern part), at 1,600 - 2,150 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Fargesia semicoriacea YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia semicoriacea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 176, fig. 9; type: Yi Tongpei 78006 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 3.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi (= Xincun), at 2,000 - 3,000 m altitude.

Fargesia semiorbiculata YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria semiorbiculata Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 176
  Fargesia semiorbiculata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 176, fig. 9; type: Xizang, C.G. Jiang 1 (SCFS)
- Selected references: D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 85; Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 32, fig. 14
- Features: 4.2 m / 0.6 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona Xian, at 2,400 - 2,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: In China toleratingto -5°C.

Fargesia similaris HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia similaris Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 25, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Xue Jiru 1091 (SCFS)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality.

Fargesia solida Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia solida Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 47, fig. 12; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83145 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 (2) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 2,300 - 2,500 m altitude.

Fargesia sparsiflora (Rendle) Ohrnb.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria sparsiflora Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. 36, 1904: 436; type: Hubei, "Hsingshan", A. Henry 6938 (K), collected in the mid-1880s
  Thamnocalamus sparsiflorus (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
  Sinarundinaria sparsiflora (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 153
  Fargesia sparsiflora (Rendle) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: May be conspecific with *Fargesia murieliae*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: western part: Xingshan ("Hsingshan") Xian, throughout conifer woods on mountains, at 2,400 - 2,900 m altitude (Rendle, 1904).

Fargesia spathacea Franchet

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia spathacea Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 2, 1893: 1067; type: R.P. Farges 567 (P), collected in 1892
  Thamnocalamus spathaceus (Franchet) Soderstrom, 1979: 495, p.p. (for type only)
  Thamnocalamus spathaceus (Franchet) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 23, p.p. (for type only)
  Arundinaria spathacea (Franchet) D. McClintock, 1980: 502, p.p. (for type only)
- Misapplied names: "spathacea" has often been misapplied to different species of *Fargesia* by Chinese and Western botanists.
- Common names: Jianzhu (Chinese), meaning arrow bamboo.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: *Fargesia spathacea* may be conspecific with *Fargesia nitida* or *Fargesia murieliae*. No record on re-collection of specimens or living plants from the type locality is known.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "spathacea", refers to the broad spathes that envelope the inflorescence.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: north-eastern part: Chengkou Xian: Dabashan.

Fargesia stenoclada Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia stenoclada Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 30, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 88003 (SCFS)
- Common names: Xizhi jianzhu (Chinese), meaning slender branched arrow bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 5.5 m / 1 - 1.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Peng Xian, at 1,650 - 1,890 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for the giant panda.

Fargesia striata Hsueh & Hui

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia striata Hsueh & Hui, ined., ex C.M. Hui in Bamb. Res. no. 49, 1993: 38
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 1,800 - 2,000 m altitude.

Fargesia strigosa Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia strigosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 90, fig. 27; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 83151 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lincang Xian, at 2,900 m altitude.

Fargesia subflexuosa Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia subflexuosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 36, fig. 8; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84008 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yangbi Xian, at 2,920 - 3,250 m altitude.

Fargesia sylvestris Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia sylvestris Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 31, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77240 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dêqên Xian, at 3,250 m altitude.

Fargesia tenuilignea Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia tenuilignea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 39, fig. 9; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 84001 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 7 (8) m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Fengqing Xian, at 2,870 - 3,098 m altitude; Zhenkang Xian (= Fengweiba), at 2,400 - 3,100 m altitude.

Fargesia ungulata Wen

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia ungulata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 22, fig. 5; type: Hunan, Chen S.C. Cx84535 (ZJFI)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Longshan Xian.

Fargesia utilis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia utilis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 28, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 78007 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi (= Xincum), at 2,700 - 3,650 m altitude.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Introduced from China (received as "Tungchuan no. 3") into Germany and later identified (presumably by C.J. Hsueh) as *Fargesia utilis* (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 15th June 1988). USA: introduced from Germany, probably in the 1980's, in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: Tolerates -18°C (south-eastern Germany) with considerable leaf damage and, occasionally, with minor damage to upper twigs. Lost leaves replaced by new leaves rather early in spring.

Fargesia vicina (KENG) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria vicina Keng in Sinensia 7, 1936: 410, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, E.E. Maire 10037 (N)
  Sinarundinaria vicina (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
  Fargesia vicina (Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 113
  Yushania vicina J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid
  Pseudosasa vicina (Keng) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225, "vicinia"
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: A species suggested to belong to *Yushania* by J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 51, ined.). The specimen no. 504 by Handel-Mazzetti is supposed to represent this species (*Arundinaria* sp. Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1275; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 51, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: without precise locality.

Fargesia wuliangshanensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia wuliangshanensis Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (4), 1988: 438, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 87014 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jingdong Xian: Wuliangshan, at 3,000 - 3,100 m altitude.

Fargesia yuanjiangensis HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia yuanjiangensis Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 76, fig. 22; type: Xue Jiru 1302 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 (?) m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yuanjiang Xian.

Fargesia yulongshanensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia yulongshanensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 87, fig. 26; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 77227 (SCFS)
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 1 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lijiang Xian (= Dayan): Yulongshan, 3,050 - 4,200 m altitude.

Fargesia yunnanensis HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia yunnanensis Hsueh & Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 125, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Lijiang Xian, Yi Tongpei 77223 (SCFS)
  Sinarundinaria yunnanensis (Hsueh & Yi) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 21
  Yushania yunnanensis (Hsueh & Yi) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (4), 1987: 16
- Features: 4 - 7 (10) m / 3 - 5 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, at 1,900 m altitude; Lijiang Xian, at 2,430 m; Binchuan Xian, at 1,850 m; Fumin Xian; Shuangjiang Xian, at 2,200 - 2,400 m; Fengqing Xian, at 1,700 - 2,200 m. Sichuan: Dechang Xian, at 1,800 - 2,300 m altitude; Mianning Xian.

Fargesia zayuensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia zayuensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 20, fig. 2; type: Xizang, Yi Tongpei 79111 (SCFS)
- Misapplied names: *Fargesia melanostachys* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39, p.p. (for Yi Tong-pei 79111); P.C. Keng ex Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 34, fig. 15; Econ. Pl. Xizang, 1990: 719, fig. 328
- Features: 6 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Zayü Xian (= Gyigang), at 2,500 - 3,000 m altitude.

Himalayacalamus P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia sect. *Sphaerigemma* ser. *Collares* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (2), 1988: 16; type: *Fargesia collaris* Yi
  Himalayacalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 23; type: *Himalayacalamus falconeri* (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) P.C. Keng
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278.
- Etymology: The generic name alludes to the mountain range, the Himalayas, where the species originate.
- Number of species known: 9.
- Distribution: INDIA: Himalayan region; NEPAL; BHUTAN; CHINA: Xizang (Tibet). Frost-tender or frost-hardy bamboos from middle to upper temperate zones.

Himalayacalamus asper STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Himalayacalamus asper* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 310, fig. 2; type: Nepal, Kaski district, Stapleton 314 (E)
- Common names: Malinge nigalo, Gorey nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and western Nepal: Kaski district, at 2,000 m altitude, and Rasuwa district.
- Uses: Splits used locally for weaving.

Himalayacalamus brevinodus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Himalayacalamus brevinodus* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 312, fig. 3; type: Nepal, Dhankuta district, Stapleton 908 (E)
- Common names: Malinge nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 9 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: eastern part. Dhankuta district, at 1,500 m altitude. INDIA: Sikkim.
- Uses: Cultivated for highly valued weaving material.

Himalayacalamus collaris (YI) OHRNB.

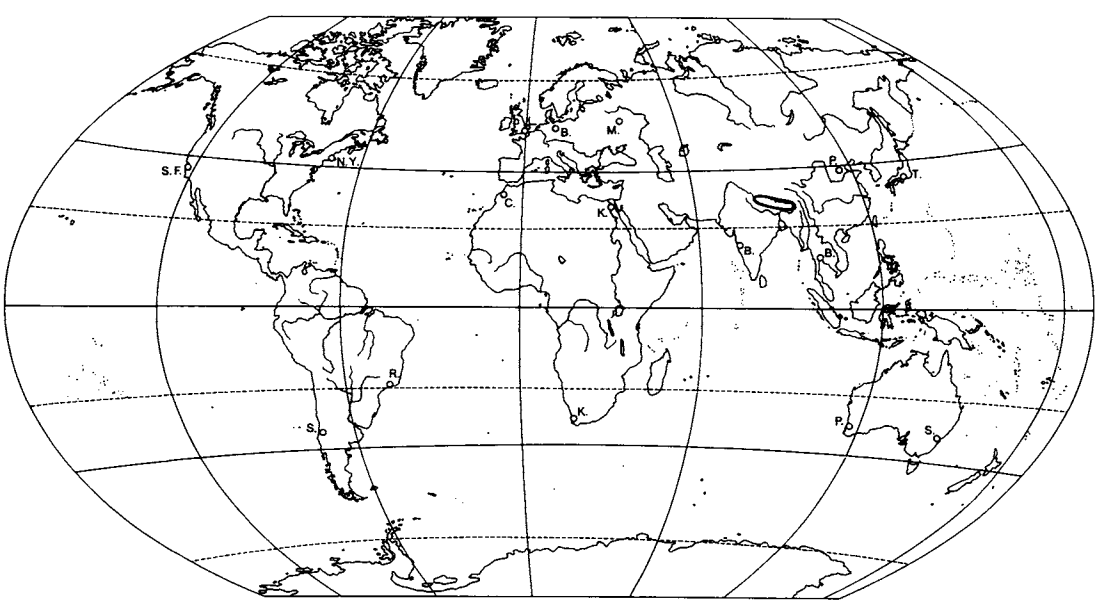
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus collaris* Yi, 1980: 387, nom. nud. *Fargesia collaris* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 157, fig. 2; type: Xizang, M.L. Zhou 01 (SCFS) *Thamnocalamus collaris* Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 41, fig. 19; type: Xizang, M.L. Zhou 01 (SCFS) (same type as for *Fargesia collaris* Yi) *Himalayacalamus collaris* (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Himalayacalamus falconeri* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 314.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Nyalam Xian: Zhangmu, Kou'an, at 2,200 - 3,000 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.

Himalayacalamus cupreus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Himalayacalamus cupreus* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 314, fig. 4; type: Nepal, Kaski district, Stapleton 306 (E)
- Common names: Malinge nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: known only from the southern flanks of the Annapurna Mt. in central Nepal: Kaski district, at 2,500 m altitude.
- Uses: Splits used for weaving.

Himalayacalamus falconeri (J. D. HOOKER EX MUNRO) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thamnocalamus falconeri* J.D. Hooker ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34; type: Nepal, Wallich 5040 (K) *Arundinaria falconeri* (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) Duthie, Grasses N.W. India, 1883: 46; Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, Gen. Pl. 3, 1883: 1208 *Arundarbor falconeri* (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761 *Himalayacalamus falconeri* (J.D. Hooker ex Munro) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 24, 25 *Drepanostachyum falconeri* (J.D. Hooker ex Munro)



Map 23: Distribution of *Himalayacalamus*

J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 23; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278
Drepanostachyum falconeri J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid
Drepanostachyum falconeri (Munro) D. McClintock in Bamb. Soc. Newsl. no. 15, 1992: 12
Bambusa fistulosa Royle ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95, as syn. under *B. falconeri* Munro; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 198, as syn.
Bambusa floribunda Munro, ined.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34
Arundinaria nobilis Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 178; cf. Stapf in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 35, 1904: 305, as syn.

- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria falcata (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834): A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 791, fig. 60-62
  Arundinaria pantlingii (not Gamble, 1896); cf. D. McClintock in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 92 (12), 1967: 523
- Selected references: Gamble, 1921: 303; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308-309, 314
- Common names: Thudi nigalo, Gorey nigalo, Malinge nigalo, Singhane (Nepali).
- Features: 4.5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+). "Culm internodes with average length of c. 20 - 25 cm, glabrous culm sheaths that attenuate asymmetrically, convexly or slightly concavely, new shoots covered with a thick mucous and marked with purple and yellow stripes, and leaf sheaths with no auricles or oral setae." (Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 308-309).
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and eastern part, at 2,100 - 2,900 m altitude; INDIA: Uttar Pradesh; West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr.; Sikkim; Arunachal Pradesh; BHUTAN.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in the milder areas of some countries, mainly in western Europe, rare in central Europe. First introduced in 1847.

Himalayacalamus falconeri 'Damarapa'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Himalayacalamus falconeri 'Damarapa'; J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 14: 31; cf. Stapleton in New Plantsman, 1994: 5
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation.

Himalayacalamus fimbriatus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Himalayacalamus fimbriatus Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 316, fig. 5; type: Nepal, Kathmandu, Stapleton 910 (E)
- Common names: Tite nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 7 m / 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: NEPAL: western and central Nepal; at 1,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Widely cultivated in western and central Nepal; intensively harvested from terrace risers and path-sides for weaving material and animal fodder.

Himalayacalamus gyirongensis (Yi) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia gyirongensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 173, fig. 8; type: Xizang, Y.L. Li & T.Z. Da 02 (SCFS)
  Himalayacalamus gyirongensis (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 3 - 3.5 m / 1 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Himalayacalamus falconeri* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 314.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Gyirong Xian (= Zongga), at 2,450 m altitude. Frost resistance in China: tolerating -5°C.

Himalayacalamus hookerianus (MUNRO) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria hookeriana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 29; type: Sikkim, 1848, Hooker f. s.n. (K, lectotype); cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 318
  Chimonobambusa hookeriana (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Chimonobambusa hookeri Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 54, invalid
  Drepanostachyum hookerianum (Munro) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 17
  Sinarundinaria hookeriana (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 358
  Himalayacalamus hookerianus (Munro) Stapleton in Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 17, 1993: 21
- Spelling variants: *Chimonobambusa hookerana* (orthographical variant).
- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 318; Stapleton in New Plantsman, 1994: 5-9
- Features: 6 - 9 (12) m / 2 - 3 (5) cm / fl(+). Characterised by its blue culms; becoming yellow-green to purple-red after exposure to cold.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim; West Bengal: Darjeeling District. BHUTAN: western part: Samchi, Chirang and Daga Districts. NEPAL: eastern part: Koshi and Mechi Zones. Grows in the Eastern Himalayas between 1,200 and 2,450 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries, rather rare. First introduced to England in 1895. Often misidentified as "falcata" and "falconeri" in western horticulture. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tender, may tolerate around -10°C.

Himalayacalamus porcatus STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Himalayacalamus porcatus Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 318, fig. 6; type: Nepal, Rasuwa district, Stapleton 332 (E)
- Common names: Seto nigalo (Nepali); Bra ma (Tamang).
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEPAL: central part: Rasuwa district, at 2,250 m altitude.
- Uses: Occasionally cultivated for weaving material.

Patellocalamus W. T. LIN

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Patellocalamus* W.T. Lin is considered a species of *Ampelocalamus* S.L. Chen & al., hence *Patellocalamus* is relegated to a synonym of → *Ampelocalamus*. A further species assigned to *Patellocalamus* is listed below. So far, this species has not been investigated for its generic affinity.

Patellocalamus gongshanensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Patellocalamus gongshanensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 49, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Gongshan Xian, 17 Nov. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77302 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,420 m altitude.

Sinarundinaria NAKAI

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Sinarundinaria* Nakai is considered a species of *Fargesia* Franchet, hence *Sinarundinaria* is relegated to a synonym of → *Fargesia*. Two other species assigned to *Sinarundinaria* are listed below. So far, these species have not been investigated for their generic affinity.

Sinarundinaria nagalandiana H. B. NAITHANI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria nagalandiana H.B. Naithani in Indian For. 120 (12), 1994: 1120-1121
- Distribution: INDIA: Nagaland.

Sinarundinaria pariflora HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria pariflora Hsueh & Yi, 1974, ined.
  Sinarundinaria pariflora Q.B. Xiang in Bamb. Res. no. 24, 1985: 86, nom. nud.
- Features: fl(+); culms erect, rhizome amphipodial.
- Notes: A valid publication of this taxon is not known. It is considered by Hsueh to represent a new species. Acccording to M. Riedelsheimer (in letter of 22 Jan. 1997 to D. Ohrnberger), "pariflora" is closely related to "fangiana", and in outer appearance except size similar to *Yushania anceps*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Dongchuan Shi (= Xincum).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation, rare. Introduced from China (received as "Tungchuan no. 2") into Germany about 1979, flowered soon after. In Germany often distributed under the name *Arundinaria fangiana*.

Thamnocalamus MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 33, 157; type: *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* (Trinius) Munro, selected by Bentham (in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, 1883: 1208)
  Arundinaria sect. *Thamnocalamus* (Munro) Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam. II, 2, 1887: 93
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Thamnocalamus*, derives from the Greek "thamnos" (thicket, shrubbery), and "kalamos" (Latinised "calamus", reed, cane), referring to the habit of the species.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: INDIA (Himalayan region). NEPAL and BHUTAN. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet). SOUTH AFRICA and MADAGASCAR.

Thamnocalamus aristatus (GAMBLE) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria aristata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 18, pl. 17; type: India, Sikkim, May 1890, Gammie s.n. (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 363)
  Bambusa aristata Loddiges ex Schelle in Beissner & al., Handb. Laubholz-Benen., 1903: 2, as syn.
  Thamnocalamus aristatus (Gamble) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 54, pl. 37 fig. E
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. *aristatus* (Gamble) D. McClintock in Moorea 4, 1985: 20
  Arundinaria spathiflora var. *aristata* Gamble, ined.; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 70, ined.
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria racemosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 17, p.p.; cf. C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 363
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868, p.p.; cf. Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 19
- Common names: Bhébham (Bhutia of Sikkim and Bhutan); Babain (Lepcha of Sikkim); Rato-nigala (Nepali at Nepal-Sikkim border); Ghunre (East Nepal).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered synonymous with *Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* by Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 282
- Etymology: The specific epithet, aristatus, refers to the awned glumes and lemmas of the spikelets.
- Distribution: INDIA, BHUTAN, NEPAL: eastern Himalayas: in Sikkim (especially on the Singalila Range); adjacent region of West Bengal; eastern Nepal; Bhutan. "Mostly in cool temperate to sub-

alpine zone: (2,400) 2,500 - 2,900 (3,300) m in East Nepal; (2,400) 2,800 - 3,300 (4,000) m in Sikkim and Bhutan" (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 70, ined.); prefers moist and wet places; abundant where vegetation has been burned or disturbed by grazing (H. Hara, 1966: 24). CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Yadong Xian (= Chomo), at 2,000 - 2,500 m altitude (Yi, 1983: 39-40; Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 39, fig. 18).

- Uses: Edibility is reported (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 70, ined.).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation: England, rare, cultivated under glass, except in very mild districts (Bean, 1951); in south-western Ireland in thickets (according to D. McClintock); rarely cultivated in other countries. First recorded by Mitford (1896: 176); introduced between 1885 and 1889.

Thamnocalamus aristatus 'Kew Beauty'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus aristatus 'Kew Beauty'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 26, without descr.
- Notes: Provisionally assigned to this species by J.P. Demoly.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation at Kew, England, and in France.

Thamnocalamus aristatus 'Pitt White'

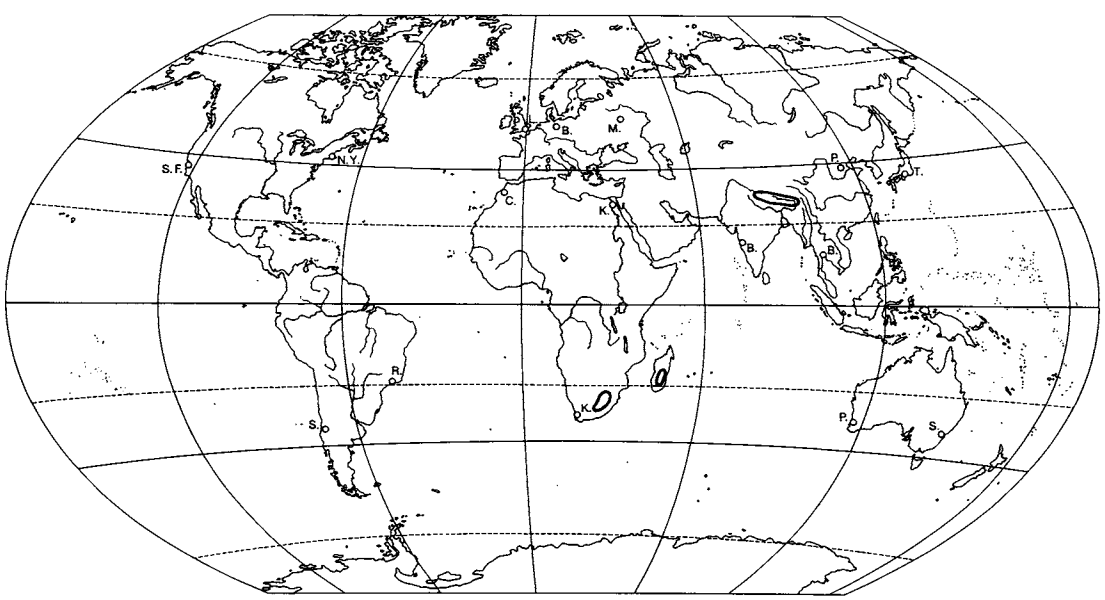
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus aristatus 'Pitt White'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 26, without descr. or basionym reference
- Notes: Provisionally assigned to this species by J.P. Demoly.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation at Pitt White, England, and in France.

Thamnocalamus ibityensis (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria ibityensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 107, 1960: 211; type: Viguier & Humbert 1471; Perrier de la Bâthie 10761 (P, syntypes)
  Thamnocalamus ibityensis (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Thamnocalamus tessellatus* by C.S. Chao & Renvoize (1989: 364).
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Vakinankaratra Prov.: Antsirabe Dist.: Mt. Ibity [Ibinty], at 2,000 - 2,250 m altitude.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus (TRIN.) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa macra Wallich, ined.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34, "macro"
  Arundinaria procera Wallich, ined.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34
  Arundinaria spathiflora Trinius in Mem. Acad. St. Petersb. VI, Sci. nat. 1, 1835: 617; type: Nepal, Wallich 5041 (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 363)
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus (Trinius) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 34, p.p.



Map 24: Distribution of *Thamnocalamus*

- Selected references: Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 282
- Features: (3) 4 - 6 (10) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, spathiflorus, refers to the large spathe that envelopes the spikelets.
- Distribution: Western Himalayas of INDIA, NEPAL, BHUTAN, CHINA.
- Habitat: Frequent and gregariously growing in the understorey of evergreen forests (with *Abies*, *Picea*, *Quercus*, *Cedrus*, *Cupressus* species and others), less frequent in deciduous forest (with *Aesculus*, *Acer* species and others), generally in moist shady localities, above 2,100 m altitude (in India generally between 2,400 and 2,900 m, in Nepal between 2,700 and 3,500 m). Also forming pure stands with only few scattered trees. Sometimes associated with other bamboos.
- Uses: Culms used for pipe-stems (hookah tubes), fowl-houses, mats, basketry, pea-sticks, fishing rods and other purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation: southern England, where it is moderately hardy. First recorded by Mitford (1896: 172); introduced (as seed?) in 1886/1888 (Bean, 1951: 188; A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 110). Cultivated in France (Camus, Bamb., 1913: 55), rare. Possibly found cultivated in other European countries. USA: In cultivation since 1913 (Rehder, 1940: 890), and introduced again by the U.S. Department of Agriculture in the 1970's, but there is no record that those plants have survived. Re-introduced from Hillier's Nursery, England, into the USA by the American Bamboo Society in 1983. (Haubrich, 1982 [1983]: 65).

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria spathiflora Trinius
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. *spathiflorus* [autonym]; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 282
- Common names: Rato nigalo (Nepali).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths symmetrical or asymmetrical, with dorsal bristles or bristle bases.
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and eastern part. BHUTAN: western part. INDIA: Sikkim.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *bhutanensis STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *bhutanensis* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 283; type: Bhutan, Gasa district, Stapleton 804 (THIM, hototype).
- Common names: Hum (Dzongkha).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths asymmetrical, with dorsal bristles or bristle bases; internodes densely waxy when young.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: central part, and possibly also in the eastern part.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *crassinodus (Yi) STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Fargesia crassinoda Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 160, fig. 3; type: Xizang (Tibet), Gyirong Xian, Y.L. Li & T.Z. Da 01 (SCFS)
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. *spathiflorus* var. *crassinodus* (Yi) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 284
  Thamnocalamus crassinodus (Yi) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 15
- Common names: Ghunre nigalo (Nepali).
- Features: 3 - 4 (5.5) m / 1.0 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culm nodes swollen; branching very strong.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Gyirong Xian (= Zongga): Zheng Xing, at 2,900 m altitude. NEPAL: Rasuwa district, at 3,450 m altitude; Langtang Valley. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced recently (probably from Nepal), in cultivation, very rare.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *nepalensis STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. *nepalensis* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 283; type: Nepal, Kaski district, Stapleton 308 (E)
- Common names: Jarbutto (Nepali).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths symmetrical, glabrous; leaf sheaths without oral setae.
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and western parts to Gosainkund. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): in valleys adjacent to western Nepal.

Thamnocalamus spathiflorus* subsp. *occidentalis STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Thamnocalamus spathiflorus subsp. *occidentalis* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 283; type: India, Uttar Pradesh, Kedarkanda, Gamble 24341 (K)
- Common names: Ringal.
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths asymmetrical, glabrous; leaf sheaths with oral setae.
- Distribution: INDIA: western Himalayas of Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Thamnocalamus tessellatus (NEES) SODERSTROM & ELLIS

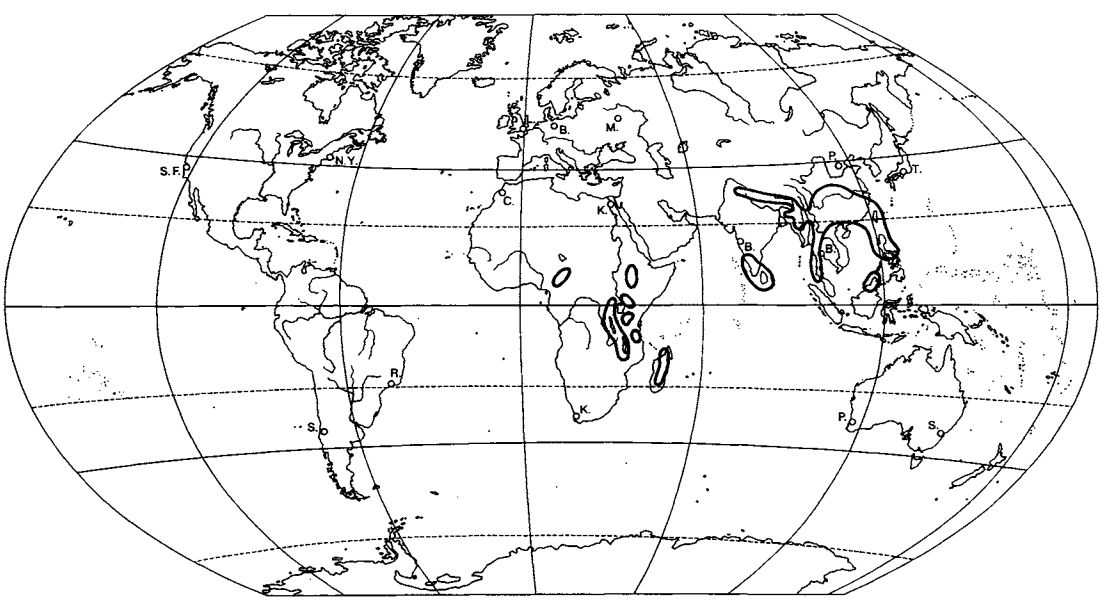
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus tessellatus Nees von Esenbeck, Fl. Afr. Austr. 1, 1841: 463, "tessellata"; type: South Africa, Cape, Katberg, Drège s.n. (PRE, lectotype, chosen by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1982: 54)
  Arundinaria tessellata (Nees von Esenbeck) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 31

Thamnocalamus tessellatus (Nees von Esenbeck) Soderstrom & Ellis in Bothalia 14 (1), 1982: 54, figs.

- Spelling variants: "tesselata", "tesselatus".
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in Bothalia 14 (1), 1982: 53-67, fig. 1-2; C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 364; G.E. Gibbs Russell in Mem. Bot. Surv. S.Africa 58, 1990: 333-334, fig. 216
- Common names: Bergbamboes (Afrikaans); Südafrikanischer Bergbambus (German); South African Mountain Bamboo.
- Features: 1 -5 (7) m / 0.5 - 2 (2.5) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "tessellatus" (tessellated, of mosaic pattern), refers to the strongly marked cross-veination of the leaf-blades which also occurs in the glumes, lemmas and paleas.
- Distribution: SOUTH AFRICA: Cape, Natal, Orange Free State, and Lesotho: from the Bamboesberg and Winterberge in the south-west through the Drakensberg and other mountain ranges to the north-east at Van Reenen's Pass. Perhaps also in MAURITIUS (for Vaughan A.139; cf. C.E. Hubbard & Vaughan, 1940: 31).
- Habitat: On mountains from 1,200 to 2,400 (2,700) m altitude; preferring moist sites like stream edges, and sheltered ravines; locally common.
- Uses: "In South Africa the ripe canes were used at one time by the Zulu warriors to reinforce the framework of their hide-covered shields, and by the forest tribes as arrow shafts and spear handles" (A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 113).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: In cultivation, rare.

Yushania P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Burmabambus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 173; type: *Burmabambus elegans* (Kurz) P.C. Keng
  Burmacalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 25, nom. nud. (error for *Burmabambus* P.C. Keng)
  Butania P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 175; type: *Butania pantlingii* (Gamble) P.C. Keng
  Monospatha W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 1; type: *Monospatha triloba* W.T. Lin
  Yushania P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 6 (4), 1957: 355; type: *Yushania niitakayamensis* (Hayata) P.C. Keng
- Selected references: Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 8-66
- Features: For principal characteristics of the main temperate Sino-Himalayan genera with pachymorph rhizomes (*Thamnocalamus*, *Fargesia*, *Yushania*, *Himalayacalamus*, *Ampelocalamus*, *Borinda*) see Table 1 in Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (2), 1994: 278. *Butania* is considered congeneric by Stapleton in l. c., 290-291.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *THAMNOCALAMINAE*
- Common names: Yushanzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning Yushan bamboo genus.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Yushania*, derives from Yu-shan (Chinese, "yu" meaning jade, and "shan" mountain or mountain range). *Yushania* refers to the mountain (named Yu Shan or Hsinkao Shan, or, formerly, Mt. Morrison) of the central



Map 25: Distribution of *Yushania*

mountain range of Taiwan, not to locations also named Yu Shan of mainland China.
- Number of species known: 84.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Hunan, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangxi, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangdong, Taiwan, Guangxi, and Xizang (Tibet); BURMA (MYANMAR); VIETNAM; NEPAL; BHUTAN; INDIA: northern and north-eastern part (with western and eastern Himalayas), and southern part (Tamil Nadu); SRI LANKA; MALAYSIA: Borneo (Sabah) (for *Y. tessellata*); PHILIPPINES: Luzon and Mindoro. Africa (for *Y. alpina*): ETHIOPIA; SUDAN; ZAIRE; CONGO; ZAMBIA; KENYA; UGANDA; RWANDA; BURUNDI; TANZANIA; MALAWI (perhaps not *Y. alpina*!); CAMEROON; and MADAGASCAR.

Yushania* sect. *Yushania
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania sect. *Confusae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 8 (for type only); type: *Yushania confusa* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye
  Yushania sect. *Yushania* [autonym]; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 45; type: *Yushania niitakayamensis* (Hayata) P.C. Keng
- Distinctive characters: Culms dwarf; branches 1 at each node, or 3 (5) in the upper part of the culm, erect or ascending, often almost equal to the diameter of the culm; panicles terminal. (Translated from Yi, 1986: 45, by J.P. Demoly & D. Ohrnberger).

Yushania* sect. *Brevipaniculatae Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania sect. *Brevipaniculatae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 14; type: *Yushania brevipaniculata* (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi
  Yushania sect. *Confusae* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 8, p.p., excl. type *Yushania confusa* (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye
- Distinctive characters: Culms often taller; branches many at each node, subequal in thickness, much thinner than the culm; panicles or racemes terminal. (Translated from Yi, 1986: 8, by J.P. Demoly & D. Ohrnberger).

Yushania ailuropodina Yi
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania ailuropodina Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 6, fig. 3; type: Sichuan, Mabian Xian, 5 July 1995, Yi Tongpei 95005 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 (5) m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mabian Xian, in *Abies faberi* forest; at 2,600 - 3,000 m altitude.

Yushania alpina (K. Schumann) Lin
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria alpina K. Schumann in Engler, Pflanzenw. Ost-Afr. 5, 1895: 116; type: Kenya, Kikuyu, Fischer 672 (B, destroyed)
  Yushania alpina (K. Schumann) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 14, fig. 5
  Sinarundinaria alpina (K. Schumann) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 361
  Arundinaria fischeri K. Schumann in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 28 (3), 1900: 351, nom. nud.?; type: Kenya, Laikipia Plateau, Fischer s.n. (B, destroyed?)
  Oxytenanthera ruwensorensis Chiovenda in Ann. Bot. (Roma) 6, 1907: 148; type: Duke of Abruzzi s.n. (TO)
  Arundinaria tolange K. Schumann in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 28 (3), 1900: 351; type: Tanganyika, Uluguru Mts., Goetze 254 (B, destroyed)
- Selected references: C.E. Hubbard, 1962: t. 3594,*; W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 9,*
- Common names: African Alpine Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 15 (21) m / 5 - 10 (13) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Yushania alpina* is anatomically similar to the South African *Arundinaria tessellata* (*Thamnocalamus tessellatus*) (Soderstrom & Ellis, 1982: 64, t. 1).
- Distribution: ETHIOPIA: Ethiopian Plateau (Wimbush, 1945; Cufodontis, 1970), from 2,400 to 3,400 m altitude; SUDAN: southern part: Imatong Mountains; Kippia; ZAIRE: Kivu: Volcan Karisimbi; Ruwenzori Mountains. Virunga Mountains; CONGO; ZAMBIA; KENYA: in North, West, Central and South Kenya, and Rift Valley; UGANDA: Mt. Elgon, Ruwenzori Mountains, Mt. Mgahinga in Kigezi District; RWANDA; BURUNDI; TANZANIA: Uluguru Mountains, mountains between Lake Rukwa and Lake Nyasa, Mt. Kilimanjaro, Mt. Meru; Nguru Mountains; Mt. Oldeani; Rungwe Mountains; MALAWI: central and southern parts: Mt. Dedza, at 2,100 - 2,230 m altitude; Mt. Zomba, Mulanje Mountains, at 1,820 m altitude (perhaps not *Y. alpina*!); CAMEROON: confined to the mountains of West Cameroon and adjacent East Cameroon: Bamenda, Dschang.
- Habitat: Dominating dense thickets and forests on the slopes of many East African mountains from 2,400 - 3,000 (3,630) m altitude; with irregular patches or isolated plants in mixed forest down to 1,800 m.
- Uses: Stems used in fencing and other constructions.

Yushania ambositrensis (A. Camus) Ohrnb.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria ambositrensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 78, 1931: 8; type: Madagascar, Humbert 4868 bis (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 11, 32
  Yushania ambositrensis (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 4 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sinarundinaria humbertii* (*Yushania humbertii*) by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 362.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: near Ambositra: forest of Ranomena, at 1,300 - 1,400 m altitude.

Yushania anceps (MITF.) LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria anceps Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 181; type: "a specimen from a plant cultivated at Batsford Park; no longer in existence" (C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 359)
  Yushania anceps (Mitford) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 9, fig. 3
  Sinarundinaria anceps (Mitford) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 359
  Arundinaria jaunsarensis Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 23, pl. 22; type: India, Uttar Pradesh, Jaunsar Hills, May 1892, Gamble 23752 (K, isotype)
  Yushania jaunsarensis (Gamble) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39
  Chimonobambusa jaunsarensis (Gamble) Bahadur & Naithani in Indian J. For. 1, 1978: 41, fig.
  Fargesia elegans subsp. *jaunsarensis* (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 38; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
  Fargesia jaunsarensis J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid
- Common names: Ningal, Ringal (India: Jaunsar); Jumra, Gyons, Sarvra (India: Garhwal).
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1.3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "anceps" (doubtful), alludes to the plant's uncertain origin when it was originally described; "jaunsarensis" refers to the region, Jaunsar, where the species was first found.
- Distribution: INDIA: Uttar Pradesh (north-western part): occurs sporadically in the western and central Himalayas, from Jaunsar (region around Chakrata) through Chamoli in Gharhwal to the source of Pindar River in Kumaon; NEPAL: western part in borderland to India.
- Habitat: Mostly in the cool temperate zone, some subalpine; from (1,800) 2,100 to 2,700 (2,900) m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from seed into England in the 1860's, now widespread in Europe but not often cultivated, more frequent in Britain, Ireland, and France, rare in Germany. USA: Introduced from England by the American Bamboo Society in 1981.

***Yushania anceps* 'Pitt White'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria anceps 'Pitt White'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 42
  Arundinaria jaunsarensis 'Pitt White'; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 60
  Yushania jaunsarensis 'Pitt White'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Yushania, 1989: 27
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria niitakayamensis (not Hayata, 1907): A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 98
- Features: 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: taller and stouter, more drooping habit.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in England, France, and some other countries, rather rare. USA: Introduced from England by the American Bamboo Society in 1981.

Yushania anceps 'Barton'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania anceps 'Barton'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 27, without descr.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany.

Yushania andropogonoides (HANDEL-MAZZ.) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus andropogonoides Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-naturwiss. Kl. 62 (27), 1925 [1926]: 255; type: Yunnan, Handel-Mazzetti 10141
  Arundinaria andropogonoides (Handel-Mazzetti) Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin., 7, 1936: 1272
  Sinarundinaria andropogonoides (Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Yushania andropogonoides (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 66
- Features: 0.4 - 1.2 m / 0.1 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The species was rediscovered by T.P. Yi in 1978.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: eastern part: "Beling" Shan near Luoping (Lo'ping), in pine forest, at about 2,100 m altitude (ex Handel-Mazzetti, 1926).

Yushania auctiaurita YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania auctiaurita Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 13 (2), 1991: 145, fig. 2; type: Yi Tongpei 87463 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 (1.0) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Leishan Xian.

Yushania baishanzuensis Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania baishanzuensis Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 494, fig. 1.4-5; type: Zhejiang, Wang Zhengping & Fang Wei 82520 (NJU)
- Spelling variants: *Yushania baishazuensis* (typographical error).
- Selected references: G.Y. Yang & Z.R. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 63
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Baishanzu mountain, at 1,100 m altitude; Fujian; Jiangxi.

Yushania basihirsuta (MCCLURE) Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus basihirsutus McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 35; type: Guangdong, Y. Li 2071 (LU)

Sinarundinaria basihirsuta (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 22
Yushania basihirsuta (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 92

- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys faberi (not Rendle, 1904): Handel-Mazzetti, Symb. Sin. 7, 1936: 1277, p.p. (for Handel-Mazzetti 11172); cf. McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 36
- Features: 2.5 - 3 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong and Hunan: high mountains of the Nanling Range, forming dense thickets in the mountain forests.

Yushania baviensis (BALANSA) J. J. N. CAMPBELL EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria baviensis Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 27; type: Vietnam, Balansa 1586 (P?)
  Chimonobambusa baviensis (Balansa) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Pleioblastus baviensis (Balansa) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
  Yushania baviensis J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 20, invalid
  Yushania baviensis (Balansa) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 4 - 5.5 m / 1.2 ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species may belong to the genus *Ampelocalamus*.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part (Tonkin): Mt. "Bavi", at 1,300 m altitude (for Balansa 1586); Chapa, at 1,500 m altitude (for Pételot 4286).

Yushania bojieiana YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania bojieiana Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 8, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83178 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Yushania bojieiana* is closely related to *Yushania longiuscula* Yi and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 2,150 - 2,300 m altitude.

Yushania brevipaniculata (HANDEL-MAZZ.) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria brevipaniculata Handel-Mazzetti in Anz. Akad. Wiss. Wien, Math.-Nat. 57, 1920: 237; type: Handel-Mazzetti 1476
  Sinarundinaria brevipaniculata (Handel-Mazzetti) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Yushania brevipaniculata (Handel-Mazzetti) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 44
- Features: 2 (3) m / 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Closely related to this species are *Yushania maculata* and *Y. collina*. It is likely that some reports of *Fargesia nitida* or other species in this region really refer to *Yushania brevipaniculata*. (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 54, ined.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Prefecture: Huili Xian, Miyi Xian, Muli Xian, and other counties, and in Daliang Shan; altitudinal range: 2,150 - 2,700 (3,800 ?) m. Perhaps also in adjacent Yunnan.

Yushania brevis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania brevis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 11, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83177 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 (2.5) m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lüchun ("Luchun") Xian, at 2,000 m altitude.

Yushania burmanica YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania burmanica Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 1, fig. 1; type: Burma, Beiva Xian, 30 Oct. 1993, Yi Tongpei 93022 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: Longtang Special District: Beiva Xian (= northern Va county, borderland to China, nearby Ximeng county of south-western Yunnan), at 2,100 m altitude.

Yushania canoviridis G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania canoviridis G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (3), 1989: 228, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Zhangjiajie, Wang Zheng-ping 875001 (NJU); Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 13
  Monospatha canoviridis (G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 16 (3), 1995: 49-50
  Monospatha triloba W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (4), 1994: 2, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Dayong, Zhang Jiajie, 1993-09-08, Linjie ("Linjieae") 31884 (CANT)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan; at 1,000 - 1,400 m altitude.

Yushania cartilaginea WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania cartilaginea Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 28, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, W.W. Chou 82433 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: "Baishai" (= Bose, Pohse, Po-se).

Yushania cava Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania cava Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 33, fig. 13; type: Sichuan, Q.J. Shao 02 (SCFS)
- Features: 3.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 54, ined.), this species is closely related to *Yushania chungii*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Shimian Xian (= Nongchang), 2,000 - 2,600 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Yushania chingii Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania chingii Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 45, fig. 16; type: Guangxi, Yi Tong-pei 78131 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Y. chungii* (Keng) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Tianlin Xian, at 1,500 m altitude. Guizhou: Anshun Xian, at 1,420 m altitude.

Yushania chungii (Keng) Z. P. Wang & G. H. Ye

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria chungii Keng in Fang, Icon. Pl. Omei., 1944: i, pl. 53
  Sinarundinaria chungii (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Yushania chungii (Keng) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 93
  Fargesia chungii (Keng) Wen & Yi, ined., ex Wen & W.W. Chou, 1984: 4
- Features: 2 - 3 (3.5) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Yushania chingii* Yi. Considered conspecific with *Yushania brevipaniculata* by P.C. Keng & G.Q. Song, 1994: 59.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (western part): widespread, ranges from the Liangshan Yizu Autonomous Prefecture in the south to about the southern Min Shan region in the north, and extends into the west perhaps as far as Shimian Xian. The species is known from a relatively wide altitudinal range, (1,200 ?) 1,800 - 3,200 (3,800) m, from temperate to subalpine zone.
- Habitat: "It is reported from various forest types, with *Abies*, *Picea*, *Tsuga*, *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Fagus*, *Rhododendron*, etc., but it may be densest in openings". T.P. Yi (1985: 33) noted that it occurs mostly in pine forest and along riverbanks. "In the Wolong Reserve, it occurs in thickets on the valley bottom, as well as on steep forested slopes... It may be associated with calcareous soils". Abundance: "Locally dominant but not prevalent in montane bamboo forests". (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 54, ined.). Frost resistance: tolerating -20°C.
- Uses: Major food source for giant pandas.

Yushania collina Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania collina Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 13, fig. 3; type: Sichuan, Diao Yang-guang 01 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 m / 0.5 - 1cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The species is closely related to *Yushania brevipaniculata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Dechang Xian, at 2,200 m altitude.

Yushania complanata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania complanata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 15, fig. 4; type: Guizhou, Yi Tong-pei 82196 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 0.5 - 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 53, ined.), *Yushania complanata* is probably closely related to *Y. confusa*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Fanjing (Fan-ching) Shan, at 2,100 - 2,440 m altitude.

Yushania confusa (McClure) Z. P. Wang & G. H. Ye

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus confusus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 20; type: Hubei, Fangxian, A. Henry 6832 (K)
  Sinarundinaria confusa (McClure) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 13
  Yushania confusa (McClure) Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 92
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria nitida (not Mitford, 1896) Stapf, 1896: 20, p.p. (for A. Henry 6832)
- Spelling variants: *Sinarundinaria confusus* (orthographical error).
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / 0.25 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Fangxian, at 2,000 (1,800) - 2,500 (2,850) m altitude. Anhui: Jinzhai Xian (= Meishan) (C.Y. Guan, 1987: 75); Jixi Xian, at 1,350 - 1,750 m altitude (C.L. Huang & al., 1993: 26). Also reported from Jiangxi: Lu Shan (cf. J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 53, ined.).

Yushania crassicollis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania crassicollis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 68, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 86235 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xinping Xian, at 2,450 - 2,600 m altitude.

Yushania crispata YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania crispata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 27, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 79224 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 5 (7) m / 1 -3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Dechang Xian, at 2,150 - 3,400 m altitude; Miyi Xian, at 2,630 m altitude; Muli Xian, at 2,700 m altitude.

Yushania dafengdingensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania dafengdingensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (3), 1996: 9, fig. 4; type: Sichuan, Mabian Xian, 3 July 1995, Yi Tongpei 95004 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3 (4) m / 1.2 - 1.6 (2) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mabian Xian, in *Abies faberi* forest; at 2,200 - 2,600 m altitude.

Yushania densifolia (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria densifolia Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32; type: Watson 25 (K, lectotype, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 12)
  Chimonobambusa densifolia (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 151
  Sinarundinaria densifolia (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 354
  Yushania densifolia (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
- Spelling variants:
  Chimonobambusa densiflora Alston, Handb. Fl. Ceylon, Suppl., 6, 1931: 342 (error for *Chimonobambusa densifolia*)
- Selected references: Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 8, pl. 7; Senaratna in Peradeniya Man. 8, 1956: 31, pl. 2; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 8, fig. 5-8
- Features: 2 - 2.5 (3) m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The generic assignment of this species is still in doubt.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: southern central mountains (Nuwara Eliya District): only known from the Horton Plains (upmost montane zone, at 2,200 m altitude), in swamps, often forming dense thickets and growing in cold, standing water. Possibly also from INDIA: Tamil Nadu: Anamalai: Anemudi Hill, at 2,600 m altitude (Beddome Collection, 1873).

Yushania elegans (KURZ) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria elegans Kurz in J. As. Soc. Beng. 42, 1873: 249; type: Burma, Nattoung Hills, Kurz 114 (K, isotype)
  Sinobambusa elegans (Kurz) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152
  Burmabambus elegans (Kurz) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 174
  Sinarundinaria elegans (Kurz) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 357
  Fargesia elegans (Kurz) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 37; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
  Yushania elegans (Kurz) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
  Yushania elegans (Kurz) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: 4 - 7 (12) m / 0.7 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 55, ined.), the description by Gamble is confused by reference to some early non-flowering collections which belong probably to *Phyllostachys*.
- Distribution: BURMA: occurs mainly in the hills of the eastern part; hills east of Toungoo, at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude; extending southwards to Tenasserim and northwards to the Naga hills of India. INDIA: Nagaland: Naga hills, at 1,100 - 1,700 m altitude.
- Uses: Walling of huts (in Nagaland).

Yushania elevata YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania elevata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 17, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83142 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 7m / 1.4 - 3 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 59, ined.), this species may be conspecific with *Sinarundinaria violascens* (*Yushania violascens*).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 2,000 - 2,300 m altitude.

Yushania exilis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania exilis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 20, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, Muchuan Xian, Yi Tong-pei 83204 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 53, ined.), this species is similar to *Yushania brevipaniculata* but occurs at much lower altitude.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Muchuan Xian, at 1,280 - 1,350 m altitude; Mabian Xian, at 1,450 m altitude.

Yushania falcatiaurita HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania falcatiaurita Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 22, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Chang Zhaoguo & al. 016 (SWFC)
- Features: 2 - 2.5 (3.5) m / 0.8 - 1.2 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong Xian, at 1,710 m altitude.

Yushania farcticaulis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania farcticaulis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 24, fig. 8; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77311 (SCFS)
- Features: 4 - 7m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 59, ined.), *Yushania farcticaulis* may be closely related to *Sinarundinaria forrestii* (*Fargesia melanostachys*) or *Sinarundinaria violascens* (*Yushania violascens*).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, at 1,900 - 2,800 m altitude.

Yushania farinosa Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania farinosa* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 93, fig. 1; type: Hunan, Z.P. Wang, A.T. Liu & X.Y. Zhu 77023 (NJU)
- Selected references: G.Y. Yang & Z.R. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 63
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan (southern part): Yangming Shan; Jiangxi; Fujian.

Yushania flexa YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania flexa* Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 25 (6), 1987: 480, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 83174 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lüchun: Fenshuiling, at 2,100 - 2,250 m altitude.

Yushania glandulosa HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania glandulosa* Hsueh & Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 73, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, Xue Ji-ru 1184 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.4 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yingjiang Xian, at 1,800 m altitude.

Yushania glauca YI & LONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania glauca* Yi & Long in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (2), 1989: 33, fig. 2; type: Long Tinglun 1987004 (SCFS)
- Common names: Baibei Yushan Zhu (Chinese), "bai", white; "bei", bear, carry.
- Features: 3 - 6 (7) m / 1.1 - 1.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, at 2,500 - 3,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for the giant panda.

Yushania grammata YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania grammata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 30, fig. 3, "grummata"; type: Yi Tongpei 88133 (SCFS)
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.4 - 0.8 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixin Xian, at 1,270 m altitude.

Yushania hirsuta (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria hirsuta* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 30; type: India, Khasi Hills, Griffith 6726 (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 355)
  Fargesia hirsuta J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7
  Sinarundinaria hirsuta (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 355
  Yushania hirsuta (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
  Yushania hirsuta (Munro) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Common names: U-stoh (Khasi).
- Features: 1.2 - 2.4 m / 0.5 - 0.75 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Khasi Hills, at (1,400) 1,500 - 1,710 m altitude; Nagaland: Naga Hills (Japvo Mt.), at 2,700 - 3,000 m altitude; Manipur, at 2,670 - 3,000 m altitude; BHUTAN: Thimpu, at 2,600 m altitude. Perhaps also from BURMA: western part: Chin Hills.
- Habitat: Vigorous species, often forming dense, impenetrable thickets; can suppress tree regeneration if clear-felling removes the canopy completely; resilient with rhizomes that penetrate to considerable depth, occupy relatively dry sites.
- Uses: Few uses: walling of huts, pony fodder; can be categorised as pernicious weed.

Yushania hirticaulis Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania hirticaulis* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 94, fig. 2; type: Jiangxi, Z.P. Wang 8069 (NJU)
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Huanggang Shan, at 1,300 - 2,000 m altitude.

Yushania humbertii (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria humbertii* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 73, 1926 [1927]: 624; type: Madagascar, Humbert 3750 (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 10, 32
  Sinarundinaria humbertii (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 362
  Yushania humbertii (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 6 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Massif de l'Andringitra (Iratsy), at 2,000 m altitude.

Yushania lacera Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania lacera* Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (3), 1984: 218, fig. 1.2a-2g; type: Fujian, Huang Zhi-jiang & He Jian-yuan 124 (FJFC)
- Features: 2.1 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Jianyang, Wuyi Shan, Zhumugang, at 1,750 m altitude.

Yushania laetevirens YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania laetevirens* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 34, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 88155 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 3.5 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Suijiang Xian, at 1,300 - 1,500 m altitude.

Yushania levigata YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania levigata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 27, fig. 9; type: Yunnan, Lincang Xian, Yi Tong-pei 83150 (SCFS)
- Common names: Guangliang Yushan Zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 4.5 (6) m / 1 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lincang Xian, at 2,500 - 3000 m altitude; Jinggu Xian, at 2,300 - 2,600 m altitude; Fengqing Xian, at 2,300 - 2,900 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for paper-making and basketry; shoots not edible.

Yushania lineolata YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania lineolata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 31, fig. 12; type: Sichuan, Q.J. Shao 01 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.9 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7; and 1988: 54, ined.), *Yushania lineolata* is closely related to *Yushania chungii* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Shimian Xian (= Nongchang), 2,600 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas.

Yushania longiaurita Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania longiaurita* Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (3), 1984: 217, fig. 1:1a-1f; type: Fujian, Wu Dang-jian 001 (FJFC)
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Dehua, Daiyun Shan, at 1,500 m altitude.

Yushania longipilosa WEN & S. C. CHEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania longipilosa* Wen & S.C. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 13, fig. 4; type: Hunan, S.C. Chen Cx84683 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Lanshan, at 1,400 m altitude.

Yushania longissima K. F. HUANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania longissima* K.F. Huang in Wuyi Sci. J. 2 (2), 1982: 20, fig. 3; type: Fujian, K.F. Huang 25 (FJFC)
- Features: 1.6 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Yushania longissima* Yi (≡ *Yushania yadongensis* Yi).
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chongan Xian, Huanggang Shan, at 2,135 m altitude.

Yushania longiuscula YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania longiuscula* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 30, fig. 10; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77326 (SCFS)
  Sinarundinaria longiuscula J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, publ. not effected; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 21, invalid
- Common names: Mengzi Yushan Zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Yushania longiuscula* Yi is not to be confused with *Fargesia longiuscula* (Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai) Ohrnb. (*Sinarundinaria longiuscula* Hsueh & Y.Y. Dai).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Mengzi Xian, at 2,100 - 2,800 m altitude.

Yushania mabianensis YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania mabianensis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 47, fig. 17; type: Sichuan, Mabian Xian, Yi Tong-pei 84028 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Mabian Xian, at 1,550 - 1,900 m altitude; and Leibo Xian, at 1,430 m altitude.

Yushania maculata YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania maculata* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 33, fig. 11; type: Sichuan, Puge Xian, Yi Tong-pei 80136 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)

- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 7), *Yushania maculata* is closely related to *Yushania brevipaniculata* and may be considered conspecific.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Puge Xian, 2,700 - 3,500 m altitude. Yunnan: Dongchuan (Tung-chuan) Shi (= Xincum), 1,800 - 2,700 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in a few countries, very rare. Introduced from China (received as "Tungchuan no. 4") into Germany and preliminarily identified/named as *Yushania maculata* Yi by C.J. Hsueh (M. Riedelsheimer in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 24th Jan. 1987).

Yushania madagascariensis (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria madagascariensis A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 30, 1924: 394; type: Madagascar, Perrier de la Bâthie 10778 (P)
  Sinarundinaria madagascariensis (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 362
  Yushania madagascariensis (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. France, 73, 1926 [1927]: 626; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 12, 32
- Features: 3 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Mt. Tsaratanana, at 2,000 - 2,800 m altitude.

Yushania maling (GAMBLE) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria maling Gamble in Kew Bull. 1912: 139; type: India, Darjeeling, V 1904, B.B. Osmaston (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 356)
  Fargesia maling (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 40; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid
  Sinarundinaria maling (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 356
  Yushania maling (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
  Yushania maling (Gamble) J.P. Demoly in Bull. Ass. Parcs Bot. France 13, 1990: 10
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria racemosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 17, p.p.
- Common names: Maling, Malingo, Khosre malingo (Nepali); Pummoon (Lepcha); Phyong (Bhutia).
- Features: 5 - 7 (10) m / 4 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The confusion of "racemosa" with "maling" was disentangled by Gamble in 1912.
- Distribution: NEPAL: eastern part, at (2,100) 2,400 - 2,800 (3,200) m altitude; BHUTAN: southern part: Chhukha district, at 2,100 m altitude; INDIA: Sikkim; West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr., at (1,600) 2,000 - 2,800 (3,600) m altitude. Perhaps also from other parts of INDIA: Manipur (K.C. Malick & B. Safui, in J. Econ. Tax. Bot. 10 (1), 1987: 15); Assam: Balipara frontier tract at 3,000 m altitude (Bor, 1940); Arunachal Pradesh: at 1,800 - 2,750 m altitude (Varmah & Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, 1980).
- Habitat: Generally widespread and dominant; common component of the temperate forest understorey; grows on mountain slopes and ridges, particularly forming dense thickets; often associated with *Tsuga* and *Rhododendron*, and reported with scattered trees of *Acer*, *Taxus*, *Magnolia*, *Betula*, *Quercus*, *Castanopsis*, *Lithocarpus* and others; also occasionally found mixed with other bamboos (*Thamnocalamus aristatus*, *Drepanostachyum* species); grows mostly in the cool temperate zone.
- Uses: Locally as mats for roofing, temporary walls, fences; leaves for cattle and pony fodder; shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced into Britain before 1896, but still not widespread. Frost resistance: -10°C.

Yushania marojejyensis (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria marojejyensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 97, 1950: 84; type: Madagascar, Humbert 23734 (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 32
  Yushania marojejyensis (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Features: 2 m / 1.0 - 1.7 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sinarundinaria madagascariensis* (*Yushania madagascariensis*) by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 362
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR (north-eastern part): Massif de Marojejy, at 1,850 - 2,140 m altitude.

Yushania menghaiensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania menghaiensis Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (4), 1988: 441, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 87021 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 1 - 1.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menghai Xian, at 2,300 m altitude.

Yushania microphylla (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa microphylla Griffith, Journ., 1847: 242, 259, nom. nud.; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32, as syn.
  Arundinaria microphylla Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 32; type: Bhutan, Tashigang Distr., Griffith 623 (K)

Sinarundinaria microphylla (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 354
Yushania microphylla (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
Yushania microphylla (Munro) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym

- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BHUTAN: Tashi Gang Distr., at 1,800 - 3,050 m altitude; Tongsa Distr., at 2,350 - 3,300 m altitude; Paro, Thimpu; gregarious, forming large patches in wet sites; NEPAL: Dolakha District; INDIA: Sikkim. Meghalaya: Khasi Hills: Soyung, at 1,700 m altitude (C.B. Clarke 38980) (?).
- Habitat: A species with hollow rhizomes, which may allow it to succeed on flatter and wetter sites than other *Yushania* species. It forms large areas of pastureland in central Bhutan as well as occurring in the forest understorey. It is often dwarfed by grazing.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare. Frost resistance: may tolerate only light frost.

Yushania mitis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania mitis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 35, fig. 5; type: Yi Tongpei 88162 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 1,800 - 2,500 m altitude.

Yushania multiramea Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Yushania multiramea* Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 69, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 86236 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xinping Xian, at 2,320 - 2,550 m altitude.

Yushania niitakayamensis (HAYATA) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria niitakayamensis* Hayata in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 21, 1907: 49; type: Taiwan, Mt. Morrison, S. Nagasawa 678
Sasa niitakayamensis (Hayata) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 24
Indocalamus niitakayamensis (Hayata) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 148
Pleioblastus niitakayamensis (Hayata) Ohki, 1929: 202
Sinarundinaria niitakayamensis (Hayata) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
Yushania niitakayamensis (Hayata) P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 6, 1957: 357
Arundinaria oiwakensis Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 137, fig. 48; type: Taiwan, Musha to Oiwake, 23 Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n.
Pleioblastus oiwakensis (Hayata) Ohki in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 43, 1929: 202
Pseudosasa oiwakensis (Hayata) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd ed., 1931: 1389
Indocalamus oiwakensis (Hayata) Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15, 1932: 67; cf. Nemoto, Fl. Jap. Suppl., 1936: 863
Yushania oiwakensis J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid
- Selected references: Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 248, 1974: 17, fig. 6; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 711,*
- Common names: Yushan Zhu (Chinese); Niitaka-yadake (Japanese); Yushan Cane.
- Features: 4 m / 0.5 - 2cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, niitakayamensis, derives from Niitakayama, the region of the central mountain range of Taiwan where this species was first found.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: in central mountain ranges throughout the island.
- Habitat: Occurs extensively in thickets, open fields and dense primary forests, at medium to high altitudes of (1,000) 1,800 to 3,300 (3,700) m.
- Uses: Useful for erosion control.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: A clone under the name "Patanîe Pongpatchamnanouète" was introduced from Taiwan into Switzerland, France, Portugal, Italy, and Japan by Rifat in the 1990. It was collected less than 20 km apart from the summit of Yushan where the species grows in the shade of *Cryptomeria* forest at 2,200 m altitude. (C. Rifat in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 4th March 1996).

Yushania niitakayamensis* var. *microcarpa (CAMUS) H. L. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sasa niitakayamensis* var. *microcarpa* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 24; type: Benguet, Merrill, Gregor
Yushania niitakayamensis var. *microcarpa* (Camus) H.L. Li, Woody Fl. Taiwan, 1963: 915
Arundinaria niitakayamensis var. *microcarpa* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 157, invalid
Indocalamus niitakayamensis var. *microcarpa* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 157, as syn.
- Selected references: Santos, 1979: 101-107,*; J.V. Santos, 1986: 33,*
- Common names: Utod (Philippines: Igorot).
- Features: 0.06 - 1.6 (2.5) m / 0.3 - 0.5 (1.0) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Smaller in size (florets and vegetative parts).
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Cordillera Central: Mt. Pulog, Mt. Pauai, and Mt. Pangao; Mindoro: Mt. Halcon.
- Habitat: In mossy open grasslands, on grass-covered slopes, in sphagnum swamps, along the upper border of the mossy forest, and in dense mossy thickets; at 2,150 - 2,880 m altitude.
- Uses: Used for pipestems; economic importance as soil binder for erosion control.

Yushania oblonga Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania oblonga Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 52, fig. 19; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77328 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Wenshan Xian, at 2,600 - 3,000 m altitude.

Yushania pachyclada Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania pachyclada Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 54, fig. 20; type: Sichuan, Yi Tong-pei 76136 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / (0.3) 0.5 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Yunlian ("Junlian") Xian, at 1,700 - 1,800 m altitude.

Yushania pantlingii (GAMBLE) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria pantlingii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 129, pl. 118; type: India, Darjeeling Distr., Sept. 1895, Pantling s.n. (K)
  Semiarundinaria pantlingii (Gamble) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Butania pantlingii (Gamble) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 176, "pantlingi"
  Fargesia pantlingii (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 40; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 283; J.J.N. Campbell in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (1), 1987: 8, invalid
  Yushania pantlingii (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
  Sinarundinaria pantlingii (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 359
- Spelling variants: "panclingii" (typographical error).
- Common names: Hima (Dzongkha).
- Distribution: INDIA: West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr., at 2,100 - 3,000 m altitude; Sikkim, at 3,000 - 3,600 m altitude; Arunachal Pradesh. BHUTAN, Tongsa distr.; at 2,400 - 3,800 m altitude.
- Habitat: Vigorous species, often forming dense, impenetrable thickets; can suppress tree regeneration if clear-felling removes the canopy completely; resilient with rhizomes that penetrate to considerable depth, occupy relatively dry sites.
- Uses: Few uses, can be categorised as pernicious weed.

Yushania papillosa (W. T. LIN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria papillosa W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 111, fig. 3; type: Guangdong: Ruyuan, 24 Nov. 1992, Xiao Mianyun 87143 (CANT)
  Yushania papillosa (W.T. Lin) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20
- Features: 0.8 - 1.0 m / 0.4 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Ruyuan, Wuzhi Shan, at 1,800 m altitude.

Yushania pauciramificans Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania pauciramificans Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 71, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 86237 (SCFS)
- Features: 3.5 m / 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Xinping Xian, at 2,500 m altitude.

Yushania perrieri (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 30, 1924: 395; type: Madagascar, Perrier de la Bâthie 11269 (P)
  Yushania perrieri (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 73, 1926 [1927]: 626; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 4, 1967: 12, 32, fig. 12
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 5 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Sinarundinaria madagascariensis* (*Yushania madagascariensis*) by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 362
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Mt. Manongarivo, at 1,000 m altitude.

Yushania polytricha HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania polytricha Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 58, fig. 21; type: Yunnan, Kunming Shi, Yi Tong-pei 78191 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to T.P. Yi, this species is closely related to *Yushania basihirsuta*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming Shi, at 1,950 m altitude; Baoshan Xian, at 2,360 m altitude; Tengchong Xian, at 1,900 - 2,200 m altitude.

Yushania punctulata Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania punctulata Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 59, fig. 22; type: Sichuan, Yi Tong-pei 83203 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 1.6 (1.8) m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Muchuan Xian, at 1,220 - 1,500 m altitude.

Yushania qiaojiaensis HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania qiaojiaensis Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 35, fig. 12; type: Yunnan, Southwest Forestry College 85020 (SCFS)
- Features: 0.5 - 0.6 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Qiaojia Xian, at 3,100 m altitude.

Yushania qiaojiaensis* f. *nuda Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania qiaojiaensis f. *nuda* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 42; type: Yi Tongpei 88163 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 (3.1) m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: taller and thicker; culm sheaths: glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 2,050 m altitude.

Yushania racemosa (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria gammieana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 10, as syn.
  Arundinaria racemosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 17, p.p. (excl. the Hooker specimen); type: N.E. Himalaya, Birch Hill, Aug. 1857, Thomson s.n. (K, lectotype, selected by C.S. Chao & Renvoize, 1989: 352)
  Fargesia racemosa (Munro) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39; Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 28
  Yushania racemosa (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
- Common names: Pat-hioo; Miknu (Lepcha); Mheem (Bhutia).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & Renvoize (1989: 352), this is a species with monopodial rhizome (as shown from King's collector's specimens). It should be excluded from *Yushania* and transferred to *Arundinaria* or a related genus.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: Thimphu; Tongsa; Bumthang; at 3,700 m altitude; INDIA: West Bengal: Darjeeling Distr.; Sikkim; in cool temperate to subalpine zone, at 3,000 - 3,600 m altitude. Possibly also in adjacent CHINA: Tibet. Occurs in some areas with *Thamnocalamus aristatus* (J.J.N. Campbell, 1988: 79, ined.). Perhaps also from INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, at 3,000 - 3,660 m altitude (Varmah & Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, 1980), and from NEPAL: eastern part.

Yushania rigidula (CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria rigidula Camus in Lecomte, Not. Syst., 2, 1912: 243; type: "Su-tchuen: Tchen-kéou-tin", Farges 943
  Indocalamus rigidulus (Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6 (3), 1925: 148
  Yushania rigidula (Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.

Yushania rolloana (GAMBLE) Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria rolloana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 24, pl. 23; type: India, Naga Hills, 1889, James Rollo (K)
  Yushania rolloana (Gamble) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 39
  Sinarundinaria rolloana (Gamble) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 355
- Common names: Jipvo (India: Naga).
- Features: 2.4 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Closely related to *Yushania hirsuta*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Nagaland: Naga Hills, Zullah Valley, at 1,500 - 2,300 m altitude.

Yushania rugosa Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania rugosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 61, fig. 23; type: Guizhou, Yi Tong-pei 81118 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Wangmo Xian, at 1,500 - 1,560 m altitude.

Yushania schmidiana (A. CAMUS) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria schmidiana A. Camus in Not. Syst. 14, 1952 [1953]: 253; type: Vietnam, Lang-bian, Schmid 1249 (P)
  Sinarundinaria schmidiana (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 360; Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
  Yushania schmidiana (A. Camus) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Borinda*, not *Yushania*.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: summit of Langbian, at 2,000 m altitude; Chu Yang Sink, at 2,200 m altitude.

Yushania straminea Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania straminea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 37, fig. 6; type: Yi Tongpei 88165 (SCFS)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.6 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 2,300 - 2,550 m altitude.

Yushania suijiangensis Yi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania suijiangensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 40, fig. 7; type: Yi Tongpei 88153 (SCFS)

- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Suijiang Xian, at 1,300 - 1,440 m altitude.

Yushania tessellata (HOLTTUM) S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos tessellata Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 26, 1973: 211; type: Mt. Kinabalu, Nov. 1972, Holttum 46 (SING)
  Yushania tessellata (Holttum) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 678, fig. 2
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Gunong Kinabalu, Tambunan, Gunong Alab.
- Habitat: In mountain forest at 1,500 - 1,800 (2,000?) m altitude.

Yushania uniramosa HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania uniramosa Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 64, fig. 24; type: Guizhou, Yi Tong-pei 81096 (SCFS)
- Features: 0.6 - 1.6 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Zunyi Xian, at 1,300 - 1,600 m altitude.

Yushania varians YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania varians Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 38, fig. 13; type: Jiangxi, Yi Tong-pei 76358 (SCFS)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Lu Shan, at 1,400 m altitude.

Yushania vigens YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania vigens Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 40, fig. 14; type: Yunnan, Baoshan Xian, Yi Tong-pei 83133 (SCFS)
- Features: 2.5 - 5.5 (7) m / 1.2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Baoshan Xian, at 1,950 - 2,500 m altitude; Tengchong Xian, at 1,800 m altitude.

Yushania violascens (KENG) YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria violascens Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 26 (10), 1936: 396; type: J.F. Rock 4082 (US)
  Sinarundinaria violascens (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 14
  Yushania violascens (Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 45
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell, this species is not true *Yushania* (pers. comm.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Lijiang (Likiang) Xian (= Dajan), 2,440 - 2,800 m altitude; Yangbi Xian, 2,500 - 2,670 m altitude. Sichuan: Xiangcheng Xian, 3,400 m altitude. (Yi, 1986: 45). Altitudinal range: 2,300 - 3,800 m (J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7).

Yushania walkeriana (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria walkeriana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 21; type: Walker 96 (K, lectotype selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988)
  Indocalamus walkerianus (Munro) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 148
  Sinarundinaria walkeriana (Munro) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 354
  Yushania walkeriana (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria wightiana (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834): Thwaites, 1864: 444
- Selected references: Senaratna, 1956: 29,*; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 24, fig. 16-17
- Features: 2? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: Central Province: upper montane zone at 1,500 - 2,480 m altitude.

Yushania wardii (BOR) J. J. N. CAMPBELL EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria wardii Bor in Kew Bull. 12 (3), 1957 [1958]: 418; type: Kingdon-Ward 12966 (K)
  Yushania wardii (Bor) J.J.N. Campbell, Sino-Himal. Bamb., 1988: 7, invalid, and 1988: 47, ined.
  Yushania wardii (Bor) J.J.N. Campbell ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 15
- Features: 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A species tentatively assigned to *Yushania* by J.J.N. Campbell (1988).
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin: northern part (about 27° 50' N, 97° 50' E): Nam Tamai, at 2,000 - 3,000 m altitude; Mungku Hyket, at 2,800 - 3,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: Abundant, gregarious, on ridges and slopes, grows either in shade in the forest or in the open; locally dominant. May also occur further south along the Yunnan border to about 26° N.

Yushania weixiensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania weixiensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 42, fig. 15; type: Yunnan, Yi Tong-pei 77256 (SCFS)
- Spelling variants: *Yushania wixiensis* Yi ex Wen & W.W. Chou, 1984: 4, nom. nud.
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.3 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Weixi Xian, at 2,200 - 3,200 m altitude.

Yushania wightiana (NEES) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria hispida Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glum. 1, 1854: 335; type: Hohenacker 1282 (K, isotype)
  Arundinaria wightiana var. *hispida* (Steudel) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 5
  Indocalamus wightianus var. *hispidus* (Steudel) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 149
  Yushania wightiana var. *hispida* (Steudel) R.B. Majumdar & S. Karthikeyan in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
  Arundinaria moliniformis Hochstetter, ined., ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 5, as syn.
  Arundinaria wightiana Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 482; type: Wight 1797 (K, isotype)
  Indocalamus wightianus (Nees von Esenbeck) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 149
  Sinarundinaria wightiana (Nees von Esenbeck) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 356
  Yushania wightiana (Nees von Esenbeck) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 283
- Spelling variants: *Arundinaria wrightiana* (error for *Arundinaria wightiana*)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: This species flowers often.
- Distribution: INDIA: Tamil Nadu: Nilgiri and Palni Hills, at 1,800 - 2,400 m altitude.

Yushania wuyishanensis Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania wuyishanensis Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 22 (3), 1984: 219, fig. 2; type: Fujian, Huang Zhi-jiang & He Jian-yuan 123 (FJFC)
- Features: 4 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Jianyang, Wuyi Shan, Zhumugang, at 1,780 m altitude.

Yushania xizangensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania xizangensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 186, fig. 12; type: Xizang, Gu Luo 1 (SCFS)
- Features: 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Cona (Cuona) Xian, at 2,400 m altitude.
- Habitat: In China tolerating to -5°C.

Yushania yadongensis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinarundinaria longissima Yi in Acta Enum. Vascul. Pl. Xizang, 1980: 387, nom. nud.; cf. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 182
  Yushania longissima Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 182, fig. 11, nom. illeg.; not K.F. Huang, 1982: 20; type: Xizang, Cidan Langjie 2 (SCFS)
  Fargesia longissima Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 34, fig. 16, nom. illeg.; Econ. Pl. Xizang, 1990: 718, fig. 327, nom. illeg.; type: Xizang, Cidan Langjie 2 (SCFS) (same type as for *Yushania longissima* Yi)
  Yushania yadongensis Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 33, based on *Yushania longissima* Yi
- Features: 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Yadong Xian, at 2,000 - 2,800 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating to -5°C.

SUBTRIBE RACEMOBAMBOSINAE

comprising:

NEOMICROCALAMUS (MICROCALAMUS)
RACEMOBAMBOS
VIETNAMOSASA

from South-East Asia and southern East Asia

Neomicrocalamus P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Microcalamus Gamble in J. As. Soc. Bengal 59 (2), 1890: 207, nom. illeg.; not Franchet in J. Bot. Paris 3, 1889: 282; type: *Microcalamus prainii* Gamble
  Neomicrocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), July 1983: 146, 143; type: *Neomicrocalamus prainii* (Gamble) P.C. Keng
- Selected references: Wen, 1986: 11, 26 (as syn. under *Racemobambos*); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 324
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; CHINA: Yunnan, Xizang (Tibet); VIETNAM: Ha Tyen Prov.
- Habitat: Slightly frost-resistant bamboos from lower to upper temperate zones.

Neomicrocalamus andropogonifolius (GRIFF.) STAPLETON

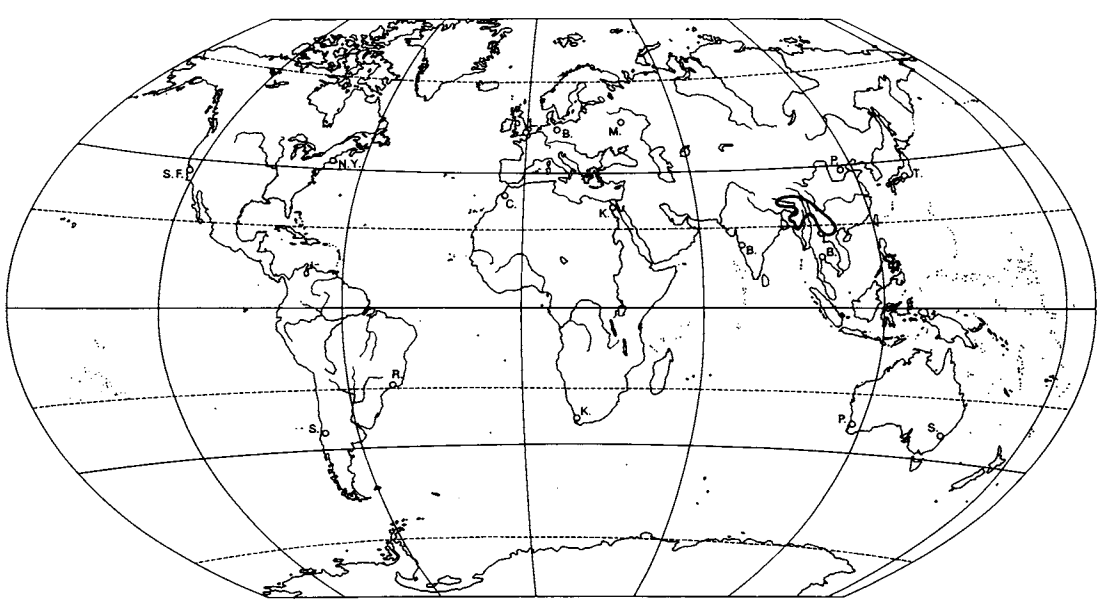
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa andropogonifolia Griffith, Itin. Notes, 1848: 124; type: Bhutan, Tashigang district, 1,070 m, Griffith Itin. 417 (K)
  Neomicrocalamus andropogonifolius (Griffith) Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 325
  Neomicrocalamus ringshu Stapleton, 1991, ined.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 326
- Misapplied names: *Microcalamus prainii* Gamble, p.p.; *Arundinaria prainii* (Gamble) Gamble, p.p.; *Racemobambos prainii* (Gamble) P.C. Keng & Wen, p.p.; cf. Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 326
- Common names: Ringshu (E. Bhutan); Ula (Kengkha); Langma (Nepali); Kevva (Naga).
- Features: 12 (15) m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BHUTAN: Tashigang district, at 1,050 - 1,700 m altitude; INDIA: Nagaland, at 1,600 m altitude.
- Uses: Surface strips are stained and woven into food containers in Bhutan.

Neomicrocalamus clarkei (GAMBLE EX BRANDIS) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria clarkei Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 666; type: none cited.
  Neomicrocalamus clarkei (Gamble ex Brandis) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 279
- Notes: An inadequately described species; its identity remains obscure (Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (3), 1994: 325). May be synonymous with *Neomicrocalamus mannii*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Manipur.

Neomicrocalamus dongvanensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neomicrocalamus dongvanensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 877; type: Vietnam, 24 X 1972, Vu Van Can (HNF)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.6 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Ha Tyen Prov.: Ha giang, Dong van; in forest near rivers.



Map 26: Distribution of *Neomicrocalamus*

Neomicrocalamus mannii (GAMBLE) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria mannii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 26, pl. 26; type: India, Jaintia Hills, Apr. 1889, G. Mann (K)
  Neomicrocalamus mannii (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 279
  Neomicrocalamus mannii (Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10, isonym
- Features: 9 m / 1.25 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton, D.Z. Li & J.R. Xue in 1997, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Cephalostachyum*, not *Neomicrocalamus*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya/Assam: Jaintia Hills, at 750 - 950 m altitude. Also reported from Arunachal Pradesh.

Neomicrocalamus microphyllus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neomicrocalamus microphyllus Hsueh & Yi ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), Jan. 1983: 35, fig. 5, with Latin descr., invalid (genus not validly publ., two types cited)
  Racemobambos microphylla Hsueh & Yi ex P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 13, invalid (basionym with two types cited)
  Neomicrocalamus microphyllus Hsueh & Yi ap. Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 50, fig. 23; type: Xizang (Tibet), Medog Xian, Yi Tong-pei 77181 (vegetat., SCFS)
- Features: 6 - 20 m / 0.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+?)
- Notes: Perhaps conspecific with *Neomicrocalamus prainii*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), south-eastern part: Mêdog Xian, at 1,220 - 2,200 m altitude.

Neomicrocalamus prainii (GAMBLE) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Microcalamus prainii Gamble in J. As. Soc. Bengal 59 (2), 1890: 207, pl. 7; type: India, Naga Hills, 1886, Prain (K)
  Arundinaria prainii (Gamble) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 21
  Thamnocalamus prainii (Gamble) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 54
  Neomicrocalamus prainii (Gamble) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), Jan. 1983: 38, genus not validly publ.
  Neomicrocalamus prainii (Gamble) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), July 1983: 146; P.C. Keng ap. Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 52, fig. 24
  Racemobambos prainii (Gamble) J.J.N. Campbell, Gen. Himal. Bamb., 1985: 10; cf. R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 279
  Racemobambos prainii (Gamble) P.C. Keng & Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 13, 26
- Common names: Sampit (Khasia).
- Features: 20 m / 0.3 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Jaintia hills; Nagaland: Naga hills; at 1,000 - 2,240 m altitude. CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), at 2,000 m altitude; Yunnan (south-western part).

Neomicrocalamus yunnanensis (WEN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos yunnanensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 11, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Jinping, Zhou Wenwei ZP. 83311 (ZJFI)
  Neomicrocalamus yunnanensis (Wen) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19
- Features: 15 m / 1 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: southern part near border to Vietnam: Jinping Xian ("Chinping").

Racemobambos HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 268; type: *Racemobambos gibbsiae* (Stapf) Holttum
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 661-679
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*
- Number of species known: 17.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula, Borneo (Sarawak and Sabah); BRUNEI; INDONESIA: Borneo (Kalimantan Timur), Celebes, Moluccas (Seram), Irian Jaya; PHILIPPINES: Palawan; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: central part; Bismarck Archipelago (New Britain, New Ireland); SOLOMON ISLANDS.
- Habitat: Species of *Racemobambos* generally inhabit the montane forest above 1,000 m altitude; two species are known from rather low elevations.

Racemobambos celebica S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos celebica S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 47 (4), 1992: 707, fig. 1; type: Sulawesi, M.J.S. Sands 575 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi: southern and central part, at 1,700 - 2,500 m altitude.

Racemobambos ceramica S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos ceramica S. Dransfield in Reinwardtia 9 (4), 1980: 386, fig. 1; type: Seram, Rutten 2234 (BO)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Seram, in mountain forests at 1,000 - 1,100 m altitude.

Racemobambos congesta (PILGER) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria congesta Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 173; type: New Guinea, R. Schlechter 18836, L. Schultze 277 (B, syntypes, destroyed?)
  Racemobambos congesta (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 282
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 668, fig. 1F, 3C
- Common names: Dim (Weng, Busilmin), Twengom (Wapi, Miwaute), Mal (Mendi).
- Features: 20 m or more long / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, at 1,800 - 2,000 m altitude. West Sepik District, at 2,000 - 2,400 m altitude. East New Britain, at 1,500 m altitude.
- Habitat: Forming dense thickets in mountain forest.

Racemobambos gibbsiae (STAPF) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa gibbsiae Stapf ap. Gibbs in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 42, 1914: 189; type: Kinabalu, Gibbs 4091 (K)
  Racemobambos gibbsiae (Stapf) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 272
- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 672, fig. 1A, 3A, 3L
- Features: ? m / 1.2 cm / fl(+); scandent and scrambling bamboo.
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of Lilian S. Gibbs.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu, Kamburangoh, Layang-Layang, Mesilau River.
- Habitat: Forming dense thickets in mountain forest; at 1,500 - 3,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos glabra HOLTTUM

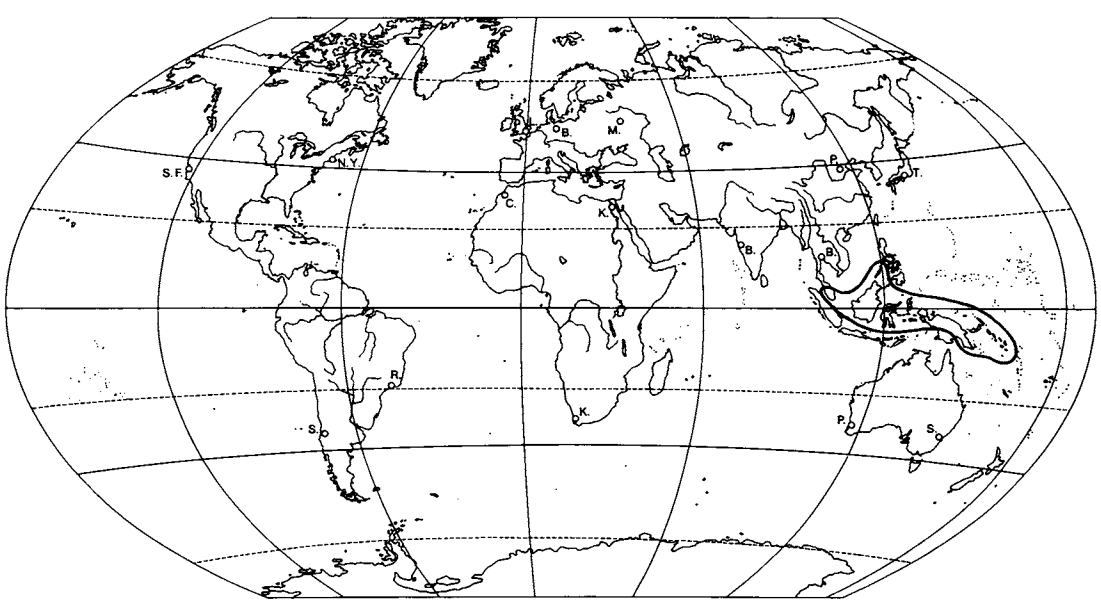
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos glabra Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 270; type: Sarawak, J.C. Moulton SFN 6797 (K)
- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 670, 668,*; Kulip in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 7, fig. 1
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 0.3 - 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sarawak: northern parts, at 1,200 - 2,200 m altitude; Sabah: south-western part, at 1,500 m altitude; BRUNEI: at 1,300 m altitude.

Racemobambos hepburnii S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos hepburnii S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 670, fig. 5; type: Sabah, Chew & Corner RSNB 4111 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of A. John Hepburn.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah, at 1,500 - 2,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos hirsuta HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Racemobambos hirsuta Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 272; type: Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan Ridge, 15 Jan. 1953, Clemens s.n. (SING)



Map 27: Distribution of *Racemobambos*

- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 677
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah, generally at 800 - 1,600 m altitude.

Racemobambos hirta HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos hirta* Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 283, fig. 3; type: New Guinea, Sirunki, Walker ANU 733 (CANB)
- Selected references: S. Dransfield, 1983: 676, 667, fig. 3E
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands: Sirunki, in secondary forest, at 2,700 m altitude. Perhaps also in Southern Highlands: Mt. Giluwe; in high mountain cloud forest at 2,900 m altitude.

Racemobambos holttumii S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos holttumii* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 670, fig. 4; type: Solomon Islands, Mauriasi & al., BSIP 12062 (K)
- Features: fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Goodenough Island: eastern slopes, very abundant, characteristic feature of the mountain forest, at 1,600 m altitude; SOLOMON ISLANDS: Guadalcanal: south-western area at 750 m altitude; Kolombangara.

Racemobambos kutaiensis S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos kutaiensis* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 674, fig. 6; type: Borneo, Kalimantan Timur, Endert 3997 (BO)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): West Kutai of Kalimantan Timur: Kong Kemul, at 1,800 m altitude; in forest, common above 1,700 m altitude.

Racemobambos multiramosa HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos multiramosa* Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 282; type: New Guinea, R.D. Hoogland & R. Pullen 5943 (LAE)
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands: Mt. Hagen, at 2,150 m altitude; Mt. Kuni at 2,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos novohibernica S. DRANSF.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos novohibernica* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 676, fig. 7; type: New Ireland, Sands & al. 2358 (K)
- Features: 6 - 8 m or more / up to 1.1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: New Ireland: Namatanai Subprovince, ridge of Mt. Angil, in mountain forest above 2,000 m altitude.

Racemobambos pairinii K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos pairinii* K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 3, fig. 1; type: Wong & al., WKM 2106 (SAN)
- Features: 4 m / 0.5 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named after Sabah's Chief Minister, Datuk Sri Joseph Pairin Kitingan.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah, at 50 - 800 m altitude, in small-crown forests on ultramafic soil. PHILIPPINES: Palawan.

Racemobambos raynalii HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos raynalii* Holttum in Adansonia sér. 2, 15 (1), 1975: 95, pl. 1; type: Irian Jaya, Raynal 17642 (P)
- Features: ? m / 0.6 cm / fl(+); culms scandent or trailing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: West New Guinea (Irian Jaya): region of Mt. Carstensz (Puncak Jaya), at 2,600 m altitude.

Racemobambos rigidifolia HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos rigidifolia* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 273; type: Borneo, Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan Ridge, C.E. Carr SFN 27438
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kalimantan (Borneo): Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu, Penibukan Ridge, at 1,350 - 1,500 m altitude.

Racemobambos schultzei (PILGER) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria schultzei* Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 172; type: New Guinea, Sep. 1910, L. Schultze 293
  Racemobambos schultzei (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 283
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: West New Guinea (Irian Jaya): Yapen (Japen) Island; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: north-eastern part.

Racemobambos setifera HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Racemobambos setifera* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 271; type: Malay Peninusla, G.A. Best SFN 7707 (SING)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Johor: Gunong Pulai, Minyak Baku near Batu Pahat. Negeri Sembilan: Gunong Angsi, at about 250 m altitude.

Vietnamosasa NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aimeea Rifat, 1985, ined.; type: *Aimeea ciliata* (A. Camus) Rifat
  Vietnamosasa Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221; type: *Vietnamosasa darlacensis* Nguyen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *RACEMOBAMBOSINAE*
- Notes: A new genus, *Aimeea*, comprising two species was proposed by Rifat in 1985 but has not been validly published. Later, a new genus, *Vietnamosasa*, was established by Nguyen which comprises both these species, and a third new one.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: THAILAND: northern and north-eastern part; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM. Possibly also in LAOS.

Vietnamosasa ciliata (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN

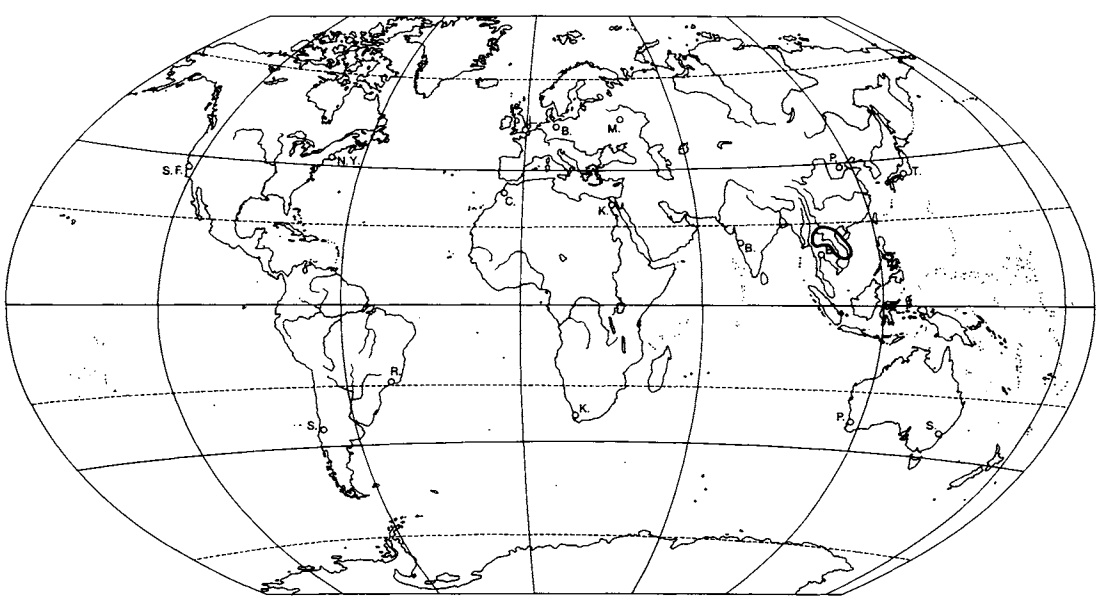
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria ciliata A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Paris 25, 1919: 672; type: Kampuchea, Compong-thom: Pierre, 6659 (P)
  Oreiostachys ciliata (A. Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152, "Oreostachys"
  Aimeea ciliata (A. Camus) Rifat, 1985, ined.
  Racemobambos ciliata (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 365
  Vietnamosasa ciliata (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221
  Neomicrocalamus ciliatus (A. Camus) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14
- Common names: Phai djo0d (Thai).
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: north-eastern part: along the border to Laos; KAMPUCHEA: Compong-thom; VIETNAM.
- Habitat: In dipterocarp forest.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Thailand into France by C. Rifat in 1985. In cultivation in Nice (France) in greenhouse, and Cremona (Italy).

Vietnamosasa darlacensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Vietnamosasa darlacensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221; type: Nguyen Vu Can, 4 VII 1973 (HNF)
- Features: 1.5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Darlac, in mountain forest at 600 - 1,500 m altitude.

Vietnamosasa pusilla (A. CHEV. & A. CAMUS) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria pusilla A. Chevalier & A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nat. Hist. Nat. Paris 27, 1921: 450, fig.; type: Vietnam: Annam, Lang bian, Dran, A. Chevalier 40330, 40508, 40600 (P, syntypes)
  Chimonobambusa pusilla (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151, "pumila"
  Aimeea pusilla (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Rifat, 1985, ined.
  Vietnamosasa pusilla (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 221



Map 28: Distribution of *Vietnamosasa*

Neomicrocalamus pusillus (A. Chevalier & A. Camus) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14

- Common names: Phai phêk (Thai); Sat nho (Vietnamese).
- Features: 0.5 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: northern part: around Chiangmai; VIETNAM: Tonkin: from Lang-bian to Dalat, at 600 - 1.500 m altitude.
- Habitat: In dry regions.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced (seeds and cuttings) from Thailand into Switzerland, France and Germany by C. Rifat in 1985 and later again.

SUBTRIBE SHIBATAEINAE

comprising:

BRACHYSTACHYUM
CHIMONOBAMBUSA (OREOCALAMUS, QIONGZHUEA)
HIBANOBAMBUSA (×PHYLLOSASA)
INDOSASA
PHYLLOSTACHYS
SEMIARUNDINARIA
SHIBATAEA
SINOBAMBUSA

from East Asia, sporadically from northern South-East Asia

Brachystachyum KENG

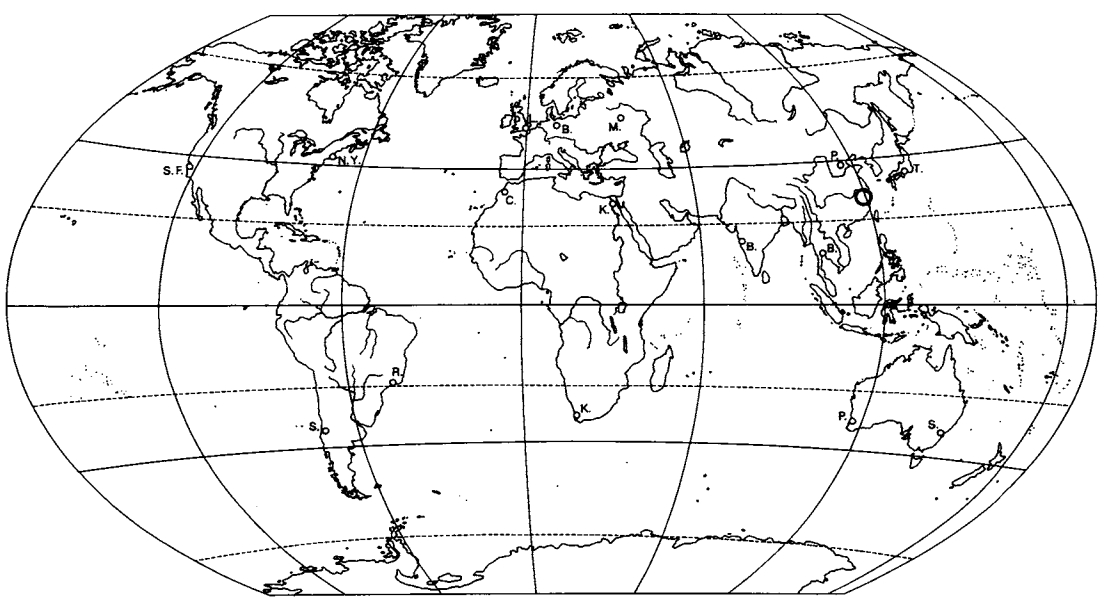
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Brachystachyum* Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 151; type: *Brachystachyum densiflorum* (Rendle) Keng
- Selected references: Y.W. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 105
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Duan sui zhu Shu (Chinese).
- Notes: similar to *Semiarundinaria* but differs in the floral parts which are much shorter in *Brachystachyum*.
- Etymology: The generic name Brachystachyum derives from the Greek prefix "brachy-", signifying short, and the Greek "stachys", spike, referring to the short spike-like racemes.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: introduced from China.

Brachystachyum densiflorum (RENDLE) KENG

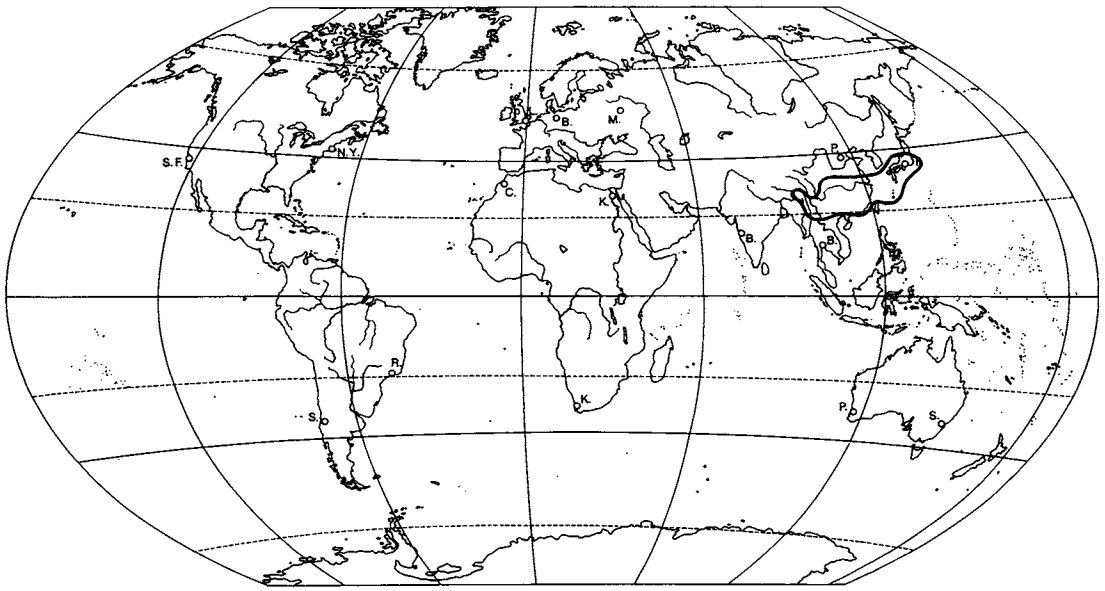
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria densiflora Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 434; type: Faber 19, Carles 227 (BM/K, syntypes)
  Fargesia densiflora (Rendle) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152
  Brachystachyum densiflorum (Rendle) Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 153
  Semiarundinaria densiflora (Rendle) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24
- Common names: Duan sui zhu (Chinese); Short Spike Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: southern Jiangsu and adjacent Zhejiang: around Tai Hu [hu = lake]. In cultivation in Jiangxi, Anhui, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Shanghai.
- Habitat: In hilly areas, on open slopes, mountain-tops, and along paths.
- Uses: Used for fishing poles and handicrafts.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from different sources in China. Some plants turned out not to belong to this species. USA: introduced from China, in cultivation since the 1980's. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.

Brachystachyum densiflorum var. *villosum* S. L. CHEN & C. Y. YAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Brachystachyum densiflorum var. *villosum* S.L. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 404; type: S.L. Chen & G.Y. Sheng 8104 (JSB)
  Semiarundinaria densiflora f. *villosa* (S.L. Chen & C.Y. Yao) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24
- Common names: Maohuan duan sui zhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culm-sheaths: basal part densely pilose with yellowish-brown hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Qingyang Xian. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Hangzhou Botanic Garden).



Map 29: Distribution of *Brachystachyum*



Map 30: Distribution of *Chimonobambusa*

Chimonobambusa MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28 (329), 1914: 153; type: *Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino (lectotype; cf. Rehder, Bibl. Cultiv. Trees Shrubs, 1949: 639)
  Oreocalamus Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 146; type: *Oreocalamus szechuanensis* (Rendle) Keng
  Qiongzhuea Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 92, with Latin descr., invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 37.2); type: *Qiongzhuea tumidinoda* Hsueh & Yi
  Qiongzhuea (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 218; type: *Qiongzhuea tumidissinoda* (Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi
  Tetragonocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 86, 88, p.p. (excl. syn. *Bambusa angulata*); Japanese name: Shihô-chiku Zoku
- Spelling variants: *Quiongzhuea* (typographical error for *Qiongzhuea*).
- Selected references: C.J. Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 1-14; Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 217-221
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Kan-chiku Zoku (Japanese); Fang Zhu Shu (Chinese), meaning square bamboo genus.
- Number of species known: 38.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Guangdong, Xizang (Tibet); also grown in cultivation in other provinces; BURMA (MYANMAR): northern part; VIETNAM: northern part; JAPAN: from central Honshu to the south.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: Several species have been introduced and are grown in cultivation.

Chimonobambusa sect. *Chimonobambusa*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa subg. *Chimonobambusa* [autonym]; Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 4; type: *Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino
  Chimonobambusa sect. *Chimonobambusa* [autonym]; Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 11; type: *Chimonobambusa marmorea* (Mitford) Makino

Chimonobambusa sect. *Oreocalamus* (KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oreocalamus Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 146; type: *Oreocalamus szechuanensis* (Rendle) Keng
  Chimonobambusa subg. *Oreocalama* Wen & X.L. He in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (5), 1989: 373, 376, invalid
  Chimonobambusa sect. *Oreocalamus* (Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 11; type: *Chimonobambusa szechuanensis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng
  Chimonobambusa subg. *Quadrangulares* Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 8; type: *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* (Fenzi) Makino

Chimonobambusa* sect. *Qiongzhuea WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 92, with Latin descr., invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 37.2); type: *Qiongzhuea tumidinoda* Hsueh & Yi
  Chimonobambusa sect. *Qiongzhuea* Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 12; type: *Chimonobambusa tumidissinoda* Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger
  Qiongzhuea (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 218; type: *Qiongzhuea tumidissinoda* (Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi

Chimonobambusa angustifolia C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa angustifolia C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 36, fig. 5; type: Guangxi, Chu Chengde & Wang Zheng 7904 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xiaye Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning narrow-leaved square bamboo.
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to Hsueh & W.P. Zhang (1988: 8), *Chimonobambusa linearifolia* (Chinese name: Xianye Fangzhu) is considered conspecific with *C. angustifolia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui Xian, at 1,100 m altitude, Lingyun Xian, at 1,200 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

Chimonobambusa armata (GAMBLE) HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria armata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 130, pl. 119; type: N. Burma, Febr. 1894, J.W. Oliver s.n. (K)
  Chimonobambusa armata (Gamble) Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 38; Hsueh & Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 58
  Oreocalamus armatus (Gamble) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 22, "armata"
  Chimonocalamus armatus (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enum. Monocotyl., 1989: 275
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Mai-tut (Burma: Shan). Miandian Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Burmese square bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 (14) m / 2.5 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: hills of Upper Burma: Bernardmyo, at 1,600 m altitude; Mandalay: Mogok; Kachin: Bhamo; CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Motuo Qu, Beibeng Qu, Liaoyu; Yunnan: Gongshan Xian, Fugong Xian, Lushui Xian, Tengchong Xian, Luxi Xian (= Mangshi), Maguan Xian; Guangxi: Leye Xian; Hunan: Longshan Xian; at 1,300 - 2,400 m altitude; in cultivation in Zhejiang.

Chimonobambusa brevinoda HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa brevinoda Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 14, fig. 1; type: Zhang Weiping 840332 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Duanjie Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning short node square bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Malipo Xian, Maguan Xian, Xichou Xian; at 1,500 - 2,100 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa communis (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea communis Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 96, fig. 3, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Fengdu Xian, 13 Aug. 1975, Yi Tongpei 75403 (SCFS)
  Oreocalamus communis P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhuea communis* Hsueh & Yi
  Chimonobambusa communis (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 16, referred to *Qiongzhuea communis* Hsueh & Yi
  Qiongzhuea communis (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Pingzhu (Chinese), "ping" meaning common, average; Lengzhu, Youzhu, Lengchingzhu, Qingzhu (local Chinese names).
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Fengdu Xian, Shizhu Xian, Nanchuan Xian, Pengshui Xian; Hubei: Lichuan Xian, Enshi Xian, Xuan'en Xian; Guizhou: Meitan Xian (Yiquan), Daozhen Xian (Yuxi).
- Habitat: Altitudinal range 860 - 2,000 m; widely distributed in Sichuan on the Qiyue Shan [mountain range] under pine forest, mostly at medium elevations from 1,600 to 2,000 m; grows on yellow soil. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Culms soft, strips suitable for mat weaving; young culms used for paper-making, and culms and fibres for sandals. Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable.

Chimonobambusa convoluta Q. H. DAI & X. L. TAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa convoluta Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 221, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Dai Qihui & Tao Xiulin 8048 (GXFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xiaofangzhu (Chinese), "xiao" meaning small, little, minor.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Tianlin Xian (= Leli), Mubian.

Chimonobambusa damingshanensis HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa damingshanensis* Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 5, fig. 1; type: Hsueh Chi-ju 8605 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Damingshan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Damingshan square bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2.0 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to T.H. Wen, *Chimonobambusa damingshanensis* is considered conspecific with *C. setiformis*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Wuming Xian: Damingshan.

Chimonobambusa fansipanensis NGUYEN & VUCAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa fansipanensis* Nguyen & Vucan in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 994; type: Vu Van Can, 30 June 1978 (HNF)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Province Hoang Lien Son (Sapa), in mountain forest.

Chimonobambusa grandifolia HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa grandifolia* Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 17, fig. 2; type: Li Yin-ming & Dao Yong-ming 032, 1978 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Daye Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning large-leaved square bamboo.
- Features: 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Pingbian Xian: Dawei Shan.

Chimonobambusa hejiangensis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa hejiangensis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in J. Nanjing Techn. Coll. For. Prod. 1981 (3), 1981: 36, fig. 6; type: Sichuan, Chu Chengde & Chao Chison 76004 (NJU)
  Oreocalamus hejiangensis C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ex X.L. He in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 35, "hejiangsis", invalid
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Hejiang Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Hejiang square bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Hejiang Xian, at 1,000 m altitude; Guizhou: Chishui Xian, Xifeng (Hsueh & W.P. Zhang, 1988: 12).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Sichuan into France in 1988. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Chimonobambusa hirtinoda C. S. CHAO & K. M. LAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa hirtinoda* C.S. Chao & K.M. Lan in Bamb. Res. no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 2, fig. 2; type: Guizhou, Chu Chengde & al. 81009 (NJFU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Maohuan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning hair-ring square bamboo.
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Duyun Xian: Doupeng Shan, at 1,100 m altitude. Frost resistance: can tolerate a few degrees of frost.

Chimonobambusa lactistriata W. D. LI & Q. X. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa lactistriata* W.D. Li & Q.X. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 46, fig. 2; type: Z.P. Wang & al. G8317 (NJU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Ruwen Fangzhu (Chinese), "ru" meaning milk, and "wen", lines; hence it may be translated cream-striped square bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Ceheng Xian (= Zhelou), in forest at 500 m altitude; Libo Xian.

Chimonobambusa leishanensis YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa leishanensis* Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 13 (2), 1991: 144, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 87461 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.6 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Leishan Xian, at 1,620 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa linearifolia W. D. LI & Q. X. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa linearifolia* W.D. Li & Q.X. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 47, fig. 3; type: Wangmo Xian, Z.P. Wang & al. G8314 (NJU)
  Chimonobambusa recurva Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 63, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 86539 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xianye Fangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to Hsueh & W.P. Zhang (1988: 8), *Chimonobambusa linearifolia* is considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa angustifolia*. The inclusion of *C. angustifolia* is also supported by X.Y. Chen & al. (in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31 (3), 1993: 228) basing on the micromorphology of leaf epidermis. According to T.H. Wen, *Chimonobambusa recurva* Yi is considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa linearifolia*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Wangmo Xian (= Fuxing), in thorn-bushes at 1,400 m altitude; Sichuan: Gulin Xian, at 1,040 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa luzhiensis (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea luzhiensis Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5 (1), 1983: 45, fig. 4, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Guizhou, Liuzhi Xian, 12 Aug. 1981, Yi Tongpei 81106 (SCFS)
  Oreocalamus luzhiensis P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhuea luzhiensis* Hsueh & Yi
  Chimonobambusa luzhiensis (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 20, referred to *Qiongzhuea luzhiensis* Hsueh & Yi
  Qiongzhuea luzhiensis (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Guangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 2.5 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Luzhi Tequ (Xiayingpan), at 1,700 - 1,900 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.

Chimonobambusa macrophylla WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea macrophylla Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 23 (5), 1985: 398, fig. 1, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 11 Apr. 1984, Yi Tongpei 84044 (SCFS)
  Chimonobambusa macrophylla Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 21, referred to *Qiongzhuea macrophylla* Hsueh & Yi
  Qiongzhuea macrophylla (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Spelling variants:
  Chimonobambusa microphylla S. Lu, X.Y. Chen & Z.H. Xia in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (3), 1992: 45, invalid (typographical error)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Daye Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning large-leaved Qiong bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 3 (5) m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, Mabian Xian; at 1,430 - 2,200 m altitude.
- Uses: Introduced as panda's food into Wanglang and Wolong Reserve of Sichuan Province. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. intermedia WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea intermedia Hsueh & D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 53, fig. 2, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 10 Apr. 1985, SWFC Bamb. Exped. J85024 (SWFC)
  Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. *intermedia* Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 21, referred to *Qiongzhuea intermedia* Hsueh & D.Z. Li
  Qiongzhuea intermedia (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & D.Z. Li ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Common names: Xigan Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning slender stalk Qiong bamboo).
- Features: 1.5 - 3.5 m / 0.4 - 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms thinner in diameter, slightly smaller in height, leaves 3 - 5 per branchlet.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, at 1,250 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced into England in 1981.

Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. leiboensis WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea macrophylla f. *leiboensis* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 51, fig. 1, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 12 Apr. 1985, SWFC Bamb. Exped. J85030 (SWFC)
  Chimonobambusa macrophylla f. *leiboensis* Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 21, referred to *Qiongzhuea macrophylla* f. *leiboensis* Hsueh & D.Z. Li
  Qiongzhuea macrophylla var. *leiboensis* (Wen & Ohrnberger) Hsueh & D.Z. Li ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Common names: Leibo Daye Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning Leibo large-leaved Qiong bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms slightly pruinose when young, internodes longer, 31 - 36 cm; foliage leaf blades larger, 21 - 26 cm long, 40 - 50 mm wide.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leibo Xian, at 1,430 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa maculata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea maculata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 22, fig. 5, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Hunan, Longshan Xian, S.C. Chen Cx84540 (ZJFI)
  Chimonobambusa maculata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 31, referred to *Qiongzhuea maculata* Wen
  Qiongzhuea maculata (Wen) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Hunan Leng Zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Longshan Xian.

Chimonobambusa marmorea (MITFORD) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nana var. *gracillima* Kurz, ined., ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "B. nana β. gracillima", nom. nud.
  Chimonobambusa gracillima Makino, ined.; cf. Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28 (329), 1914: 154
  Bambusa kan-chiku Marliac, ined., ex Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547, as syn.
  Bambos kantsik Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria kokantsik Kurz, ined., ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
  Bambusa marmorea Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 93, fig.
  Arundinaria marmorea Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14 (157), 1900: 63, nom. nud., Jap. name: Kan-chiku
  Phyllostachys marmorea (Mitford) Ascherson & Graebner, Syn. Mitteleurop. Fl., 2,1, 1902: 778
  Chimonobambusa marmorea (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28 (329), 1914: 154
  Arundinaria matsumurae Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 716; type: Matsumura s.n.
  Arundinaria nana Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11, 1897: 160, in Jap., p.p. (excl. syn.); not *Arundinaria nana* Hackel ex Matsumura, 1886
  Chimonobambusa purpurea Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 36; type: Sichuan, Guan Xian, Yi Tongpei 68003 (SCFS)
  ? *Bambusa santsik* Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 334, 373; Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Kan-chiku (Japanese),"kan" meaning cold; Hanzhu (Chinese), "han" meaning cold, can be translated as winter bamboo; Marmorierter Bambus (German); Marbled Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3 (4) m / 1.0 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to Hsueh & W.P. Zhang (in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 7), *Chimonobambusa marmorea* also comprises *Chimonobambusa setiformis*. *Chimonobambusa purpurea* Hsueh & Yi is considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa marmorea*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Possibly native to the northern part of Guangxi; frequently and widely cultivated in Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang and other provinces. JAPAN: considered to be a native of Japan (S. Suzuki, 1978), but it has also been stated to originate from south-western China (H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986). A definite natural habitat in Japan is not known. The species is commonly cultivated and occasionally spontaneous; found from central Honshu and southward to Okinawa; frequently becomes feral.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry, whips, pencil-handles, furniture, and interior house decoration and constructions (partitions, gratings to the windows). In Japan, plants are grown around houses to form a fence. Rhizome used for whips. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan into France by Latour-Marliac in 1889, and from there to England and Ireland shortly afterwards. The species was established in cultivation in several European countries at the end of the 19th century. Now it is widely but not very frequently distributed in Europe (mainly in France and England). In Germany planted as a garden ornamental only in the milder areas. USA: introduced, in cultivation. Frost resistance: temperatures below -10°C cause leaf damage.

***Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria marmorea var. *variegata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 63, nom. nud., Jap. name: Chigo-kan-chiku
  Chimonobambusa marmorea var. *variegata* (Makino) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 154, invalid (basionym not validly publ.)
  Chimonobambusa marmorea f. *variegata* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 75, invalid (basionym not validly publ.)
  Chimonobambusa marmorea 'Variegata'; Ohwi, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1965: 135
  Arundinaria marmorea 'Variegata'; A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 157
  Chimonobambusa marmorea f. *albovariegata* Rifat, Nouv. Tahiti, 24 Feb., 1986: 34, invalid
- Common names: Chigo-kan-chiku (Japanese), meaning small winter bamboo; Chiryo-kan-chiku; Beni-kan-chiku; Heisaku-kan-chiku.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with a few narrow white stripes. The culm colour of this cultivar is not described by Ohwi (1965). Muroi (in Var. Bamb. Stripe Jap., 1974: 2) emphasises that the culms are entirely bright yellow, not green. According to H. Okamura (in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 30), the culms have a few light green stripes on a yellow ground, turning to reddish when exposed to the sun.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation at least since the 1980's.

***Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Gimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa marmorea f. *gimmei* Muroi & Kasahara in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349
  Chimonobambusa marmorea 'Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World. Chimonobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 18
- Selected references: H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349
- Common names: Gimmei-kan-chiku (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Culms: green to purplish-green, with yellow-green stripes on the bud canal.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced in the 1990's.

***Chimonobambusa marmorea* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa marmorea f. *kimmei* Muroi & H. Okamura in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, invalid (without type)
  Chimonobambusa marmorea 'Kimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 26
- Common names: Suisho-chiku, Somoku-kinyoshyu (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: "Culmus alternis albus" (Muroi & H. Okamura 1974: 2)
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, apparently rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced in the 1990's.

Chimonobambusa metuoensis HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa metuoensis Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 34, fig. 4; type: Yi Tongpei 77180 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Motuo Fangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to J.J.N. Campbell (1988: 6, ined.), *Chimonobambusa metuoensis* is conspecific with *Chimonobambusa callosa* (*Chimonocalamus callosus*). Chinese botanists consider *Chimonobambusa metuoensis* conspecific with *Chimonobambusa armata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): Mêdog Xian, Zayü Xian (= Gyigang), at 1,900 - 2,200 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Chimonobambusa microfloscula MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa microfloscula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 17; type: Tonkin, McClure, 21 Jan. 1932, 19878 (LU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xiaohua Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning small-flowered square bamboo; Tre Sat (Annamite local name), meaning fence bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part ("Tonkin"), near "Shapa"; CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian; Pingbian Xian in Dawei Shan; at 1,400 - 1,900 m altitude, in hardwood forests.

Chimonobambusa monophylla J. ZHU & Z. LONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa monophylla J. Zhu & Z. Long in Acta Zoolog. Sin. 29, 1983: 93-103, ined.; cf. J.J.N. Campbell, Notes Sino-Himalay. Bamb. Sp., 1988: 28, ined., under *C. rigidula*; Z.S. Qin in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 4, nom. nud.
- Notes: A valid publication of *Chimonobambusa monophylla* is not known. It is considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa hejiangensis* by T.H. Wen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, at 1,600 m altitude.
- Uses: Food for the giant panda.

Chimonobambusa montigena OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea montigena Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 28, fig. 2, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Yunnan, Zhaotong Xian, 8 Sep. 1988, Yi Tongpei 88168 (SCFS)
  Chimonobambusa montigena Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief 1990 (no. 4), 1990: 11, referred to *Qiongzhuea montigena* Yi; Ohrnberger in Bamb. World Introd. ed. 2, 1996: 10
  Qiongzhuea montigena (Ohrnberger) Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 219
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Features: 1.5 - 2.8 m / 0.7 - 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-eastern part): Zhaotong Xian, at 2,320 - 2,500 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa neopurpurea YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa neopurpurea Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (3), 1989: 22, fig. 2, nom. nud.
  Chimonobambusa neopurpurea Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992; type: Sichuan, An Xian, Yi Tongpei 74802 (lectotype, SCFS)
  Chimonobambusa purpurea Yi, p.p.; cf. Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 14 (2), 1992: 137
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Features: 8 m / 5 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: An Xian, at 700 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa ningnanica HSUEH & L. Z. GAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa ningnanica Hsueh & L.Z. Gao in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 13, fig. 3; type: SWFC Bamboo Exped., J85045 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Ningnan Fang Zhu (Chinese), meaning Ningnan square bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: May be conspecific with *Chimonobambusa tuberculata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ningnan Xian, at 2,500 - 2,600 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa opienensis (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea opienensis Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 98, fig. 4, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Ebian Xian, 31 Aug. 1974, Yi Tongpei 74217 (SCFS)
  Oreocalamus opienensis P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhuea opienensis* Hsueh & Yi

Chimonobambusa opienensis (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 30, referred to *Qiongzhuea opienensis* Hsueh & Yi

Qiongzhuea opienensis (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Sanyuezhu (Chinese), "san" meaning three, and "yue", month, and it may be translated March bamboo. The name may allude to the early growth initiation.
- Features: 2 - 7 m / 1 - 5.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ebian [O-pien] Xian.
- Habitat: In forest of broad-leaved trees or forming pine forest, at 1,600 - 1,900 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Introduced as panda's food into Wanglang and Wolong Reserve of Sichuan Province.

Chimonobambusa pachystachys HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa pachystachys Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 33, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Gulin Xian, Yi Tongpei 76282 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Cizhuzi; Cifangzhu (Chinese); Thorny Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 (7) m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Gulin Xian (Emei Shan), Xuyong Xian, Junlian Xian, Changning Xian, Leshan Shi, Guang'an Xian; Yunnan: Yiliang Xian, Fuyuan Xian; at 950 - 2,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Plants introduced for panda's food into the Reserves of Wanglang and Wolong of Sichuan Province in 1986/1987.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

Chimonobambusa paucispinosa YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa paucispinosa Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (3), 1990: 24, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Yi Tongpei 88156 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (north-eastern part): Suijiang Xian, at 1,450 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa puberula (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea puberula Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5 (1), 1983: 42, fig. 3, "puberulla", with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Guizhou, Luizhi Xian, 11 Nov. 1981, Yi Tongpei 81132 (SCFS)
  Oreocalamus puberulus P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, "puberullus", referred to *Qiongzhuea puberula* Hsueh & Yi
  Chimonobambusa puberula (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 32, referred to *Qiongzhuea puberula* Hsueh & Yi
  Qiongzhuea puberula (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Roumao Qiongzhu (Chinese), meaning soft hair Qiong bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Luzhi Tequ (Xiayingpan), at 1,600 m altiude, on yellow, calcareous soil. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for paper-making, stripes for weaving.

Chimonobambusa pubescens WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa pubescens Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 20, fig. 4; type: S.C. Chen Cx84514 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Shiyue Hanzhu (Chinese), "shi-yue" meaning October, and "han", cold.
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jing Xian.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis (FENZI) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria angulata Porterfield ex Brennecke in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 1 (1), 1980: 2, nom. nud.
  Bambusa quadrangularis Fenzi in Bull. Soc. Tosc. Ort. 5, 1880: 401
  Arundinaria quadrangularis (Fenzi) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo, 9 (96), 1895: 71
  Phyllostachys quadrangularis (Fenzi) Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. 36, 1904: 443
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis (Fenzi) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 153
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis (Fenzi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 90, invalid
  Thamnocalamus quadrangularis Recht & Wetterwald, Bamb., 1988: 65, as syn., (error for *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis*)
  Bambos sikak'take Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, nom. nud.
  Bambusa sikaktake Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854: 57, "sikaktaka", nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa angulata (not Munro, 1868): Camus, Bamb., 1913: 131, p.p., pl. 16 fig. D, pl. 37 fig. C
  Chimonobambusa angulata Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 67, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa angulata* Munro)
  Tetragonocalamus angulatus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 86, fig. 10, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa angulata* Munro)
  Chimonobambusa angulata Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 880, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa angulata* Munro)
- Selected references: Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 741, pl. 1501 [not 1500]; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 17 [fig. 15], 98, 99 [pl. 15], 339;

Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 11
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Sifangzhu (Chinese), meaning four-sided bamboo; Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning square bamboo; Shihou-chiku (Shihô-chiku), Shika-ku-dake (Japanese); Bambou carré (French); Vier-kantiger Bambus (German); Square Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 (8) m / 1 - 3 (4) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species has somtimes been confused with *Chimonobambusa utilis*.
- Phenology: First flowering records: H. Zhang & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 66-69; D. McClintock in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 283 (flowering in Cornwall, U.K., in 1993). Before this time, no records on flowering known.
- Distribution: CHINA: Native of southern mainland China. Widely distributed (wild, naturalised, cultivated) from north-eastern Guangxi through Hunan, Jiangxi, Fujian, and Zhejiang, to southern Jiangsu, and occurs also in Sichuan. Hong Kong: in cultivation. Taiwan: introduced since early times; now extensively planted in Taipei, Nantou, Taichung, Chiayi and Kaohsiung for ornamental purposes. VIETNAM: in cultivation. JAPAN: introduced from China in early times; now widely cultivated for ornamental purposes, in the Kanto District and westward; mainly planted in temple gardens and in tea gardens; frequently planted in Kyoto. Ryukyu Islands: reported to occur in this area.
- Uses: Widely planted as a garden ornamental. Culms used for handicrafts. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced; in cultivation in Italy since the 1870's, now widely but not frequently distributed in western and southern Europe. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1907. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In France: known to withstand -10°C. In Germany: insufficiently frost-resistant, cultivated under glass.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Albostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *albostriatus* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 10, "albo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 11
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *albostriatus* Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 37, "quadrangularis albo-striatus", invalid
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Albostriata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 38
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *albostriata* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 17, "albo-striata"
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Variegata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 22, without descr.
- Common names: Fuiri-hôchiku, Fuiri-shikaku-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in white.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Aureostriata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *aureostriatus* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 10, "aureo-striatus"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 11
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Aureostriata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 38
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *aureostriata* (Muroi & H. Okamura) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 17, "aureo-striata"
- Common names: Kishima-hôchiku, Kishima-shika-ku-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Cyrano de Bergerac'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Cyrano de Bergerac'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 25
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *cyrano-bergeraca* (Rifat) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 18, invalid (without type)
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *striatus* Rifat, ined., ex M. Hirsh, Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 14, "striata", nom. nud.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green, with yellow stripes. Foliage leaves: some blades variegated.
- Distribution: JAPAN: appeared in southern Honshu (perhaps in the 1980's).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan, rarely cultivated.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Square Gimmei'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *gimmei* Kasahara & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 32, nom. nud.; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349, under *T. quadrangularis* f. *tatejima*, invalid
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 41
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Square Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Chimonobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 32
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 32; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349, under *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *tatejima*
- Common names: Gimmei-hôchiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with yellow-green stripes on the bud canal.

- Notes: The cultivar epithet, 'Gimmei', is not established because it was provisionally published by Ohrnberger in 1990 (ICNCP 1995, Art. 22.3) and, furthermore, used before within the denomination class (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.2).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; appeared in southern Japan (in the 1980's?).

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Joseph de Jussieu'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *castillonis* Rifat, ined., ex M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 14, nom. nud.
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Joseph de Jussieu'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 25
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis 'Nagamineus'; Muroi & H. Hamada; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 31
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *nagamineus* Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 31, fig. 30, and H. Okamura & M. Konishi in l. c., 1986: 89 [fig. 1.1-2], invalid; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Nagamine'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 40, based on *Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis* f. *nagamineus* Muroi & Hamada ex H. Okamura
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *nagaminea* G. Bol in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 11 (3), 1990: 3, "nagamineus", invalid
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *nagaminea* (Muroi & H. Hamada) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 18, invalid (basionym without type)
- Common names: Kimmei-hôchiku, Kimmei-shikaku-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes in bright yellow, with the sulcus green, and a few light green stripes on other parts of the internodes. Foliage leaves: blades occasionally with white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. Appeared in southern Honshu (according to Rifat). A first appearance is recorded from Mr. Tetsuo Nagamine's garden at Ibusuki, Kagoshima Prefecture, southern Kyushu, in 1968 (according to H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986). CHINA: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan to France and Switzerland by C. Rifat in 1987, and from China into Germany in 1993. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1990.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Sotaroana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis var. *sotaroanus* Muroi in Hyogo Biol. 2, 1948: 7
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *sotaroanus* (Muroi) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 11
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis 'Sotaroanus'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976; Jap. descr.
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Sotaroana'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 38
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *sotaroana* (Muroi) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 17
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Napoleon-Bonaparte'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 25
- Common names: Gomafu-hôchiku, Gomafu-shikaku-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: golden yellow, occasionally with a few green stripes. Foliage leaves: some blades variegated.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation; appeared in southern Honshu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced (as 'Napoleon-Bonaparte') from Japan to France and Switzerland by C. Rifat in 1987.

***Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Suow'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *suow* Kasahara & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 31, fig. 31, invalid
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis 'Suow'; Kasahara & H. Okamura; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 31, as syn.
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *suow* (Kasahara & H. Okamura) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 18, invalid (basionym not validly published)
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Suow'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 40
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *suhow* G. Bol in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 9 (6), 1988: 2, invalid
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis f. *suou* G. Bol in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 11 (3), 1990: 3, invalid
  Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Suou'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis 'Tatejima'; Kasahara & H. Okamura; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 31,as syn.
  Tetragonocalamus quadrangularis f. *tatejima* Kasahara & H. Okamura ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 349, invalid
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 32, fig. 31
- Common names: Tatejima-hôchiku, Suow-shikaku-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, some with one or a few narrow green stripes of varying width. Foliage leaves: blades may have some variegation.
- Distribution: JAPAN: appeared in southern Japan (in the 1980's).
- Horticulture: USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1988/1990.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis 'Robert Rifat'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* 'Robert Rifat'; Rifat, ined., ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Chimonobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 31, invalid
- Notes: 'Robert Rifat', a collective cultivar name, was proposed by C. Rifat as a substitute for several of the cultivars already published and established (C. Rifat in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 5th Aug. 1995). This collective cultivar name is considered superfluous, hence it is not acceptable.

Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* f. *purpureiculma WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis* f. *purpureiculma* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24; type: Chai R.G. & al. 87122 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Zigan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning purple culm square bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms purplish.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Shunchang Xian.

Chimonobambusa rigidula (P. C. KENG) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Qiongzhuea rigidula* Hsueh & Yi in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 96, fig. 2, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Muchuan Xian, Li Youguang 1 (SCFS)
  Oreocalamus rigidulus P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 22 (3), 1986: 416, referred to *Qiongzhuea rigidula* Hsueh & Yi
  Chimonobambusa rigidula (Hsueh & Yi) J.J.N. Campbell, Notes Sino-Himalay. Bamb. Sp., 1988: 28, ined.
  Chimonobambusa rigidula (P.C. Keng) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 42, referred to *Qiongzhuea rigidula* Hsueh & Yi
  Qiongzhuea rigidula (P.C. Keng) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Spelling variants: *Qiongzhuea rigida* Hsueh & Yi; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 54 (typographical error for *Qiongzhuea rigidula*)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Shizhuzi (Chinese).
- Features: 2 - 4 (6) m / 1.5 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (southern part): Muchuan Xian, Pingshan Xian, Mabian Xian; at 1,300 - 1,700 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Food source for giant pandas. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Culms used for paper-making, stripes for weaving.

Chimonobambusa rivularis YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa rivularis* Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (3), 1989: 18, fig. 1; type: Yi Tongpei 88004 (SCFS)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Xi'an Fangzhu (Chinese), "xi" meaning small stream, "an", bank, shore, coast; hence it may be translated riverside square bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 5 m / 1.2 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA. Sichuan: Qionglai Xian, at 1,100 - 1,450 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa setiformis WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chimonobambusa setiformis* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 29, fig. 41; type: Fujian, Hua Xiji & Zhang Peixin FJ81616 (ZJFI)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chimonobambusa*
- Common names: Wuyi Fangzhu (Chinese), refers to Wuyi Mountain range where this bamboo occurs.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to T.H. Wen, *Chimonobambusa damingshanensis* is considered conspecific with *C. setiformis*. According to Hsueh & W. P. Zhang (in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 7), *Chimonobambusa setiformis* is considered conspecific with *C. marmorea*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chong'an Xian: Wuyi Shan.

Chimonobambusa szechuanensis (RENDLE) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria szechuanensis* Rendle in Sargent, Pl. Wilson. 2, 1914: 64; type: Western Sichuan, June 1908, E.H. Wilson 3408 (K)
  Oreocalamus szechuanensis (Rendle) Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 147
  Chimonobambusa szechuanensis (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Spelling variants: *Oreocalamus szchuanensis* (typographical error).
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Sichuan Fangzhu, Chuanfangzhu (Chinese), both meaning Sichuan square bamboo; Bayuezhu (Chinese), "ba", eight, and "yue", month, meaning August bamboo; Washan Fangzhu (Chinese), refers to Mt. Washan of Sichuan; Sichuan Square Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Not to be confused with *Menstruocalamus sichuanensis* (*Chimonobambusa sichuanensis*).
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ebian Xian, Ya'an Xian, Mabian Xian, Guan Xian, Nanchuan Xian, Tianquan, Emei Xian, Hongya Xian; Guizhou: Suiyang Xian (= Yangchuan); altitudinal range 1,000 - 2,400 (3,000) m; occasionally in large areas of natural pure community.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms widely utilised for their erect and strong characters; plants used as a food source for giant pandas.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into France in 1990.

Chimonobambusa szechuanensis* f. *flexuosa (HSUEH & C. LI) WEN & OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa szechuanensis var. *flexuosa* Hsueh & C. Li in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 40, fig. 3; type: C. Li 943 (SCFS)
  Chimonobambusa szechuanensis f. *flexuosa* (Hsueh & C. Li) Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 44
- Common names: Longguaizhu (Chinese), "long" meaning dragon, and "guai", turn.
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: some nodes heterocyclic, the adjacent internodes shortened and strongly flexuous and swollen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ya'an Xian, at 1,280 - 1,320 m altitude.
- Uses: For making smoking pipes.

Chimonobambusa tuberculata HSUEH & L. Z. GAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa strigosa Hsueh & W.P. Zhang, Taxon. Study Chimonobambusa China, 55, 1987: 5; cf. Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 36 [= 1988 (3)], 1988: 11, as syn.
  Chimonobambusa tuberculata Hsueh & L.Z. Gao in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 11, fig. 2; type: SWFC Bamboo Exped., J85060 (SWFC)
  Chimonobambusa armata f. *tuberculata* (Hsueh & L.Z. Gao) Wen in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 15
- Common names: Yongshan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Yongshan square bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Chimonobambusa tuberculata* is considered to be a form of *C. ningnanica* by Wen.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yongshan Xian, at 1,350 - 2,000 m altitude; Yanjin Xian; Weixin Xian (= Zhaxi).

Chimonobambusa tumidissinoda HSUEH & YI EX OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea tumidinoda Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 2 (1), 1980: 93, fig. 1-2, with Latin descr., invalid (two types cited, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1, 37.3); type: Wang Fangyu & al. 11563 (SCFI); Yi Tongpei 73001 (SCFS) (syntypes)
  Chimonobambusa tumidinoda Z.Y. Wu, Veg. China, 1983: 417, 420, invalid (nom. nud.); J.J.N. Campbell, Notes Sino-Himalay. Bamb. Sp., 1988: 29, ined.; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (1), 1988: 51, as syn.
  Chimonobambusa tumidinoda Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 17, nom. illeg. (ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1)
  Chimonobambusa tumidissinoda Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 45, referred to *Qiongzhuea tumidinoda* Hsueh & Yi; type: Sichuan, Leibo Xian, 15 May 1965, F.Y. Wang & al. [Wang Fangyu, Xiong Zhiquan & Yang Kaitai] 11563, fl. & fr. (SCFI)
  Qiongzhuea tumidissinoda; Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bamb., German Ed. [1996]: 79, as syn.
  Qiongzhuea tumidissinoda (Hsueh & Yi ex Ohrnberger) Hsueh & Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Qiongzhu (Chinese); Lohanzhu, Bautazhu, Suanpanzhu, Banbien Lohanzhu (Chinese local names); Trompetenbambus, Pagodenbambus (German); Tumid Node Bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 - 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (south-western part) and Yunnan (north-eastern part).
- Habitat: In large areas under evergreen broad-leaved forest on upper mountain slopes to the ridge; occurs mostly between 1,500 and 2,100 m altitude; perhaps only cultivated at higher altitudes (to 2,600 m). Frost resistance: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for walking-sticks, tobacco pipes and other handicrafts; planted as a garden ornamental. Plants introduced as a food source for giant pandas into Wanglang and Wolong Reserve of Sichuan Province.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China (Yunnan) into England in 1987, rarely cultivated elsewhere in Europe. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Chimonobambusa unifolia WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea unifolia Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (1), 1990: 27, fig. 1, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Changning Xian, 29 Nov. 1986, Guo Hong 8801 (SCFS)
  Chimonobambusa unifolia Wen in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 46, referred to *Qiongzhuea unifolia* Yi
  Qiongzhuea unifolia (Wen) Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Qiongzhuea*
- Common names: Banbian luohanzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 1.6 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Changning Xian, at 600 - 650 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa utilis (KENG) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oreocalamus utilis Keng in Sunyatsenia 4 (3-4), 1940: 148, pl. 37; type: Sichuan, 14 Apr. 1938, Y.C. Yang 3075
  Chimonobambusa utilis (Keng) P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Jinfoshan Fangzhu (Chinese), meaning Jinfoshan square bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 1.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Nanchuan Xian (Jinfo Shan, at 1,000 m altitude), Linshui Xian; Guizhou: Suiyang Xian (= Yangchuan), Daozhen Xian (= Yu-

xi), Zunyi Xian (= Nanbai), Xishui Xian (= Donghuang), Xifeng Xian? (= Yongjing), Chishui Xian; Yunnan: Yiliang Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -5°C.
- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable (in southern Sichuan); culms used as timber.

Chimonobambusa verruculosa WEN & OHRNB.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Qiongzhuea verruculosa Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 8 (4), 1988: 65, fig. 2, with Latin descr. and type, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 43.1); type: Sichuan, Gulin Xian, 27 Oct. 1986, Yi Tongpei 86531 (SCFS)
  Chimonobambusa verruculosa Wen & Ohrnberger in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Chimonobambusa, 1990: 47, referred to *Qiongzhuea verruculosa* Yi
  Qiongzhuea verruculosa (Wen & Ohrnberger) Yi ap. Hsueh & al. in Taxon 45 (2), 1996: 220
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Liutuo Qiongzhu (Chinese), "liu" meaning tumour, and "tuo", sheath, hence it likely refers to the culm sheaths which are covered with small wart-like outgrowths.
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Gulin Xian, at 980 - 1,100 m altitude.

Chimonobambusa yunnanensis HSUEH & W. P. ZHANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chimonobambusa yunnanensis Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 19, fig. 3; type: Hsueh Chi-ju s.n. (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Oreocalamus*
- Common names: Yunnan Fangzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 (14) m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Chimonobambusa ningnanica* by D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 16 (1), 1994: 41.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Yuxi Xian, Lüchun Xian, Gejiu Shi, Changning Xian, Baoshan Xian, Fengqing Xian, Tengchong Xian, Luxi Xian (= Mangshi), Weixin Xian (= Zhaxi), Yingjiang Xian, Guangnan Xian, Xinping Xian.
- Habitat: In evergreen hardwood forests, at 1,600 - 2,000 (2,200) m altitude.

Hibanobambusa MARUYAMA, H. OKAMURA & MURATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Hibanobambusa Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30; Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148-152; type: *Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura
  × *Hibanobambusa* Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30; Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148-152; type: × *Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura
  × *Phyllosasa* Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14; type: × *Phyllosasa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Demoly
- Spelling variants: *Hibambambus* (typographical error); *Hibanobambus* (typographical error).
- Selected references: Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148-152; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 27-28; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 348-349
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Inyô-chiku Zoku (Japanese).
- Features: In *Hibanobambusa*, the type of inflorescence is similar to *Phyllostachys*, but the flowers have usually six stamens as in *Sasa*, the culm sheaths are deciduous as in *Phyllostachys*, and one branch, or rarely two branches, develop from the node.
- Notes:
  The nothogeneric name, × *Hibanobambusa*, is not in accordance with Art. H 6.2. of the ICBN 1994 and cannot be used for that intergeneric hybrid. Maruyama & al. (1979) did, however, provide a Latin description and designate a validly published type species; consequently, *Hibanobambusa* is a validly published generic name and is correct if its type is treated as belonging to a separate genus, not a nothogenus. If the type turns out to be truely a nothogenus between *Phyllostachys* and *Sasa*, then × *Phyllosasa* is the correct name for this taxon. *Hibanobambusa* was published as a hybrid genus (nothogenus) which had occurred naturally in Honshu, Japan. It was supposed by I. Maruyama & H. Okamura (1979) to be between *Sasa* and *Semiarundinaria*. According to H. Kashiwagi, *Hibanobambusa* is a hybrid between *Sasa* and *Phyllostachys* (C. Rifat in letters to J. Goerrings, 29th March 1986, with photographs of hybrids by H. Kashiwagi, and 19th April 1986). It is supposed that *Hibanobambusa* "first appeared between the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century when one species of *Phyllostachys* [probably *P. nigra* f. *henonis*] ... flowered simultaneously with *Sasa* [*S. veitchii* f. *tyugokensis*] (Chyugoku-zasa)" (H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 27). Flowering of *Hibanobambusa* occurred from 1970 to 1972. It is said that few seeds were obtained which were not fertile (Rifat, l. c.).
- Number of species known: 1, plus 1 undescribed.
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Hibanobambusa tranquillans (KOIDZUMI) MARUYAMA & H. OKAMURA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinoarundinaria nipponica Muroi in Amator. Herb. 10, 1942: 19; Maruyama & al., 1979: 152, as syn. under *Hibanobambusa tranquillans*
  Semiarundinaria tranquillans Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 317, and l. c. 11 (1),

1942: 1, emend.; type: none cited; lectotype: G. Isa, Jul. 16, 1936 (Maruyama & al., 1979: 152)
Sinoarundinaria tranquillans (Koidzumi) Muroi in Hyogo Biol. 1, 1948: 7
Phyllostachys tranquillans (Koidzumi) Muroi, Jap. Bamb., 1956: 252, nom. nud.
Phyllostachys tranquillans (Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 68
Hibanobambusa tranquillans (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30
× *Hibanobambusa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Maruyama & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 16, 1971: 30
× *Phyllosasa tranquillans* (Koidzumi) Demoly in Bamb., Assoc. Europ. Bamb., no. 21, 1995: 14

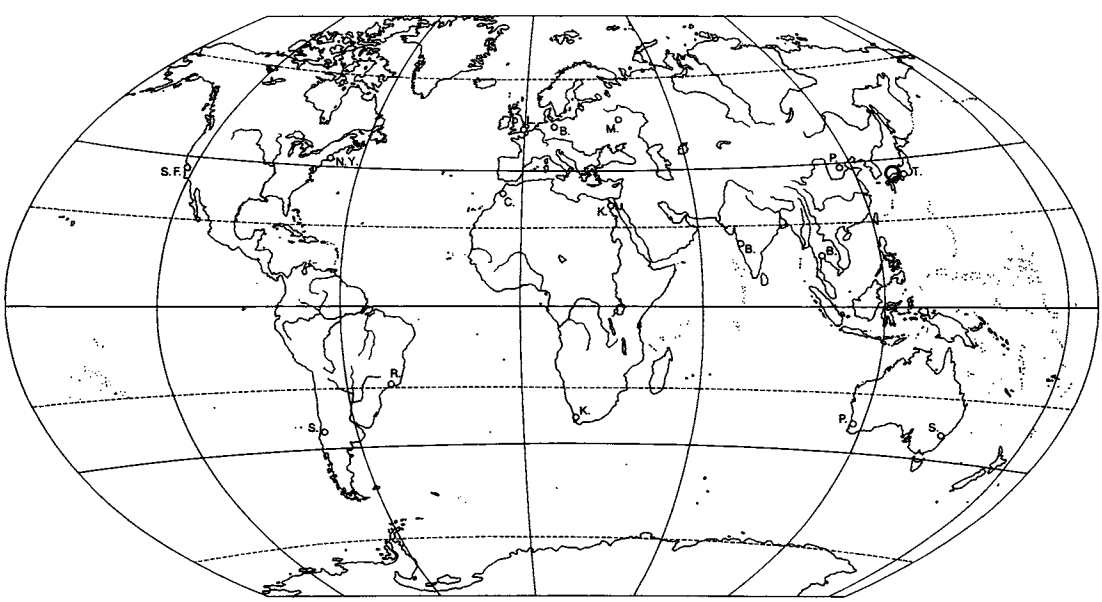
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 82, 83, 338; Maruyama, H. Okamura & Murata in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148-152; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 27-28
- Common names: Inyou-chiku (Inyô-chiku) (Japanese), "inyô" meaning a "mixture of male and female" (Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 30).
- Features: 3 - 5 (6) m / 1 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Shimane Prefecture (Izumo Province): Nogi County: Mt. Hiba. The species was discovered by Hantaro Uchida in 1932.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.

***Hibanobambusa tranquillans* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys tranquillans f. *kimmei* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3, as syn.
  Hibanobambusa tranquillans f. *kimmei* Muroi in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 28
  Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Kimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Hibanobambusa ed. 3, 1996: 6
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 28; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 348
- Common names: Kinmei-inyô (Kimmei-inyô) (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with few light green stripes, and green stripes on the bud canal. Foliage leaves: blades with a few white (or cream) stripes.
- Phenology: This variant appeared a few years before the flowering of the species.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, first introduced into England.

***Hibanobambusa tranquillans* 'Shiroshima'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Hibanobambusa tranquillans f. *albostriata* H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 86, fig. 1.7, "albo-striata ", invalid



Map 31: Distribution of *Hibanobambusa*

Hibanobambusa tranquillans f. *shiroshima* Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 111, 3; invalid; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 28; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 348
Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Shiroshima'; Muroi & H. Okamura; Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 8 (5), 1987: 5

- Misapplied names:
  Hibanobambusa tranquillans 'Kimmei'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 65; Eberts, Bamb., [1984]: 33, fig.
  Since its introduction into European horticulture, the name 'Kimmei' has often been misapplied to 'Shiroshima'.
- Selected references: W. Simon in C. Recht & al., Bamb., 2nd Ed., 1994: 61, figs.; Eberts, Bamb., new Ed., 1996: 29, fig.
- Common names: Shiro-shima-inyô (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 (4.9) m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with numerous white and cream stripes of varying width, leaf blade tip purple. Culms: internodes occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Phenology: This variant appeared from 'Kimmei' three years after flowering in 1974.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, first introduced from Japan into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's. Frost resistance: tolerating -13°C.

Hibanobambusa sp. — *Sasa tokugawana* MAKINO × *Phyllostachys bambusoides* SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Notes: This intergeneric hybrid is an unnamed *Hibanobambusa* species (C. Rifat in letter to J. Goerrings, 29th March 1986, with photograph of the species taken by H. Kashiwagi); publication not known.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation in the Fuji Bamboo Garden.

Indosasa McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 28; type: *Indosasa crassiflora* McClure
- Selected references: C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 60-75
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Number of species known: 27.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, southern Hunan, Guangxi, Guizhou, Jiangxi, Yunnan. VIETNAM; LAOS.

Indosasa acutiligulata Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa acutiligulata Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 100, fig. 7; type: Guangdong, Liu Aitang 780035 (NJU)
- Features: 3.5 m / 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianshan Xian.

Indosasa angustata McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa angustata McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 93; type: Vietnam, 18 VI 1940, W.T. Tsang, 30050.
- Features: 14 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin: Lung Waan, occasionally on dry clay soil in forest. CHINA: Guangxi (southern part): in a small area of Daqing Shan; in broad-leaved forest at 700 m altitude.

Indosasa angustifolia W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa angustifolia W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 225, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Han Wu 31859 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.5 - 2 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaoyao.

Indosasa bacquangensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa bacquangensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 878; type: Ha Tuyen, 20 III 1982, Vu Van Dung (HNF)
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Tuyen: Bac quang, in mountain forest.

Indosasa breviligulata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa breviligulata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 33, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 10 VII 1986, Wu Zhimin 0111 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianping, Dabu.

Indosasa crassiflora McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa crassiflora McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 29; type: Tonkin, 12 June 1939, W.T. Tsang 29205 (LU)
  Sinobambusa gibbosa McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 58; type: Tonkin, 29 May 1939, W.T. Tsang, 29125 (LU)
  Indosasa gibbosa (McClure) McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 93
- Spelling variants:
  Indosasa crassifolia McClure ex P.H. Hô, Cây co Viêtnam (Illustr. Fl. Vietnam), 3, 2, 1993: 747, fig. 9208 (error for *Indosasa crassiflora*)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+) for *Indosasa crassiflora*, fl(-) for *Indosasa gibbosa*
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin. CHINA: Guangdong: Dongzing Xian; in open rolling land at low elevation.

Indosasa glabrata C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa glabrata C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 64; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78021 (NJU)
- Features: 3 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Shiwanda Shan.

Indosasa glabrata* var. *albohispidula (Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG) C. S. CHAO & C. D. CHU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa albohispidula Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 47, fig. 1, "albo-hispidula"; type: Dai Qi-hui & Huang Cai-fen, 8305 (GXFI)
  Indosasa glabrata var. *albohispidula* (Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang) C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 212, "albo-hispidula"
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi (southern part), on low hills. In cultivation in Nanning.

Indosasa hispida MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa hispida McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 31; type: Guangdong, 28 Apr. 1932, W.T. Tsang 20361 (LU)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Yunnan: Jinhong; on hills at 1,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into England; in cultivation, rare.

Indosasa ingens HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa ingens Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5 (1), 1983: 39, fig. 1; type: Yi Tong-pei 77331 (SCFS)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 900 - 1,600 m altitude.

Indosasa laotica (A. CAMUS) C. S. CHAO & RENVOIZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria laotica A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris, ser. 2, 3, 1931: 760; type: Laos, Nape, Delacour 1928 (P)
  Indosasa laotica (A. Camus) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 365
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS: Napè.

Indosasa levigata Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

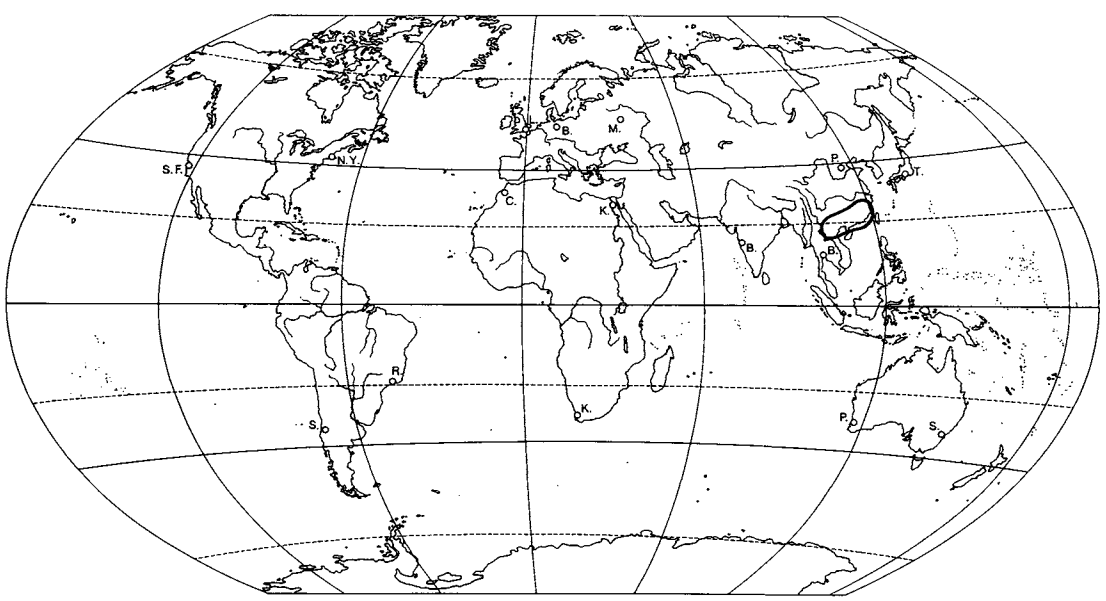
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa levigata Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 1, 1981: 99, fig. 6; type: Hunan, Liu Aitang, 77201 (NJU)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yizhang Xian.

Indosasa lipoensis C. D. CHU & K. M. LAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa lipoensis C.D. Chu & K.M. Lan in Bamb. Res. no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 3, fig. 3; type: Guizhou, Chu Cengde & al., 81014 (NJFU)
- Features: 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo Xian: Yaopai, at 580 m altitude.

Indosasa longispicata W. Y. HSIUNG & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa longispicata W.Y. Hsiung & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 71; type: Hsiung W.Y. 7649 (NJU)
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+)



Map 32: Distribution of *Indosasa*

- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui, Rongan, Jinxiu, Nanning.
- Habitat: In evergreen broad-leaved forest in mountainous areas. Tolerating partial shade.

Indosasa lunata W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa lunata* W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 226, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, Xiao Mian-yun 53489 (SCAC)
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaoyao.

Indosasa macula W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa macula* W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 227, fig. 5; type: Guangdong, 19 Apr. 1987, Wu Zhi-min 0609 (SCAC)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi.

Indosasa parvifolia C. S. CHAO & Q. H. DAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa parvifolia* C.S. Chao & Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 67; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78008 (NJU)
- Features: 6 m / 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi (southern part): Ping Xian, Deqing Shan; on sunny slopes at 600 - 800 m altitude.

Indosasa patens C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa patens* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 73; type: Chu C.D. & Chao C.S. 78002 (NJU)
- Features: 12 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi (northern part): Lingchuan, Xingan.
- Habitat: Most on lower mountains or hilly areas, often in evergreen broad-leaved forest. Tolerating partial shade.

Indosasa pusilloaurita W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa pusilloaurita* W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 351, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Feng Zhijian 36870 (CANT)
- Features: 3 m / 0.6 - 0.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi, Dawuling.

Indosasa shibataeoides MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa shibataeoides* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 32, "shibataeaoides"; type: Guangdong, Aug. 1934, Metcalf 17789 (LU)
- Spelling variants: *Indosasa shibataeaoides*, *Indosasa shibateoides*
- Features: 0.5 - 2 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. In cultivation in Zhejiang.

Indosasa singulispicula WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa singulispicula* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 29, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Menghai, Hua S.C. 82320 (ZJFI)
- Features: 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menghai, at 550 m altitude.

Indosasa sinica C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa sinica* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (1), 1983: 65; type: Hsiung W.Y. & Chao C.S. 77542 (NJU)
- Features: 10 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, Rongshui; Guizhou (southern part); Yunnan.
- Habitat: Mainly at low elevations, forming pure stands or growing at the edge of broad-leaved forest.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into England; in cultivation, rare.

Indosasa sondongensis NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa sondongensis* Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 877; type: Ha Bac, 29 Sep. 1966, Nguen Van Quang (HNF)
- Features: 4 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Bac: Son-dong, in mountain forest.

Indosasa spongiosa C. S. CHAO & B. M. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa spongiosa* C.S. Chao & B.M. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 14, fig. 1; type: Hunan, 13 Sep. 1979, B.M. Yang 06314
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 1 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Jianghua Xian, at 820 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Indosasa suavis W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa suavis* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (6), 1992: 557, fig. 1.1-4; type: Guangdong, 26 Apr. 1990, Feng Zhi-jian 37003 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Indosasa tinctilimba MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Indosasa tinctilimba* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 33; type: Guangdong, 23 Apr. 1936, H. Fung 20882 (LU)
- Features: 1.6 m / 0.75 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Indosasa shibataeoides* by C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu, 1983: 64
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: "Teh-k'ing Dist."

Indosasa triangulata HSUEH & YI

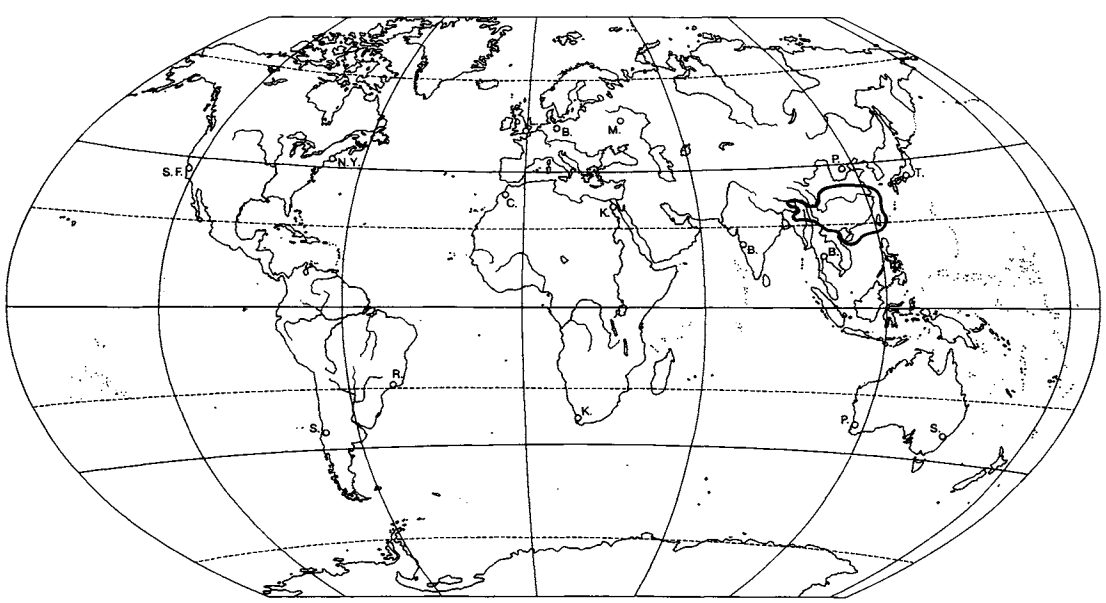
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa triangulata Hsueh & Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 5 (1), 1983: 41, fig. 2; type: Yunnan, 21 Dec. 1977, Yi Tong-pei 77339 (SCFS)
  Arundinaria triangulata (Hsueh & Yi) C.S. Chao & G.Y. Yang in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (1), 1994: 16
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Maguan Xian, at 1,200 m altitude.

Indosasa wuningensis WEN & Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa wuningensis Wen & Y. Zou in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 20, fig. 4; type: Jiangxi, L.X. Chang 6 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Wuning Xian.

Phyllostachys SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Moosoobamboo Makino, ined., ex Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 13, as syn.
  Phyllostachys Siebold & Zuccarini in Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Akad. Wiss. München 3, 3, 1843: 745, nom. cons.; not Torrey, 1836, nom. rejic.; type: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Siebold & Zuccarini
  Sinoarundinaria Ohwi in Mayebara, Florula Austro-higoensis, 1931: 86
- Selected references: McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 180-196; McClure, Bamboos Gen. Phyllostachys Cult. U.S., 1957: 1-69; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 49-83, 336-338; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 722-723; Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 15-19, and l. c. 18 (2), 1980: 168-193; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 50-66; S.L. Chen & Chia, Chin. Bamb., 1988: 62-85; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 106-153
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Gangzhu Shu (Chinese), meaning firm bamboo genus. Madake Zoku (Japanese).
- Number of species known: 76.
- Distribution: The natural distribution stretches from Hainan Island in the South to the Yellow River in the North, and from Xizang (Tibet) in the West to Taiwan in the East. Many species were distributed by human influence, extending to northern and north-eastern China, to Korea and Japan in the North, and to regions adjacent to China in the South.
  CHINA: native, also widely cultivated. Zhejiang (centre of distribution), Jiangsu, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Hebei, Bejing, Liaoning, Henan, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia Huizu Zizhiqu, Sichuan, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau, Guangxi, Guizhou, Yunnan, Xizang (Tibet). JAPAN: introduced early, naturalised and cultivated; distributed from the southernmost islands to southern Hokkaido. KOREA: introduced and cultivated, probably locally naturalised; distributed in the southern parts. VIETNAM, LAOS: cultivated, probably introduced and locally naturalised.



Map 33: Distribution of *Phyllostachys*

BURMA (MYANMAR): native or introduced early and naturalised; cultivated; distributed generally in the upper parts. THAILAND: an unidentified species of *Phyllostachys* was reported from northern Thailand extending to adjacent Burma (E.F. Anderson in Pl. Peop. Gold. Triangle, 1993: 111). INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland: native or introduced early and naturalised, also cultivated. Himachal Pradesh: probably introduced, naturalised.

- Habitat: In warm-temperate, well-watered areas.
- Uses: *Phyllostachys* is one of the most economically significant bamboo genera. It already exceeded traditional fields of use (weaving articles, furniture, farm tools, house construction, food, and many others), extending to intensive industrial utilisation and high value-added production (bamboo panels for construction, packing, and house decoration, bamboo parquet, bamboo fibre for paper-making, agro-technical shoot production).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: A few species were first introduced in the 19th century; now species are in cultivation in nearly all countries, distributed from the African Mediterranean region to southern Sweden, and from Portugal to the Crime and Caucasus. USA: Species are in cultivation generally along the coastal regions of the Pacific and Atlantic side.

Phyllostachys* sect. *Phyllostachys

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys sect. *Euphyllostachys* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 220, invalid
  Phyllostachys sect. *Phyllostachys* [autonym]; Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 17, and l. c. 18 (2), 1980: 168; type: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* Siebold & Zuccarini
- Common names: Gangzhu Zu (Chinese).

Phyllostachys* sect. *Heterocladae Z. P. WANG & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys sect. *Heterocladae* Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 17, and l. c. 18 (2), 1980: 185; type: *Phyllostachys heteroclada* Oliver
- Common names: Shuizhu Zu (Chinese).

Phyllostachys acuta C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys acuta C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 42, fig. 6, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhu Zhengde [Chu C.D.] & Zou Huiyu [Chou H.Y.] 75132; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 56, fig. 6, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
  Phyllostachys acuta C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 172, fig. 2; type: C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou 75132 (NJFU)
  Phyllostachys vivax 'Jantonging'; cf. J. v.d. Palen, Bamboekwek. Kimmei, [1993]: [5], as syn. under *Phyllostachys acuta*
- Common names: Jiantou-qingzhu (Chinese), meaning sharp-pointed shoot and green sheath bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 9 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The cultivar epithet, 'Jantonging', is apparently a corruption of the common Chinese name, Jiantou-qingzhu, for *Phyllostachys acuta*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Anhui; Jiangsu, Fujian.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rather rare; first introduced via the USA into France in 1989, and from China in the early 1990's. USA: In cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: withstands -10°C (-13°C) without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys affinis KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys affinis Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15, nom. nud.
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

Phyllostachys altiligulata G. G. TANG & Y. L. XU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys altiligulata G.G. Tang & Y.L. Xu [Hsu] in J. Nanjing Inst. For. no. 26 [= 1985 (4)], 1985: 18, fig. 2; type: Zhu Xiaoke 003 (NFI)
- Common names: Gaoshe-Bujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* by T.H. Wen (pers. comm.).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Rugao Xian; perhaps introduced from Zhejiang.

Phyllostachys angusta MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys angusta McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 278, fig. 1; type: McClure 21023 (US)
- Common names: Huangguzhu (Chinese, vernacular name of Zhejiang), meaning yellow old bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 8 (10) m / 3 - 4 (5) cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, angusta (narrow), alludes to the relatively narrow apex, ligule, and blade of the culm sheath.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui, Henan; growing in bamboo forest mixed with other species.
- Uses: Culms are mostly used for the manufacture of fine bamboo articles. Shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C or -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys angusta 'Aureovariegata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys angusta* 'Aureovariegata'; J. Vandooren in Belgian Bamb. Soc. Newsl. no. 11, 1995: 43, epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.9)
- Distinctive characters: foliage leaf blades with yellowish stripes.
- Horticulture: BELGIUM: In cultivation. Appeared as a mutation from green-leaved *Phyllostachys angusta*.

Phyllostachys arcana MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys arcana* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 280, fig. 1; type: McClure 20980 (US)
- Common names: Shilüzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning green stone bamboo; Laozhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Anhui), meaning old bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, arcana (hidden), alludes to the obscurity of reliable distinctive characters, and likewise to a peculiar condition of the dormant buds at the base of the culm.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang, Shaanxi, Gansu, Sichuan; at 700 - 1,800 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as tools and support of furniture.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation, first introduced from the USA into France in 1980, and later again. Plants from the early introduction turned out to represent true *Phyllostachys meyeri*, hence many plants in Europe may be mis-claimed. USA: In cultivation, rare; first introduced from Anhui in 1927. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -14°C or -16°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys arcana* 'Yellowstone'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys arcana* f. *luteosulcata* C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 41, invalid (publ. not effected); C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 55, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
  Phyllostachys arcana f. *luteosulcata* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 174, invalid (three types cited); type (syntypes): Zhu Zhengde 7401 (type of shoots), Nanling Shumuzhu 74195 (type of culms and leaves); Nanling 74812 (living type)
  Phyllostachys arcana 'Luteosulcata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.
  Phyllostachys arcana 'Luteosulcata'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10b
- Common names: Huangcao-Shilüzhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove green stone bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 4 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Nanjing: Zutangshan; Zhejiang.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries, rather rare; introduced in the 1990's, into Germany in 1991. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, introduced from Europe, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aristata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aristata* W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 230, fig. 9; type: Xiao Mian-yun 53550 (CANT)
- Common names: Cimang gangzhu (Chinese), meaning aristate firm bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huidong, Lianghua.

Phyllostachys atrovaginata C. S. CHAO & H. Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys atrovaginata* C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 45, fig. 9, invalid (publ. not effected); C.S. Chao & H.Y. Chou in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 59, fig. 9, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
  Phyllostachys atrovaginata C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 191, fig. 13; type: C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou 74166 (NJFU)
- Misapplied names: *Phyllostachys congesta* (not Rendle, 1904): R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag., 1946: 46; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 27, fig. 16-17
- Common names: Wuyazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning black bud bamboo; Maoyazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning hairy bud bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 (8) m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: According to C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou (in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 192), plants in cultivation in America and described by McClure under the name *Phyllostachys congesta* Rendle are true *Phyllostachys atrovaginata*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as timber and for splitting.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries; introduced from the USA under the name *Phyllostachys congesta* in the 1980's or earlier, also introduced from China under the name *Phyllostachys atrovaginata* in the early 1990's. USA: in cultivation under the name *Phyllostachys congesta*; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -12°C, or -15° without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aurea CARRIÈRE EX A. & C. RIVIÈRE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa aurea hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort. 45, 1873: 257, and l.c., 1873: 379-380, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys aurea Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 716, fig. 36-37
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 158
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 22
  Sinoarundinaria reticulata var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Ohwi in Mayebara, Florula Austrohigoensis, 1931: 86?
  Phyllostachys meyeri var. *aurea* (Carrière ex A. & C. Rivière) Pilipenko in Trans. Komarov Bot. Inst. Acad. Sci. USSSR ser. 6, 6, 1958: 187
  Sinoarundinaria aurea Honda, 19..?
  Phyllostachys formosana Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 140, Jap. name: Zinmenchiku
  Bambos hoteitsik Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 6, nom. nud.
  Bambusa hoteitsik Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
  ? *Bambusa mitis* Koch, Dendrol. 2, 2, 1873: 360, p.p. (excl. basionym *Arundo mitis* Loureiro; excl. syn. *Bambusa aurea* Siebold)
- Spelling variants: *Sinarundinaria aurea* (typographical error for *Sinoarundinaria aurea*); *Phyllostachys aureus* (orthographical error).
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 72-73, 336; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 723-725; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 347

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3 (3), 1926: 12, "albovariegata", Jap. name: Shima-hotei-chiku; type: T. Makino s.n.
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376, "albo-variegata"
  Phyllostachys aurea f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 20, "albovariegata", based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 3 (3), 1926: 12, "albo-variegata"; Jap. names: Shima-hotei, Fuiri-hotei
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Albovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "Albo-variegata"
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Variegata'; D. Crampton in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 266
- Common names: Shima-hotei, Fuiri-hotei (Japanese).
- Features: 8 m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with numerous white stripes. Culms: internodes occasionally with a few white stripes, otherwise as in f. *aurea*.
- Phenology: Flowering in Switzerland was recorded (T. Grieb, Collect. Bamb. Juin 1995: 1). Plants died after flowering. Seedlings without variegation.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; originally described from a plant cultivated in Osaka (Honshu). EUROPE: in cultivation at Pitt White, England, after 1968, rare; from there introduced into Germany in 1977/1978. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany (northern part): tolerating -12°C with minor leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Flavescens-inversa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *aurea* f. *alternato-lutescens* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 9, pl. VII
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *aurea* f. *alternato-lutescens* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376
  Phyllostachys aurea f. *alternato-lutescens* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 4
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *flavescens-inversa* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 222, "flavescens inversa"
  Phyllostachys aurea var. *flavescens-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 20
  Phyllostachys aurea f. *flavescens-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Gimmei-hachiku
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Flavescens-inversa'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Flavens-inversa' (typographical error); *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Flavescens Inversa'
- Common names: Ginmei-hotei (Gimmei-hotei) (Japanese).
- Features: 5 - 9 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with light yellow sulcus. Foliage leaves: few blades striped with light yellow.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation about 1900, rare, may have been disappeared; re-introduced into France in 1981, now established in cultivation in several countries but still rare. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany (northern part): tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Kansai'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aurea f. *holochrysa* Muroi & Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3, invalid (without type; ICBN 1994 Art. 37), Jap. name: Ôgon-hotei
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Holochrysa'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 68
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Kansai'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 15, based on

Phyllostachys aurea f. *holochrysa* Muroi & Kasahara

- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 25
- Common names: Ôgon-hotei (Japanese).
- Features: 5 - 9 m / 3 - 4.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: all gradually become yellow or orange-yellow, unaffected by exposure, internodes occasionally with a few green stripes, otherwise as in f. *aurea*. Foliage leaves: few blades with a narrow white stripe.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, mainly in the Kansai district, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Germany by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aurea* 'Koi'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Koi'; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 9; Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (4), 1993: 22
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with green sulcus. Foliage leaves: some blades with narrow cream or greenish yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA in the 1980's; in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare; arose spontaneously in La Jolla (near San Diego, California) from f. *aurea*. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aurea 'Formosana'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aurea* 'Formosana'; W. & H. Simon, ined., ex M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 8, nom. nud.
- Notes: A valid publication is not known. Presumably, the cultivar represents a variant with characters described by Hayata as *Phyllostachys formosana*.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany and probably also in other European countries. Frost resistance: In Germany (northern part): tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aurea* f. *aurea

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys aurea* f. *aurea* [autonym]
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Aurea'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 22, without descr.
- Common names: Luohan zhu (Chinese), meaning Buddha bamboo), Renmian zhu (Chinese), meaning human face bamboo; Hotei-chiku (Japanese), Kosan-chiku (Japanese, in Kagoshima Prefecture); Gelber Bambus (German); Golden Bamboo, Fishpole Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 (12) m / 3 - 5 (7) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms stiffly erect, straight, green at first, changing soon afterwards to greenish yellow; each node mostly with a swollen band beneath, lowest internodes on many culms very short, and variously bulging and asymmetric; foliage leaves in light green colour.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, aurea (golden yellow), was used by Carrière and adopted by A. & C. Rivière to name this species, referring to the colour of old culms.
- Distribution: CHINA: native of southern or south-eastern regions; wild plants still exist in Zhejiang and Fujian; often and widely cultivated. Taiwan: probably introduced since early times; often cultivated. JAPAN: introduced since early times, naturalised and commonly cultivated.
- Uses: Often planted as a garden ornamental in warm temperate and subtropical regions all over the world. Selected culms with unusual internode patterns are used for interior decoration, fishing rods, walking sticks, handle of umbrellas, and other handicrafts.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into France in 1875 by Hénon, or even earlier; widely cultivated in many countries, mainly in France, southern Europe and the Mediterranean region. USA: probably the most common and widely grown bamboo; introduced as early as 1883, and again introduced from different sources early in the 20th century. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C (or even -20°C?). In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage (-15°C: total damage to culms has been reported).

Phyllostachys aurea* f. *takemurai MUROI & H. HAMADA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys takemurai* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr. rev. ed., 1965: 68, invalid (Japanese descr.), Jap. name: Usan-chiku
  Phyllostachys aurea f. *takemurai* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 26-27, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
  Phyllostachys aurea f. *takemurai* Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 24, invalid (Engl. descr.); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 347, invalid (Engl. descr.)
  Phyllostachys aurea var. *takemurae* Muroi ex Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, invalid (Jap. descr.), Jap. name: Usan-chiku
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Takemurai'; Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 24, as syn.
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Takemurae'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 10 (5), 1989: 6
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *aurea* 'Usanchiku'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 364, with Japanese description
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Usanchiku'
- Common names: Usan-chiku (Japanese), "U", meaning large.
- Features: 10 m / 7 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellowish green, without shrank internodes and swollen parts, not bulging or asymmetric.
- Notes: The ending *-ai* of *takemurai* should be changed to *takemurae*. The f. *takemurai* is sup-

posed to represent the phylogenetic parent of the deformed variant, f. *aurea*. A colour photograph in Muroi & H. Okamura (Take Sasa, 1977: 5) is accompanied by the name "Usanchiku" (in Japanese characters) showing a plant with internodes of greyish colour, slightly mottled of darker colour. This picture is obviously in contrast to the description above.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Kyushu (southern part): A pure forest of f. *takemurai* is known from the northwestern part of Kagoshima Prefecture, where it originated long ago from naturalised f. *aurea*, and was discovered a few years before 1963. In cultivation in Fuji Bamboo Garden in Shizuoka Prefecture, Honshu; apparently very rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; first introduced into France in 1987. USA: Introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata McCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 282, fig. 3; type: McClure 20971 (US)
  Phyllostachys flavescens-inversa Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 42, as syn.
- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys nevinii (not Hance, 1876); cf. McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 284
- Common names: Huangcaozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove bamboo; Rauher Gelbrinnen-Bambus (German); Yellow-groove Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 8 (10) m / 2 - 4 (6) cm / fl(+); culms nearly erect, often geniculate on the basal part, internodes scabrous, dark green foliage.
- Etymology: The specific epithet and the common English name allude to the yellowish colour of the sulcus of young culms and branches.
- Distribution: CHINA: mainly distributed in Jiangsu, Zhejiang and Anhui. Widely planted; in cultivation as far north as Beijing.
- Uses: Planted in Europe and N. America for ornamental purposes; highly esteemed as a very cold-resistant garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA in 1979/1980; found in cultivation in northern Italy before this time and introduced from there to Germany in 1961; now widely and often cultivated. USA: widely in cultivation; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C or -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -16°C without leaf damage, -18°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys aureosulcata* 'Harbin'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Harbin'; C. DeRosa in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (1), 1991: 2
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish, with random narrow green stripes that are depressed forming a longitudinally wrinkled surface. Older culms change to reddish brown when exposed to the sun.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA; into Germany in 1991; now established in cultivation in several countries, rather rare. USA: discovered by Chris DeRosa in 1990, growing at the USDA Plant Quarantine Station in Glendale, Maryland, probably originating from China.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Alata albovariegata'
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Alata albovariegata'; J. v.d. Palen, Bamboelijst, 1995, publication not effected (ICNCP 1995, Art. 21.1)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green; foliage leaf blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into the Netherlands in 1994.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Nigra'
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Nigra'; S. Lucas in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (1), 1993: 4, epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.2, 17.9)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: "distinguised by dark blotches evident on only one side of the culm".
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from the USA into Germany in 1993. USA: known from a large grove thriving on Shelter Island, off Long Island, New York.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *aureosulcata
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *aureosulcata* [autonym]
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Aureosulcata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with yellow sulcus when young, shading to yellowish green sulcus during maturity.
- Notes: Mature stands may partly revert to f. *pekinensis* (culms entirely green).

Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *pekinensis J. L. LU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *alata* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 72; type: S.D. Yu 4 (ZJFI)
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Alata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23
  Phyllostachys pekinensis J.L. Lu, ined.?
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *pekinensis* J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 71, fig. 2; type: Beijing, Lu Jionglin 76023 (HNAC)
- Common names: Jingzhu (Chinese), meaning Peking bamboo; Zhizhu (Chinese), meaning comb bamboo; Grüner Peking-Bambus (German).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green (with green sulcus); sheaths occasionally maculated.

- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yuyao, Fuyang; Jiangsu; Henan: Huaiyang Xian; in cultivation in Beijing.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *spectabilis C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys spectabilis C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 30, fig. 4, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhu Zhengde [Chu C.D.] 7401; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 48, fig. 4, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *spectabilis* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 180; type: C.D. Chu 7401 (NJFU)
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Spectabilis'; New Roy. Hort. Soc. Dict. Gard. 3, 1992: 564; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 10
- Common names: Jingxiang Yuzhu (Chinese). Spectabilis-Bambus (German).
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow (may turn to reddish when exposed to the sun), sulcus green.
- Phenology: Flowering start in the mid 1990's was reported.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Yuntai Shan, Lianyun Gang; Zhejiang. In cultivation in Beijing. This form was originally discovered in the Yuntai mountains in 1974.
- Uses: Highly esteemed as a garden ornamental suitable for cold climates.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, becoming popular especially in Germany; introduced from China into Germany in 1986; also introduced into several other European countries (into France in 1986). USA: introduced for the American Bamboo Society from Germany in 1986. Frost resistance: Germany: Same hardiness as f. *aureosulcata*.

Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *aureocaulis Z. P. WANG & N. X. MA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata f. *aureocaulis* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 493; type: Ye Guang-han 8027 (NJU)
  Phyllostachys aureosulcata 'Aureocaulis'; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 10
  ? *Phyllostachys aureosulcata* f. *sulphurea* S.Y. He, Fl. Beijing 2, 1987: 1162
- Common names: Huanggan-jingzhu (Chinese), meaning golden-culm Peking bamboo; Goldener Peking-Bambus (German).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes (with sulcus) yellow, turning to reddish when exposed to the sun, lower internodes occasionally with a narrow green stripe. Foliage leaf blades occasionally with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu; in cultivation in Beijing.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; introduced from China in 1988/90, or even earlier. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare. Frost resistance: Germany: Same hardiness as f. *aureosulcata*.

Phyllostachys aurita J. L. LU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys aurita J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 70, fig. 1; type: Henan, Lu Jionglin 78101 (HNAC)
- Common names: Maohuan-Shuizhu (Chinese), meaning hair-ring water bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Zhengzhou; Guangxi: Guilin; also recorded from Hebei and Zhejiang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China in 1991; in Germany since 1992 or 1994.

Phyllostachys bambusoides SIEBOLD & ZUCCARINI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides Siebold & Zuccarini in Abh. Math.-Phys. Cl. Akad. Wiss. München 3, 3, 1843: 746, tab. 5 fig. 3
  Bambusa bifida (typographical error for *Bambusa bifolia*)
  Bambusa bifolia Siebold, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 36, 123, as syn.
  Bambusa duquilioi hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1869: 293
  Phyllostachys macrantha Siebold & Zuccarini, ined., ex Zuccarini in Flora 29, 1846: 34, nom. nud.; type: Göring 6
  Bambos matake Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 4, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys mazelii hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 697, "mazeli", as syn.
  Bambusa mazelii hort. ex W. Watson in Bull. Misc. Inf. 1889: 298
  Phyllostachys quilioi f. *mazeli* (A. & C. Rivière) Schelle in Beissner & al., Handb. Laubh.-Ben., 1903: 3, invalid
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Mazeli'
  Phyllostachys megastachya Steudel in Flora 29, 1846: 21; type: Göring 3
  Bambusa quilioi Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1873: 257, "quilloi", nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys quilioi A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 697, 623, fig. 25-27
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *quilioi* (A. & C. Rivière) Camus, Bamb., 1913: pl. 27, f. C
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Quilioi'
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *uniflora* Balansa in J. Bot. 4, 1890: 29, nom. nud.; type: Balansa 1579; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. gén. Indo-chine, 1923: 589
- Misapplied names:
  Arundo bambos (not Linnaeus, 1753): Thunberg, 1783: 36, p.p.
  Phyllostachys puberula Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Pl. Jap. 2, 1877: 184, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa puberula* Miquel)

Phyllostachys reticulata Koch, Dendrol., 2, 2, 1873: 356, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa reticulata* Ruprecht)
Sinoarundinaria reticulata Ohwi in Mayebara, Florula Austrohigoensis, 1931: 86, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa reticulata* Ruprecht)

- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 20-23; Ohwi in E. Walker, Fl. Okinawa, 1976: 169-171; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 725-726; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 74-75, 336; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 342
- Common names: Guizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Jiangsu), Gangzhu (Chinese), meaning firm bamboo, Wuyuejizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning May bamboo, Mazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Jiangxi); Madake (Japanese); Bambou vrai (French); Giant Timber Bamboo, Hardy Timber Bamboo, Madake.
- Features: 10 - 15 (24) m / 5 - 12 (16) cm / fl(+). Culms green, erect or nearly so; internodes glabrous. Culm leaves: sheaths greenish to ruddy buff, more or less densely spotted or blotched throughout with dark brown, glabrous or sparsely hirsute, auricles and oral setae small, sometimes lacking, ligule well developed, blade lance-shaped. Foliage leaves: blades large, (6) 12 - 16 (20) cm long, 11 - 25 (32) mm wide, green, glabrous above, soft-hairy toward base beneath; leaf sheaths with well developed auricles and long bristles, leaf ligule well developed. Shoot emerge late, towards the end of May.
- Etymology: The epithet "bambusoides" is compounded with "Bambusa", which is the name of a genus, and the Greek suffix "-oides", which indicates resemblance. The epithet "quilioi" is dedicated to Du Quilio, admiral of the French imperial marine, who introduced the plant. The epithet "mazelii" is dedicated to Eugène Mazel, French merchant and founder of the famous bamboo plantation "Prafrance" near Anduze in southern France.
- Distribution: of Chinese origin, often cultivated and naturalised in East Asia, extending westwards to Yunnan (or possibly to the Himalayan mountains) and eastwards to northern Japan. CHINA: native of the central and eastern parts; grows wild or often cultivated, up to 1,600 m altitude; distributed northward to Henan, Hebei, Shaanxi, westward to Sichuan and Yunnan, southward to Guangdong, Guangxi and Fujian, concentrated in the provinces along the Yangtze River valley. Taiwan: introduced since early times; naturalised and cultivated. KOREA: introduced and cultivated in the southern part since early times. JAPAN: introduced since early times; widely distributed, ranges from northern Honshu to the southernmost islands, concentrated in Kyushu, Shikoku, central and southern Honshu; extensively cultivated. BURMA: Likely to be found naturalised or cultivated in the northern hills (Rhind, Grasses Burma, 1945: 11). (May have been confused with *Phyllostachys mannii* or *P. assamica*). VIETNAM, LAOS: in cultivation. INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh, naturalised and cultivated; Sikkim: Gangtok, at 1,000 - 2,000 m altitude, naturalised; Himachal Pradesh: Upper Bashahar: Sarahan, at about 2,440 m altitude, naturalised, probably introduced early from Japan or China. (May have been confused with *Phyllostachys mannii* or *P. assamica*).
- Uses: A most important, commercially valuable timber bamboo in China and Japan, of very good wood quality, good for splitting; plants often used for afforestation. Shoots of bitter taste.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: First introduced from northern Japan into France in 1866 (later described and named *Phyllostachys quilioi*). From there distributed early to many European countries, e.g. England and Germany, and to Algeria in North Africa. More or less often cultivated before flowering during the 1960's, now not so frequently found in cultivation in southern and western Europe, and has always been rather rare in central Europe. USA: Widely cultivated along both the Pacific and Atlantic coastal regions until most plants flowered and died during the 1970's, now rare. In cultivation at least since 1889 or even much earlier; introduced repeatedly. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -18°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys reticulata f. *albovariegata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 24, "albo-variegata"
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, "albo-variegata", nom. illeg. (ICBN 1994, Art. 52); not *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *aurea* f. *albovariegata* Makino, 1926
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Albovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "Albo-variegata"
- Common names: Okina-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with a few white stripes. Culms: internodes occasionally with a white stripe.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare. EUROPE: may have been introduced to England.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Variegata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Variegata' in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 12 (4), 1991: 5, "bambusoides variegata", invalid
- Features: 10.5 m / 5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: "highly variegated with white and cream stripes".
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Kawadana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *kawadana* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 5, pl. II fig. 2
  Phyllostachys reticulata f. *kawadana* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kawadana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593

- Common names: Kishima-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Leaves with yellow stripes of varying widths; culms occasionally with yellow stripes of varying widths.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: cultivated, very rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rather rare; introduced about 1984, into Germany in 1992. USA: in cultivation, very rare; arose spontaneously.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Subvariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *subvariegata* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 4, pl. II fig. 1
  Phyllostachys reticulata f. *subvariegata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 24
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Subvariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
- Common names: Konshima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 4 - 6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with narrow dark and light green stripes, the variegation obscuring later. Culms: internodes occasionally with a few green stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Germany in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa castilloni Marliac ex Carrière in Rev. Hort. 38, 1886: 513, fig.
  Bambusa castillonis Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368
  Phyllostachys castillonis Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 152
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *castillonis* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13, 1899: 268
  Phyllostachys quilioi var. *castillonis* Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 29, and l. c. 4, 1906: 118
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *castillonis* (Mitford) Bean in Bull. Misc. Inf., 1907: 232
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *castillonis* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 21
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *castillonis* (Mitford) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 3, Jap. name: Kinmei-chiku (Kimmei-chiku)
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *castillonii* (Marliac ex Carrière) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 47
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis Variegata'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.; T. Grieb, Collect. Bamb. Juin 1995: 1, without descr.
  Bambos kinmeitsik Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa striata (not Loddiges ex Lindley, 1835): Matsumura, Shokubutsu mei-i, 1895: 44
- Selected references: Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 152
- Common names: Kinmei-chiku (Kimmei-chiku) (Japanese), meaning golden brilliant bamboo; Marliac's Castillon Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 12 m / 6 (8) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes bright yellow, with green sulcus, and a few green narrow stripes elsewhere. Foliage leaves: brilliantly variegated, blades with white, cream, yellow or orange stripes.
- Notes: Two different cultivars are recognised: the original Marliac's 'Castilloni' with brilliant variegated leaves, and 'McClure's Castillon' with almost no foliage variegation (occasional leaves with only one or a few narrow stripes).
- Etymology: The epithet is dedicated to the Comte de Castillon by Latour-Marliac.
- Uses: Highly esteemed as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; introduced early from China (ex Nakai), and also known as a mutant from the green-stemmed f. *bambusoides*. EUROPE: first introduced (apparently from Japan) into France between 1875 and 1886, and from there to Algeria; independently introduced from Japan to England (several years before 1894) and to Germany (about 1900), quite frequently cultivated at that time. Has decreased during the World Wars and disappeared after flowering in the 1960's/1970's. Plants have been re-introduced from Japan into Germany and, independently, into the Netherlands since the late 1970's; most plants turned out to represent the poorly variegated cultivar 'McClure's Castillon'. USA: plants first introduced from France to Florida (Lawson, 1968: 121), and later by D. Fairchild from Japan in 1902; has been more or less rarely cultivated. A poorly variegated variant was described by McClure as 'Castillon' in 1956; disappeared in the 1960's after flowering (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Pac. Hort. 37 (3), 1976: 13), plants were re-imported from Japan via Germany by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage; -15°C with damage to leaves and culms.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'McClure's Castillon'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillon'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192; type (living, disappeared): P.I. 42659 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis'; Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Pac. Hort. 37 (3), 1976: 13
  Phyllostachys quilioi var. *castillonis* Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bambous. German Ed. [1996]: 68, as syn. under *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis'
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'McClure's Castillon'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 39, based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon' McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192

- Selected references: McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192-193; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 24
- Common names: McClure's Castillon Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 12 m / 6 (8) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes bright yellow, with green sulcus, and a few green narrow stripes elsewhere. Foliage leaves: occasional blades with only one or a few narrow white, cream or yellow stripes.
- Notes: Two different cultivars are recognised: the original Marliac's 'Castilloni' with brilliant variegated leaves, and 'McClure's Castillon' with almost no foliage variegation (occasional leaves with only one or a few narrow stripes).
- Uses: Highly esteemed as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation, rare. JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; re-introduced from Japan into Germany and, independently, into the Netherlands in 1979/1980. USA: in cultivation before it disappeared in the 1960's after flowering (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Pac. Hort. 37 (3), 1976: 13); re-imported from Japan via Germany by the American Bamboo Society in 1984, now established in cultivation. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage; -15°C with damage to leaves and culms.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni-inversa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *alternato-lutescens* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 7, pl. IV
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *alternato-lutescens* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *castilloni-inversa* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 228, "castilloni inversa"
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *castilloni-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *castilloni-inversa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Ginmei-chiku (Gimmei-chiku)
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castilloni-inversa'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis Inversa'; D. Crampton in Garden J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 119 (6), 1994: 262 (fig. 14), 266
  Phyllostachys castillonis var. *inversus* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 160, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *alterno-lutescens* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *alternato-lutescens*); *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni-inversus' (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni-inversa'); *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon Inversa'; *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillon-inversa'; *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castillonis-inversa'.
- Common names: Ginmei-chiku (Gimmei-chiku) (Japanese); Biyu Jian-Huangjinzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 - 12 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, with yellowish sulcus.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Zhejiang and Jiangsu, in cultivation (ex Keng, 1959). JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: first reported from Mitford (1895: 3, and 1896: 154) as a spontaneous mutant from his *Phyllostachys castillonis*. Since that time until flowering in the 1960's/1970's rare in cultivation, then disappeared. Introduced from Japan into France in 1980; into Germany in 1989; very rarely cultivated. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Socienty in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis-inversa-variegata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Castillonis-inversa-variegata'; hort. ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 32, invalid
- Distinctive characters: Culms as in 'Castilloni-inversa', and foliage leaves variegated.
- Notes: Original publication of this cultivar epithet not known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (England), very rare.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Holochrysa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Allgold'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 193; type (living, disappeared): P.I. 89701 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
  Phyllostachys quilioi var. *castillonis-holochrysa* Regel ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 4, 1906: 118, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *castilloni-holochrysa* Pfitzer ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 228, "castilloni holocrysa"
  Phyllostachys castillonis var. *holochrysa* Pfitzer in Mitt. Deutsch. Dendrol. Ges. [no. 11], 1902: 96; type: none cited.
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *holochrysa* Pfitzer ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 57
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *holochrysa* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *holochrysa* S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 74, 337
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *holochrysa* (Pfitzer) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3; Jap. names: Kin-chiku, Ogon-chiku
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Holochrysa'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *sulphurea* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 7, pl. V; Tsvelev in Nov. Syst. Pl. Vasc. 12, 1975: 72; Tsvelev, Zlaki SSSR, 1976: 129

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Sulphurea'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 12, "Sulphureus"
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'All Gold'; *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Sulfurea'
- Common names: Ougon-chiku, Kin-chiku (Japanese); Allgold Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 6 (8) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, occasionally with a few green stripes. Foliage leaves: occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Notes: Sometimes confused with *Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *sulphurea*.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. CHINA: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation and disappeared, re-introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C; in the northern part tolerating -14°C with considerable damage to leaves and culms.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Kashirodake'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *kashirodake* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys reticulata f. *kashirodake* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 20
  Phyllostachys bambusoides subvar. *kashirodake* (Makino) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 57
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *kashirodake* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 5, pl. LXVIII
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *kasirodake* Makino ex Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Kashiro-dake
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kashirodake'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kashadake'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 52 (error for *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Kashirodake')
- Common names: Kashiro-dake (Japanese), meaning white-sheathed bamboo; Shiro-dake; Shira-take (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheaths white, the spots light in colour, frequently entirely lacking. Culms: light green.
- Uses: Sheaths used in handicraft.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; northern Kyushu: Chikugo; Honshu: Prefecture Niigata and Aichi. KOREA: introduced from Japan in 1927.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Violascens'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Violascens'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Violascens'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 71
  Phyllostachys aurea 'Violascens'; New Roy. Hort. Soc. Dict. Gard. 3, 1992: 564
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Violescens' G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, "bambusoides violescens", nom. nud.
- Selected references: Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bamb. German Ed. [1996]: 70, figs.
- Features: 12 - 15 (17) m / 6 - 7 (9) cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culms dull green when young, some culms becoming polychrome by numerous narrow stripes of varying width with changing colours towards maturity: yellowish, light and dark green stripes first, later yellow with reddish brown.
- Notes: The assignment of 'Violascens' from Prafrance under *Phyllostachys bambusoides* (as originally described by Crouzet) is in doubt and should be examined. It is furthermore unclear if Crouzets plant represents *Phyllostachys violascens* (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière. (See also notes under *Phyllostachys violascens*).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, described from a plant grown at Prafrance, Anduze, southern France, of formerly unrecorded origin, now claimed to originate from China. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Germany in 1984. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Katashibo'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *marliacea* f. *katashibo* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, "katasibo", Jap. name: Katashibo
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Katashibo'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "Katasibo"
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *katashibo* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 21, 71
- Common names: Katashibo-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes longitudinally wrinkled on the sulcus only.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation. EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Marliacea'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa marliacea Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547
  Phyllostachys marliacea (Mitford) Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 158
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *marliacea* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13, 1899: 297
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *marliacea* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 21
  Phyllostachys quilioi var. *marliacea* (Mitford) Bean, Trees Shrubs Brit. Isl., 1914: 152
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *marliacea* (Mitford) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 21, 71
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Marliacea'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
- Common names: Shibo-chiku, Shiwa-chiku (Japanese), meaning wrinkled bamboo; Zhouzhu (Chin-

ese), meaning wrinkled bamboo; Wrinkled Bamboo, Marliac's Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 5 - 7 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes longitudinally wrinkled (on the whole culm), the basal internodes very short.
- Etymology: The epithet, "marliacea", is dedicated to Joseph dit Bory Latour-Marliac, 1830-1911.
- Phenology: Some clusters of 'Marliacea' in Europe have produced culms of the 'Katashibo' type (with internodes wrinkled on the sulcus only) (U. Willumeit and A. Weiss, pers. comm.).
- Uses: Culms used as flower vases, tea articles or plant pot.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. First discovered on Awaji Island, Hyogo Prefecture. CHINA: in cultivation, rare (ex Keng, 1959). KOREA: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; first introduced into France after 1875, and from Japan into England some years before 1896. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Tanakae'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *tanakae* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 4, pl. LXI fig. 1
  Phyllostachys reticulata f. *tanakae* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1376
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Tanakae'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593
  Phyllostachys makinoi f. *tanakae* H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 21, invalid
- Common names: Hyuga-hanchiku (Hiuga-hanchiku) (Japanese), after Prov. Hyûga; Banzhu (Chinese), meaning spotted bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 12 m / 5 - 10 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: marked with numerous circular or elliptical purplish-brown spots.
- Phenology: The spotting is caused by the bacteria *Asterinella hiugensis* Hino & Hidaka; each spot shows concentric circles (Wen, 1982: 73-74).
- Distribution: CHINA: from the South of the Yellow River Valley to the South of the Yangtze River Valley (D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987). Occurrence is recorded from Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Henan, Shanxi, Gansu, Sichuan, and Hunan. In cultivation as far north as Beijing.
- Uses: As in f. *bambusoides*, and planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: Kyushu, in cultivation; rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced into Germany about 1990 and 1992.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Mix'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Mix'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 40, based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *mixta* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 494
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *mixta* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 494, invalid (no herbarium type cited); type (living type): Anji Bamboo Garden 8236
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *mixma* (typographical error).
- Common names: Huangcao-banzhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove spotted bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 1 - 5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, marked with brown spots, sulcus pale yellow.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.
- Uses: Used for handicrafts.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Geniculata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys reticulata f. *geniculata* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34, Jap. descr.; type: none cited; Nemoto, Fl. Jap. Suppl., 1936: 866
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *geniculata* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Geniculata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
  Phyllostachys geniculata Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 52, "genticulata", as syn.
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Slender Crookstem'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 194; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 24-25; type (living): P.I. 146420 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
  Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *zigzag* Muroi; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 116, 10
- Common names: Mutsuore-dake (Japanese); Slender Crookstem.
- Features: 13 (14.6) m / 7.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: reciprocally curved (not abrupt) at the lower part; nodes generally less salient.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. EUROPE: In cultivation in several European countries, rare; introduced from the USA in the early 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Guangdong in 1925/1926, or in 1943.

***Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'White Crookstem'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides 'White Crookstem'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 25; type (living): P.I. 66785 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
- Common names: White Crookstem.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: slender, often alternately curved near the base, covered with a white powder that persists and, in the older culms, obscures the green colour more or less completely.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lung-tau (Dragon Head) Mountains.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from the USA into Germany in 1980. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Guangdong in 1926.

Phyllostachys bambusoides 'Kronberg'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Kronberg'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr.
- Notes: This cultivar seem to stem from Simon Nurseries at Marktheidenfeld, Germany, and the name for this cultivar is listed by J.P. Demoly and the Bokrijk Arboretum (D. McClintock, pers. comm.).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *shouzhu YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *shouzhu* Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 102; type: T.P. Yi 75390 (SCFS)
- Common names: Shouzhu (Chinese), meaning long-life bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 7 - 13 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes rather long, 35 - 40 cm (occasionally up to 50 cm), slightly pruinose when young, nodes not prominent. Culm leaves: sheaths glabrous, often without auricles or oral setae.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan (eastern part), at 300 - 1,000 m altitude; Hunan (southern part). In cultivation in Zhejiang. Growing on acid yellow soil.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for furniture and other bamboo articles; culm sheaths used for wrapping rice food.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China in the 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C.

Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *lacrima-deae P. C. KENG & WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *lacrima-deae* P.C. Keng & Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 73; type: Meng Xiangtang 65565 (ZJFI, NJU)
- Common names: Rubai-Banzhu (Chinese), meaning milk-white spotted bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: marked with brownish purplish spots.
- Phenology: The spots on the culms is not caused by a bacteria (in contrary to f. *tanakae*) (Wen, 1982: 73-74).
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: northern part: Bo'ai; Zhejiang: Hangzhou.
- Uses: Used for making handicrafts.

Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *nigrostriata MUROI & H. OKAMURA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *nigro-striata* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8, "nigro-striata"
- Common names: Kurosuji-madake (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys bambusoides f. *zitchiku* MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bambusoides* f. *zitchiku* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 63, nom. nud.; Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gramin., 1959: 100, invalid (Chinese descr.)
- Selected references: Satow in Trans. Asiat. Soc. Jap. 27 (3), 1899: 72; Uchida in Trans. Tottori Soc. Agr. Sci. 4 (3), 1933: 263-264; Uchida in Bull. Imp. Coll. Agr. For. 19, 1934: 1-89; F.C. Zhou in Bamb. Res. no. 49 [= 1993 (2)], 1993: 77-78
- Common names: Zit-chiku (Jit-chiku); Inamura-dake (Japanese); Shizhu (Chinese), meaning solid bamboo (ex Keng, 1959).
- Features: 5 - 15 m / 1 - 4 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: solid or nearly so at the lower part. "Zitchiku" is known to be a sport.
- Distribution: JAPAN: first recorded from Shikoku and some smaller islands. CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.

Phyllostachys bissetii MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys bissetii* McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 180, fig. 1; type: McClure 21801 (US)
  Phyllostachys bissetii f. *nana* A. Turtle in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (3), 1995: 3, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys bissettii* (typographical error).
- Common names: Rongchen-zhu (Chinese), meaning Chengdu bamboo (Rongchen is a beauty name for Chengdu City); Baijiazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Sichuan); Bisset-Bambus (German); David Bisset Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-). A different clone reaching over 12 m height by 5 cm in diameter was reported from the USA (A. Turtle in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (3), 1995: 3).
- Etymology: The specific epithet is dedicated to David Bisset, Superintendent of the U.S. Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden at Savannah, Georgia.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to West China. Sichuan: in cultivation in Chengdu; Zhejiang: in cultivation.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools and handicrafts; culm splits for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; first introduced from the USA into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation, rare; collected from cultivated plants at Chengdu in 1941 and introduced. Frost resistance: In China: frost tolerance to -5°C was reported. In Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage, -19°C with considerable leaf damage.

Phyllostachys breviligula W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys breviligula* W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 229, fig. 8; type: Wu Zhi-min 0573 (CANT)
- Common names: Duanshe-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning short-ligulate firm bamboo).
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xinyi, Dawuling.

Phyllostachys cantoniensis W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys cantoniensis* W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 112, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, 9 V 1964, Tan Shuhui 42105 (CANT)
- Common names: Guangzhou gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Canton firm bamboo.
- Features: 1 (?) m / 0.3 - 0.5 (?) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Phyllostachys carnea G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys carnea* G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 27 (3), 1989: 228, fig. 5-7; type: Wang Zheng-ping 875002 (NJU)
- Common names: Hunan-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Hunan firm bamboo.
- Features: 2.5 m / 1.4 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Zhangjiajie, at 800 m altitude.

Phyllostachys chlorina WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys chlorina* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 61, fig. 1; type: Zhan Rongfu J80629 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huanganzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Kaihua.

Phyllostachys circumpilis C. Y. YAO & S. Y. CHEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys circumpilis* C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 178, fig. 5; type: C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen 75015 (HZBG)
- Common names: Maoke-huabujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 3 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang (Hangzhou Botanic Garden; only known in cultivation?).
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms not suitable for splittings, of limited use.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

Phyllostachys compressa UYEKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys compressa* Uyeki in J. Chosen Nat. Hist. Soc. 9, 1929: 20; H.P. Chong in J. Korean Pl. Tax. 4 (1-2), 1972: 8, fig. 1; T.B. Lee, Illustr. Fl. Korea, 1985: 79; J.M. Jo, List Pl. Kwangnung Arb., 1989: 16
- Common names: Kwan an chuk (Kwanum juk) (Korean).
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1.7 cm / fl(+) (flowers not described but figured in H.P. Chong, 1972). Culms: internodes green at first, changing to pale yellow.
- Notes: A briefly described species of doubtful status.
- Etymology: The specific epithet "compressa" refers to compressed first internodes of the branches.
- Distribution: KOREA: south-western part; "N. Zenla Dô: Sho Yô Men. cult."; Cholla Pukdo: Iri and Chunju.

Phyllostachys concava Z. H. YU & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys concava* Z.H. Yu & Z.P. Wang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 192, fig. 14; type: H.R. Zhao & Z.H. Yu 75061 (NJU)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys cancava* (typographical error).
- Common names: Anji-shuipangzhu (Chinese), meaning Anji thick water bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys rubicunda* by C.S. Chao & al. in J. Nanjing Inst. For. 26, 1985: 17-18.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangsu.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: plants under the name "concava" introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys decora MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys decora* McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 182, fig. 2; type: Jiangsu, McClure 21757 (US)
- Common names: Meizhu (Chinese), meaning beautiful bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 9 m / 4 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys mannii* by C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize (1988: 417), and T.H. Wen.
- Distribution: CHINA: from the southern Yellow River Valley to the Yangtze River Valley. Occurrence is reported from: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Shaanxi.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms easy to be split; plants used for rapid afforestation as they grow fast and rampant.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from the USA into Germany in 1979, and from the USA into France in 1982. USA: rarely cultivated; first introduced from Jiangsu in 1938. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C or -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys densifolium hort.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys densifolium* hort., in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (4), 1994: 30, nom. nud., and l. c. 15 (6), 1994: 25, nom. nud.

Phyllostachys dulcis MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys dulcis McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 285, fig. 2; type: McClure 20974 (US)
- Common names: Baibujizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning white sheath bamboo; Sweet-shoot Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 (12) m / 4 - 5 (7) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet and the English name allude to the superior palatability of the young shoots.
- Phenology: Flowering in the USA: 1910-1911, in the 1950's and 1990's (F. Linton in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (4), 1993: 7).
- Distribution: CHINA: native to Zhejiang and northern Fujian; cultivated in rural areas of East China.
- Uses: Shoots delicious (lacking any bitter flavour), consumed as a vegetable; one of the most important species for shoot production. Culms of little industrial value, locally used as tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into England in 1987, into Germany about 1989. USA: in cultivation; introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Misclaimed as *Phyllostachys henryi* in the USA before it was described as *Phyllostachys dulcis* by McClure in 1945. Frost resistance: tolerating -11°C or -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys edulis (CARRIÈRE) HOUZEAU DE LEHAIE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa edulis Carrière in Rev. Hort. 37, 1866: 380; type: none cited
  Phyllostachys edulis (Carrière) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 39
  Phyllostachys macroculmis var. *edulis* Simonson ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 23, "P. macroculmis edulis", as syn.
  Bambusa heterocycla Carrière in Rev. Hort. 49, 1878: 354, fig. 80
  Phyllostachys heterocycla (Carrière) Matsumura, Shokubutsu mei-i, 1895: 213; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 160
  Bambusa mitis hort. ex Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1866: 380, as syn. under *B. edulis* Carrière; not *Bambos mitis* (Loureiro) Poiret, 1808; not *Bambusa mitis* (Loureiro) Steudel, 1821
  Phyllostachys mitis Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 369; not *Phyllostachys mitis* A. & C. Rivière, 1878
  Bambos moosoo Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
  Bambusa mosoo Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud.
  Bambusa pubescens Carrière in Rev. Hort. 48, 1876:22, invalid?
  Phyllostachys pubescens Mazel ex Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 7-14, 55, 97; type: F.A. McClure 21800 (US, neotype, cf. McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 189)
  Sinoarundinaria pubescens (Houzeau de Lehaie) Ohwi, 1931?
- Selected references: Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 69, 1961: 88-92; Ohwi in E. Walker, Fl. Okinawa, 1976: 168-169; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 733-735; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 70, 336; C.S. Chao & Renvoize, Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420-422; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 343-345
- Notes: Different names have been applied to this species up to the present, of which the most often used are *Phyllostachys pubescens*, *P. heterocycla*, and *P. edulis*. The main problem rests in typification of this species that was shortly described without citing a type or supplying an illustration. The oldest name at species level is *Bambusa edulis*, published validly by Carrière in 1866. According to McClure (1956: 189-190), this name is doubtfully attributed to the species concerned and should be rejected. However, C.S. Chao & Renvoize (in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 421) pointed out that Carrière's description does apply to this species. In consequence, this epithet, *edulis*, must be retained for the species' name. The transfer to the genus *Phyllostachys*, to which it truly belongs, was first made by Houzeau de Lehaie (in Bamb. 1, 1906: 39). Hence the combination, *Phyllostachys edulis* (Carr.) Houzeau Leh., is the correct name for this species.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "edulis", alludes to the edible young shoots. The specific epithet, "pubescens", alludes to the presence of soft hairs on the internodes when young.
- Distribution: This species originates from China and has been naturalised in Japan and some other countries. CHINA: distributed in the warm-temperate parts, mainly from the Hanshui River and Qinling Mountains in Shanxi to the South of Yangtze River, between 100 and 700 m altitude, occasionally up to 1,000 m altitude, generally in acid soil; perhaps originated in Henan. Naturalised or cultivated in all provinces south of Yangtze River; 80 % of occurrence is concentrated in Zhejiang, Hunan, Jiangxi, and the West of Fujian. Occurrence is also recorded from: Shanxi, Henan, Shandong, Jiangsu. Taiwan: commonly cultivated throughout the island, up to 1,600 m altitude. JAPAN: Introduced early, probably first to Ryukyu in 1736 (ex Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963), and from there soon afterwards to Honshu. Widely and frequently cultivated throughout Japan, chiefly in the middle region; the northernmost limit of cultivation is Sapporo (Hokkaido). KOREA: introduced through Pusan by Japanese in 1898 (H.P. Chong, 1972: 8), widely cultivated, common in the southern part. VIETNAM: introduced, in cultivation in the northern part (Tonkin). PHILIPPINES: introduced, in cultivation.
- Uses: Shoot production, house construction, bamboo parquet.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: first introduced by Hénon into France in 1875, and into England in 1890. Recently derived from seeds which were obtained from China. In cultivation but very rare. USA: first intro-

duced in 1893; not widely cultivated and rather rare; numerous plants raised from seed (obtained from China and Japan) and established in cultivation since the 1980's.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Aureovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *aureostriata* Uchida ex Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 4, "aureo-striata", nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *aureovariegata* Uchida in Bull. Sci. Res. Alumni Assoc. Morioka Coll. Agr. 12, 1936: 84, "aureo-variegata"; type: Japan, Honshu, Prov. Echigo, 6 Nov. 1931, S. Uchida s.n.; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 70, 336
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *aureovariegata* (Uchida) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, "aureo-variegata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4, Jap. name: Shima-môsô
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Aureovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593, "'Aureo-variegata'"; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 362
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *aureovariegata* (Uchida) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17
  ? *Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens* 'Gold stripe'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Common names: Fuiri-môsô-chiku, Shima-môsô (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: first recorded from Honshu: Echigo, cultivated only. EUROPE: may have been introduced from Japan. USA: in cultivation (for *Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens* 'Gold stripe'), probably derived from seed, rare.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Moonbeam'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Albovariegata' Haubrich in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl., 4 (3), 1983: [2], "pubescens albo-variegata", invalid
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *albovariegata* Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 14, "albo-variegata", invalid
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Albovariegata'; Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17, epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.9)
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Moonbeam'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 66
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation; grown from seed obtained from China.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Okina'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *okina* Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 345, Jap. name: Okina-môsô
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *pubescens* 'Okina'; Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 20, 113, figs.
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Okina'; Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17
- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 20, 113, figs.; Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 17; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 345
- Common names: Okina-môsô (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow-green; nodes green. Foliage leaves: blades with numerous green stripes on white ground, occasionally with white stripes on green ground.
- Distribution: JAPAN: First found in Hyogo Prefecture in 1980; very rarely cultivated.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Bicolor'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinoarundinaria pubescens var. *bicolor* Nakai in Tennen kinenbutsu chosahokoku 19, 1942: 36
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *bicolor* (Nakai) Muroi & K. Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 3; Jap. names: Hon-kimmei, Kimmei-môsô
  Phyllostachys heterocycla var. *pubescens* f. *bicolor* (Nakai) Muroi & K. Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Bicolor'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10
  Phyllostachys bicolor Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 39 [fig.], nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Bicolor'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 76
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *pubescens* 'Bicolor'; Muroi & K. Kasahara, 1985; cf. H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 18, as syn.
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *bicolor* (Muroi & Kasahara) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 188, fig. p. 189
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *bicolor* (Nakai) C.S. Chao & Renvoize ex G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 7, invalid (basionym not validly publ.)
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Bicolor'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 59
- Common names: Kimmei-môsô (ex H. Okamura) (Japanese). Lücao-maozhu (Chinese), meaning green-groove hairy bamboo.
- Features: 15 - 20 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow, internodes with green sulcus, and with additional narrow green stripes elsewhere on the internodes.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; originally found in Kusaka, Kochi Prefecture (Shikoku), in 1934 (H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 344). EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan into France by C. Rifat in 1979. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1988.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Viridisulcata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *viridisulcata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 76, "viridosulcata"; type: Wen Taihui, Jin Denghua & Zhang Liren 80555 (ZJFI)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *viridisulcata* (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17, "viridosulcata"
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *viridisulcata* (Wen) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 421
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Viridisulcata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125
- Spelling variants: "viridosulcata".
- Common names: Lücao maozhu, Jinbian-maozhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with green sulcus, and few green narrow stripes elsewhere. Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Longquan Xian; Jiangshan Xian.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Tao Kiang'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *huamaozhu* Wen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (4), 1978: 99, "huamozhu"; type: Wen Taihui 58701; Chin. name: Huamaozhu
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *huamaozhu* (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17, "huamozhu"
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *huamaozhu* (Wen) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420, "huamozhu"; C.L. Huang, G.L. Chen & H.Y. Wang in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 62, "huamozhu"
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Tao Kiang'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 98, 1964: 21, fig. 13-14; type: Lin 31887 (TAIF), collected by Z.Y. Kang; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 271, 1976: 27; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 735
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *huamaozhu* 'Tao Kiang'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 14, "huamozhu"
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *taokiang* (W.C. Lin) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 46, "f. tao kiang"
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Taokiang'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125, fig.
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Tao Kiang'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 71
- Spelling variants: "huamozhu" (typographical, orthographical, or transcription error).
- Common names: Huamaozhu (Chinese); Kiang's Moso Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow with green broad and narrow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Mogan Shan. Taiwan: cultivated in Chiayi and Kaohsiung counties; discovered in the Experimental Forest of National Taiwan University, Chi-tou tract of Nantou county, at about 1,000 m altitude, in 1961.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: probably introduced. USA: probably introduced.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Venusta'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *venusta* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 8; type: Lai Guang-hui 91053 (AHFI)
- Features: 5 m / 2 - 3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate size, culms and branches yellow with green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Nabeshimana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinoarundinaria pubescens f. *nabeshimana* Muroi, Hyogo-ken Chuto-kyoiku Hakubutsugaku Zasshi 7, 1941: 362, "nabeshimai"?
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Nabeshimana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 593; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 362
  Phyllostachys pubescens var. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8, 1977: 59; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 70, 336, 13 [fig.]
  Phyllostachys 'Nabaeshimae'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 57 [fig.]
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Nabeshimana'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 54
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *nabeshimana* (Muroi) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23, "nabeshimai"; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 190
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Nabeshimana'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 67
- Spelling variants: "nabeshimai".
- Common names: Tatejima-môsô (ex H. Okamura) (Japanese). Lüpi-huamaozhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green with yellow broad and narrow stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare; originally found in Yamegun, Fukuoka Prefecture, in 1934 (H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 344). CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan into France by C. Rifat in 1979. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Hsiung's Grammica'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *grammica* W.Y. Hsiung in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 44, invalid (Chin. descr.); W.Y. Hsiung ex S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 153, invalid (Chin. descr.), "granmica"

Phyllostachys edulis 'Hsiung's Grammica'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 63, based on *Phyllostachys pubescens* f. *grammica* W.Y. Hsiung, 1976

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys pubescens* f. *granmica* (typographical error).
- Common names: Huagan Maozhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow with green stripes; old culms green with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Lutea'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Aurea'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 54, "P. p. Aurea", invalid
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *holochrysa* Muroi & K. Kasahara in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4, invalid (without type), Jap. name: Ôgon-môsô.
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *holochrysa* (Muroi & K. Kasahara) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 188
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Holochrysa'; Muroi & K. Kasahara; cf. H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 19, as syn.
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *holochrysa* (Muroi & K. Kasahara) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 18, invalid (basionym not validly published)
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *lutea* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 76; type: Wen Taihui 64412 (ZJFI)
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *lutea* (Wen) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 18
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Lutea'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 66
- Selected references: H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 19
- Common names: Ôgon-môsô (Japanese); Huangpimaozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow skin hairy bamboo; Gelber Moso-Bambus (German); Golden Moso Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes (with sulcus) yellow; culm sheaths yellowish. Foliage leaves: blades occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation in Fukuoka (Prefecture?, on Kyushu) and Kyoto (Honshu). CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).

Phyllostachys edulis 'Aurea'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Aurea'; T. Grieb, Collect. Bamb. Juin 1995: 1, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Gimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *gimmei* Muroi & K. Kasahara in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4, Jap. name: Gimmei-môsô
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *gimmei* (Muroi & K. Kasahara) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 18
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Gimmei'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Gimmei'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 62
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *luteosulcata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 76; type: 78124 (ZJFI)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *luteosulcata* (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17; P.R. Rong in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 89
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *luteosulcata* (Wen) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Luteosulcata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 124, fig.
- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 117, 12 [fig.]; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 19
- Common names: Gimmei-môsô (Japanese); Huangcao Maozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green, with yellow or yellowish sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Mt. Qingliangfeng; in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare. EUROPE: in cultivation in France, very rare.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Heterocycla'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens var. *biconvexa* Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 29
  Bambusa heterocycla Carrière in Rev. Hort. 49, 1878: 354, fig. 80
  Phyllostachys heterocycla (Carrière) Matsumura, Shokubutsu mei-i, 1895: 213; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 160
  Phyllostachys mitis var. *heterocycla* (Carrière) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 13, 1899: 267
  Phyllostachys pubescens var. *heterocycla* (Carrière) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 39
  Phyllostachys edulis var. *heterocycla* Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 1, 1906: 39, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys edulis var. *heterocycla* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 20, pl. XVI
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *heterocycla* (Carrière) Makino ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 23
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Heterocycla'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 362
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Heterocycla'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10, "Heterocyclus"
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Heterocycla'; Brennecke in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 1 (1), 1980: 8
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Heterocycla'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Kiko'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 75-76

Phyllostachys edulis 'Kikko'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, as syn.
Phyllostachys pubescens 'Kikko'; Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bambous. German Ed. [1996]: 82, as syn.
Phyllostachys edulis 'Kikko-chiku'; hort.
Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Kikko-chiku'; Mitford ex Ohwi, Fl. Jap. rev. ed., 1965: 136
Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Kikku-chiku'; A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 160

- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 53; Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 162-165
- Common names: Kitsukou-chiku (Kikkô-chiku); Guijiazhu (Chinese), meaning tortoise-shell bamboo; Fomianzhu (Chinese), meaning Buddha's face bamboo; Longlinzhu (Chinese), meaning dragon scale bamboo; Schildkrötenbambus (German); Tortoise-shell Bamboo, Buddha's Face Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 10 (12) m / 3 - 8 (10) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms green, lower part with the internodes relatively shortened and each of them alternately with one side more reduced in length (or even 0 cm long) than the other, strongly convex one, thus the internodes upward-curved with the nodes alternately oblique (the axis forming an acute, right, or obtuse angle).
- Notes: Ueda (1960) pointed out, that a single individual plant may sometimes produce normal as well as aberrant culms. In China, this variety is known to occur occasionally in grooves and forests of *Phyllostachys edulis*.
- Etymology: The epithet "heterocycla" derives from the Greek "heteros" (other, different), and the Latin "cyclus" (circle; Greek: kyklos), thus referring to the diversely or heterogenously located oblique nodes of the culms.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Hunan, and probably occurs also in other eastern and southern provinces; cultivated in Hong Kong; also known from Taiwan.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; culms are highly esteemed in Japan and used for special purposes, e.g. as an outstanding element in interior decoration.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation; first records are from Musashi and Prefecture Ishikawa, both on Honshu. EUROPE: In cultivation, extremely rare. First introduced from Japan into France in 1878, from Japan into England in 1893, known in cultivation to about the First World War, then may have disappeared (or has survived at a few places). It was re-introduced in the late 1970's. USA: in cultivation, rather rare. Introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1986.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Subconvexa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis var. *heterocycla* f. *subconvexa* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 21, pl. XVII
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *subconvexa* (Makino ex Tsuboi) K. Kasahara & H. Okamura, 1967?; Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 118, 14, Jap. name: Butsumen-chiku; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 150, 344, figs.
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Subconvexa'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr. or basionym reference
- Spelling variants: "subcombexa" (typographical error).
- Common names: Butsumen-chiku (Japanese); Guiwenzhu (Chinese), meaning tortoise-shell bamboo, used for "subconvexa".
- Features: 4 - 10 (12) m / 3 - 6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms green, lower part with the internodes relatively shortened and each of them alternately with one side more reduced in length (or even 0 cm long) than the other, slightly convex one, thus the nodes alternately oblique (the axis forming an acute, right, or obtuse angle).
- Uses: Same as 'Heterocycla'.
- Horticulture: CHINA, JAPAN: in cultivation.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Buddha's Belly'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Buddha's Belly'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 59, "Buddha's Belli", based on *Phyllostachys heterocycla* var. *pubescens* f. *ventricosa* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma
  Phyllostachys heterocycla var. *pubescens* f. *ventricosa* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 493, invalid (no herbarium type cited); type (living): Anji Bamboo Garden 8237
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *ventricosa* (Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 19, invalid (basionym not validly published)
- Common names: Fudu-maozhu (Chinese), meaning Buddha's belly bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part with inflated internodes; nodes not oblique.
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Dance Frock'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Dance Frock'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 60
  Phyllostachys heterocycla var. *pubescens* f. *obliquinoda* Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 493, "obliguinoda", invalid (no herbarium type cited); type (living): Anji Bamboo Garden 75036
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *obliquinoda* (Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 19, "obliguinoda", invalid (basionym not validly published)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Obliquinoda'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *obliquinoda* (Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma) G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 8, "obliguinoda", invalid (basionym not validly

published); type (?): Lai Guang-hui 91060, 15 May 1991 (not designated as the type)
- Common names: Qiangzhu (Chinese), meaning firm bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms grow less tall; culm nodes alternately oblique; internodes not inflated.
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden), Jiangsu, and Anhui. Not known outside China.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Tubaeformis'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *tubaeformis* S.Y. Wang in Guihaia 4 (4), 1984: 319, fig. 1.1; type: S.Y. Wang & G.X. Chen 0762 (WUBI)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *tubaeformis* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys ed. 2, 1987: 75, invalid
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *tubaeformis* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 18
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Tubaeformis'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125
- Common names: Shengyinzhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part towards the base trumpet-shaped, thus the internodes gradually shortened in length and enlarged in basal diameter.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yueyang Shi: Junshan.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Obtusangula'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *obtusangula* S.Y. Wang in Guihaia 4 (4), 1984: 319, fig. 1.4-1.5; type: S.Y. Wang & G.X. Chen 0761 (WUBI)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *obtusangula* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys ed. 2, 1987: 74, invalid
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *obtusangula* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 18
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Obtusangula'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125
- Common names: Meihuazhu (Chinese), meaning plum blossom bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: in cross section not circular but with several (5 to 7) obtuse angles.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yueyang Shi: Junshan.
- Uses: Used for making handicrafts.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Quadrangulata'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Phyllostachys heterocycla* var. *pubescens* f. *quadrangularis* S.C. Li & S.C. Chen in Bamb. Res. no. 38 [= 1989 (1)], 1989: 57, invalid (Chin. descr.); type: China, Anhui Prov., Ningguo Xian, Collection no. 126 (AHAC)
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *quadrangulata* S.Y. Wang in Guihaia 4 (4), 1984: 319, fig. 1.2-1.3; type: S.Y. Wang & G.X. Chen 0760 (WUBI)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *quadrangulata* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys ed. 2, 1987: 74, invalid
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *quadrangulata* (S.Y. Wang) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 18; G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 8
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Quadrangulata'; S.C. Li & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (1), 1990: 37, "Quadrangulatus"
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Quadrangulata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 125
- Common names: Fangmaozhu (Chinese), meaning square hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: in cross section obtusely quadrangular.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Yueyang Shi: Junshan; Anhui.
- Uses: Used for making handicrafts.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Gracilis'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *gracilis* W.Y. Hsiung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 178, invalid (without herb. type); type (living): 75710 (NJFU)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla var. *pubescens* f. *gracilis* W.Y. Hsiung ex N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang in Anji Zhuzhongyuan, 198.?: 12, invalid
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *gracilis* W.Y. Hsiung ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 13, invalid
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *gracilis* (W.Y. Hsiung) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 420; type: 75710 (NJFU)
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Gracilis'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 124
- Common names: Jinsi maozhu (Chinese); Kleiner Moso-Bambus (German); Little Moso.
- Features: 7 - 8 (10) m / 3 - 4 (6) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: less tall and less stout, internodes thick-walled.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; Zhejiang; Anhui.
- Uses: Used for farm implements.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994, into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Rigid'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *rigida* W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 10, 1977: 3, invalid (without type)
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *rigida* (W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 19, invalid (basionym not validly published)
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Rigid'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 70
- Common names: Chimaozhu (Chinese), meaning late hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms erect, only at uppermost part slightly curved, pruinose when young; culm nodes somewhat prominent; internodes thick-walled.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Early Purple'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Early Purple'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 60
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *purpurescens* W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 10, 1977(?): 3, invalid (without type)
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *purpurescens* (W.Y. Hsiung, Q.H. Dai & J.K. Liu) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1990: 19, invalid (basionym not validly published)
- Common names: Zaomaozhu (Chinese), meaning early hairy bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Shoot initiation earlier in spring; culm sheaths purplish-brown to blackish-brown, auricles and ligules with bristles 3 - 4 cm long; sheath blade purplish (not green), intensely crisped.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Oboro'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *oboro* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 17, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 153, fig. 21, in Jap.
- Common names: Oboro-mousou (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Phyllostachys edulis* 'Anderson'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pubescens 'Anderson'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10c
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Anderson'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 58
- Features: 22.5 m / 18 cm
- Distinctive characters: A very frost-resistant selection: tolerating -6°F in the USA.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys edulis* f. *edulis

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *edulis* [autonym]
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *pubescens* hort.
  Phyllostachys heterocycla f. *pubescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465
  Phyllostachys pubescens f. *pubescens* [autonym]
  Phyllostachys edulis 'Pubescens'; hort.
  Phyllostachys heterocycla var. *pubescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 77
  Phyllostachys heterocycla 'Pubescens'; Crouzet, Allg. Kat. Bambous. German Ed. [1996]: 74, as syn. under *Phyllostachys pubescens*
- Common names: Maozhu (Chinese), meaning hairy bamboo; Mousou-chiku (Môsô-chiku) (Japanese); Maeng jon juk (Korean); Moso-Bambus (German); Moso Bamboo, Hairy Bamboo.
- Features: 15 - 18 (25) m / 7 - 18 (20) cm / fl(+). Culms: internodes densely pubescent and pruinose when young, green, becoming greyish-green, lower ones relatively short; culm leaf sheaths densely dark brown-mottled, pubescent, sheath blade wrinkled, sheath auricles small, oral setae conspicuous; foliage leaf blades small, 4 - 10 cm long, 4 - 10 mm wide.
- Notes: The combination, *Phyllostachys edulis* f. *pubescens*, is occasionally found in horticultural publications but is not correct since the autonym, *edulis*, has priority over the former.
- Uses: One of the most valuable bamboos of China and Japan, whose culms are used for numerous purposes, such as furniture, building material, scaffolding, shoulder pole, implements, papermaking, plywood, chop sticks and woven bamboo articles. Commercial production of young edible shoots is also of great economic importance. Winter shoots are excellent and highly esteemed as a delicacy.
- Horticulture: Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -6°C to -8°C, or even lower temperatures (to -15°C). In Japan, the species is ranked to be rather frost-resistant, but in central and north-western Europe it has proved to thrive unsatisfactory for unprotected cultivation.

Phyllostachys edulis* f. *epruinosa G. H. LAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys edulis f. *epruinosa* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 7; type: Lai Guang-hui 91059 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: glabrous (not pubescent) at first, not covered with farina.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

Phyllostachys elegans MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys elegans McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 183; type: McClure 21802 (US)
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 32; Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 181; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 60
- Common names: Tiansunzhu (Chinese), meaning sweet-shoot bamboo; Elegant Bamboo.
- Features: 8 (10) m / 5.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* by C.S. Chao, C.D. Chu & W.Y. Hsiung (1980: 33, 1981: 21).
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hainan, Fujian, Hunan, Zhejiang.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from the USA into Germany about 1982, and from the USA into France in 1983. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Hainan in 1935/1938. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys erecta WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys erecta Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 62, fig. 2; type: Wen Taihui 63505 (NJU)
- Common names: Wukemanzhu (Chinese), meaning black eel bamboo.

- Features: 4 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou.
- Uses: Culms splitable; shoots edible.

Phyllostachys fimbriata C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys fimbriata* C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 29, fig. 3, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhao Qiseng 74180; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 47, fig. 3, invalid (with Chinese descr.)
- Common names: Maoke-Huabujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 8 m / 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.

Phyllostachys fimbriligula WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys fimbriligula* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 71, fig. 22; type: T.H. Wen 82611 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Jiaozhu (Chinese), meaning horn bamboo.
- Features: 9 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Shangyu. In cultivation in Jiangsu, Jiangxi, Anhui, and Hunan.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; first introduced into France in 1988, and independently from China into Germany in 1993.

Phyllostachys flexuosa (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa flexuosa* Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1870: 320, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa flexuosa* Munro, 1868
  Phyllostachys flexuosa (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 758, fig. 38-41
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys flexuosus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys flezuosa* (typographical error).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 34; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 18
- Common names: Qiuganzhu (Chinese), meaning flexuous culm bamboo; Tianzhu (Chinese), meaning sweet bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 (7) m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the zigzag character of the culms.
- Distribution: CHINA: native of Henan (North of Huai River), Shaanxi (central part), Shanxi, Hebei (southern part); in cultivation in Beijing, Zhejiang, Anhui and Jiangsu.
- Uses: Culms used for fishing rods, pipes, and woven bamboo articles. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in many countries; introduced from China into France in 1864, and distributed from there to other European countries (England, Germany) and to Algeria. Since this species was introduced into Germany, it has often been confused with *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens*. Diminished markedly in number after recent flowering, now rather rare. USA: widely cultivated; introduced from France in 1921. Frost resistance: In China: reported to tolerate -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage, -18°C with damage to leaves and culms.

Phyllostachys flexuosa 'Hanchiku'
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys flexuosa* 'Hanchiku'; J. v.d. Palen, Bamboekwek. Kimmei, [1993]: [4], publication not effected (ICNCP 1995, Art. 23.1)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: colour of older culms changing to mottled purple.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in the Netherlands and other countries, rare.

Phyllostachys flexuosa 'Kimmei'
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys flexuosa* 'Kimmei'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Features: Raised from seed; probably a variegated variety.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys foliosa KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys foliosa* Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15, nom. nud.
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

Phyllostachys fortunei A. & C. RIVIÈRE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys fortunei* A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 301, nom. nud.

Phyllostachys glabrata S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys glabrata* S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 174, fig. 3; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 75012 (HZBG)
- Common names: Huabujizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Hangzhou).
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for various purposes.

Phyllostachys glauca MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys glauca* McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 185; type: McClure 21803 (US)
- Common names: Danzhu (Chinese), meaning light bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 (14) m / 6 (10) cm / fl(-)

- Etymology: The specific epithet aludes to the distinctive misty green colour of the young culms (at sheath fall), because they are evenly covered with white powder.
- Notes: Plants cultivated under the name *Phyllostachys glauca* in the USA and Europe may have been confused with another *Phyllostachys* species.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to northern China; occurring from the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River to the Yangtze River. Occurrence is recorded from Shanxi, Shaanxi, Henan, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang. In cultivation in Beijing.
- Habitat: In hilly areas, plains, flood lands; withstanding some dryness and poor soil; tolerating slightly alkaline soil; growing as far north as 40°N in north-eastern China.
- Uses: One of the most important and valuable species for commercial production in North China. Culms used for fishing rods, woven bamboo baskets, bamboo mats, pipes, and other articles. Shoots edible, of good taste.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from China (Henan) into Germany in 1982, and from the USA in 1986. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Nanjing (Jiangsu) in 1927. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -18°C. In Germany, there are differing reports on the hardiness rate (probably due to different clones of the species, and to mis-claimed plants). Tolerating -16°C without any leaf damage; -18°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys glauca 'Notso'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys glauca 'Notso'; A. Turtle in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (3), 1995: 9, nom. nud.

Phyllostachys glauca* f. *yunzhu J. L. LU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys glauca f. *yunzhu* [J.L. Lu of] Research Gr. Bamb. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 14 (2), 1976: 32, "yuozhu", 27, fig. 8, "yunzhu"; type: 73120 (HNAC)
  Phyllostachys glauca 'Youzhu'; M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 9
  Phyllostachys glauca 'Yunzhu'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 23, without descr. or basionym reference
  Phyllostachys glauca 'Yunzhu'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10c
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys glauca* f. *youzhu* (typographical error); *Phyllostachys glauca* f. *yuozhu* (typographical error). The correct spelling of the epithet is "yunzhu", neither "yuozhu" nor "youzhu".
- Common names: Yunzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 6 (10) m / 1.5 - 2.5 (5) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes gradually marked with brownish purple spots in irregular shape and pattern.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Boai, Biyang; Shanxi at 700 m altitude. In cultivation in Beijing, Zhejiang, and Hong Kong.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms of excellent quality, often used for making fine handicrafts, culm splits for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from China (Henan) into Germany in 1982/1983. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys glauca* var. *variabilis J. L. LU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys glauca var. *variabilis* J.L. Lu in J. Henan Agr. Coll., 1981 (2), 1981: 71, fig. 3; type: Henan, Boai, Lu Jionglin 79001 (HNAC)
- Common names: Bianzhu (Chinese), meaning variable bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms tall and thick-walled; internodes not pruinose or slightly pruinose when young; with a pruinose ring below each node; occasionally with long brownish purple spots on several nodes near culm base; culm sheaths often with long brownish purple spots.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Boai, Qinyang, Zhengzhou.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms of excellent quality, often used for making fine handicrafts, culm splits used for weaving.

Phyllostachys guizhouensis C. S. CHAO & J. Q. ZHANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys guizhouensis C.S. Chao & J.Q. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 17 [= 1982 (1)], 1982: 3, fig. 4; type: Guizhou, Zhang Jiquan & al. 79002 (NJFU)
- Common names: Guizhou-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Guizhou firm bamboo.
- Features: 16 m / 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Bije Xian, on riversides at 1,440 m altitude. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.
- Uses: Culms used as a building material and for furniture.

Phyllostachys helva WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys helva Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 64, fig. 3; type: Z.H. Fung 77023 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Hongjizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Pingyang; Guizhou; Yunnan.

Phyllostachys heteroclada OLIVER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys cerata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 41; type: Hunan, 1 July 1937, McClure 20540 (LU)
  Phyllostachys congesta Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 438; type: Hubei, A. Henry 4828, A. Henry 6238, A. Henry 1698, Wilson 230 A (syntypes, K).

Phyllostachys dubia Keng in Sinensia 11, 1940: 407; type: Anhui, 25 V 1923, W.A. Macklin, 7423 (NJU)
Phyllostachys heteroclada Oliver in Hook. Icon. Pl. ser. 3, 8, 1894: pl. 2288

- Selected references: Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 187
- Common names: Shuizhu (Chinese), meaning water bamboo; Wasserbambus (German); Fishscale Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys purpurata* is considered conspecific with *P. heteroclada* by Z.P. Wang & al. (in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 187), but here kept separate on account of some anatomical findings (S.L. Chen, Y.X. Jin & al., 1986: 67-76).
- Distribution: CHINA: Native to provinces south of the Yangtze River. *Phyllostachys heteroclada* was described from material collected in Sichuan, *P. cerata* from Henan, *P. congesta* from Hubei, and *P. dubia* from Gansu and Anhui. In cultivation in Henan, Shaanxi and Shandong.
- Habitat: According to C.S. Chao (1989: 12), this species is most often found along the banks of streams in the mountains.
- Uses: Culms used for various bamboo articles, including weaving; shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984; established in cultivation, still rare. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C. In Germany: tolerating -11°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys heteroclada* f. *denigrata (Yi & H. R. Qi) Yi & H. R. Qi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bissetii f. *denigrata* Yi & H.R. Qi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 32; type: Yi Tong-pei 89025 (SCFS)
  Phyllostachys heteroclada f. *denigrata* (Yi & H.R. Qi) Yi & H.R. Qi ap. Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (4), 1993: 47
- Distinctive characters: Culms green when young, developing to blackish with maturity.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangping Xian, at 700 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens 'Lau Cheung'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens 'Lau Cheung'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens 'Thread stripe'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens 'Thread stripe'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens 'White stripe'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys heterocycla pubescens 'White stripe'; G. Cooper in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 17, nom. nud.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys hirsutissima KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys hirsutissima Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

Phyllostachys hispida S. C. Li, S. H. Wu & S. Y. Chen

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys hispida S.C. Li, S.H. Wu & S.Y. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (4), 1982: 492, fig. 1; type: Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye 8041 (NJU)
- Common names: Maokezhu (Chinese), meaning hairy shell bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 3.5 m / 1.1. - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys varioauriculata* by G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 12
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Shucheng, Kuang-gi; Zhejiang; Jiangsu.

Phyllostachys humilis Muroi

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys humilis Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Humilis'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24
- Common names: Hime-hachiku (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 (5) m / 1.5 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Original publication (Muroi, 1961) not seen. *Phyllostachys humilis* Muroi is considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys nigra* by J.P. Demoly who placed it into the Henonis group.
- Distribution: JAPAN: wideley cultivated in central Honshu; all come from a forest at Kobe (Honshu). The origin of *P. humilis* is not known but it is said to originate from China (ex Okamura & al., 1991: 345).
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental and for bonsai culture.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries; first introduced from Japan into Belgium in the 1970's, and into France in 1980. Introduced from Germany into China by the Anji Bamboo Botanical Garden in the 1980's. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare; may have been introduced from Japan. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage, -16°C with minor leaf damage.

Phyllostachys incarnata Wen

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys incarnata Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 65, fig. 4; type: Wen Taihui, Jiang Guoqing & Zhang Liren 80524 (ZJFI)

- Common names: Hongke-leizhu (Chinese), meaning red shell thunder bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Suichang; Fujian.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -11°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys iridescens C. Y. YAO & S. Y. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys iridescens* C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 170, fig. 1, "iridenscens"; type: C.Y. Yao & S.Y. Chen 75013 (HZBG)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys iridenscens* (typographical error).
- Common names: Hongbujizhu (Chinese); Cock bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (12) m / 6 - 7 (10) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui. Introduced into many provinces.
- Uses: Cut culms do not suffer when exposed to the sun, hence they will be used to dry cloths outdoor, as sunning pole, as handle of farm implement and similar purposes. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries; introduced from China into the Netherlands in 1984, and independently into Germany in 1986. USA: introduced from Germany in the late 1980's, rare. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage, -15°C with minor leaf damage.

Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *luteosulcata C. H. ZHAO & K. J. MAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *luteosulcata* C.H. Zhao & K.J. Mao in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 23, "iridenscens"; type: Mao 92013, 29 May 1992 (AHAC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 220 m altitude.

Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *striata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys iridescens* f. *striata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 74, "iridenscens"; type: Linkenbu Huadong Senlin Diaochadui 40491, collected in 1950.
- Common names: Kanling-Hongzhu (Chinese), meaning Kanling red bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms green with many reddish and purple stripes, especially on the lower part of the culm; culm leaf sheaths with small regularly spread spots.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Anji: Chiwukan Ling (mountain range).

Phyllostachys juxianensis WEN EX F. C. ZHOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys juxianensis* Wen ex F.C. Zhou, Farm For. Train. Courses, Bamboo Prod. Utiliz., 1987: 15.25, nom. nud.
- Common names: Juxian Kuzhu (Chinese).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

Phyllostachys kwangsiensis W. Y. HSIUNG, Q. H. DAI & J. K. LIU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys kwangsiensis* W.Y. Hsiung & al. in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 10, 1977: 1, fig. 1-6; type: Guangxi, Rongan, W.Y. Hsiung 7647 (NJFU); W.Y. Hsiung & al. ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 34, fig. 7
- Selected references: Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 178
- Common names: Jiamaozhu (Chinese), meaning false hairy bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (16) m / 4 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: southern part; Guangxi: northern part. Occurs commonly with *Pinus massoniana* and *Cunninghamia lanceolata* and other evergreen hardwoods. Also grown in cultivation; introduced into Zhejiang.
- Uses: Culms hard and tough, with internodes of even length, used as building material and for making furniture, strips used for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China into Germany in the late 1980's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -11°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys lithophila HAYATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys lithophila* Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 141; type: Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n.
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys lithophylla* in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 7 (5), 1986: 4, invalid (error for *Phyllostachys lithophila*) *Phyllostachys lithophyllum* M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 9, invalid (error for *Phyllostachys lithophila*)
- Selected references: Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 727, pl. 1491
- Common names: Taiwan-Shizhu (Chinese), meaning Taiwan stone bamboo; Cho-chiku (Japanese); Thill Bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 12 m / 4 - 12 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan; commonly planted at 150 to 1,500 m altitude.

- Uses: Culms hard, with good elasticity, used as construction material.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from the USA (American Bamboo Society) into Germany in 1984. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Taiwan by the American Bamboo Society in 1981, rare.

Phyllostachys lofushanensis Z. P. WANG, C. H. HU & G. H. YE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys lofushanensis Z.P. Wang, C.H. Hu & G.H. Ye in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1981 (no. 2), 1981: 258, fig. II; type: Guangdong, C.H. Hu & G.D. Zhang 1980, no. 29 (NJU)
- Common names: Dajie-Gangzhu (Chinese), meaning big node firm bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Luofu Shan, in mountain forest at 400 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys maculosa C. S. CHAO & H. Y. CHOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys maculosa C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 42, fig. 7, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhao Qiseng & Zou Huiyu 74121; C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 56, fig. 7, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type); F.C. Zhou in Bamb. Res. no. 49 [=1993 (2)], 1993: 78, invalid
- Common names: Huake-Bujizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang).
- Features: 10 m / 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui; cultivated in rural areas. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.

Phyllostachys makinoi HAYATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys makinoi Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 5, 1915: 250
- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides (not Siebold & Zuccarini, 1843): Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 4 (4), 1904: 529
- Common names: Taiwan Guizhu, Guizhu, Mianzhu, Louzhu (Chinese); Kei-chiku, Taiwan-madake (Japanese); Makino Bamboo.
- Features: 12 - 18 (20) m / 7 - 9 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet is dedicated to the Japanese botanist Tomitaro Makino, 1862-1957.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan (wild and cultivated). Widely cultivated throughout the island, most abundantly in the central and northern parts from 10 m up to 1,550 m altitude. Mainland China: Fujian (wild); also reported from Anhui. JAPAN: in cultivation, rare, sometimes becoming feral; introduced from Taiwan in 1913.
- Uses: Culms hard and tough, used for house construction, papermaking, making of furniture and handicrafts, splits used for weaving. Shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; often mis-claimed as *Phyllostachys bambusoides*; introduced from the USA into Germany in the 1980's. USA: very rarely cultivated; introduced from Taiwan in 1951.

Phyllostachys makinoi f. *wuyishanensis* S. S. YOU & H. L. YU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys makinoi f. *wuyishanensis* S.S. You & H.L. Yu in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (1), 1993: 33, nom. nud.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Wuyishan.

Phyllostachys mannii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys assamica Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 667; type: Griffith 6728 (K, isotype)
  Phyllostachys bawa Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 66; type: F.B. Manson, Apr. 1905 (K, isotype)
  Phyllostachys mannii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 28, pl. 28; type: Shillong, Khasia Hills, G. Mann, in June 1889 (K, isotype)
- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides (not Siebold & Zuccarini, 1843): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 36, p.p.; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 27, p.p.
  Phyllostachys decora (not? McClure, 1956): Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 38; Yi in Fl. Xizangica 5, 1987: 59, fig. 28
- Selected references: K.N. Bahadur & S.S. Jain in Assessm. Threat. Pl. India, 1983: 269; C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 417; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 13
- Common names: Deo, Bih (India: Assamese); Maipang-pük (Burma: Shan), meaning imported bamboo; Sedan (Burma: Shan); Bawa (Burmese); Mèpwè (Karen); Xinan-Gangzhu (Chinese), meaning South-West China firm bamboo.
- Features: 9 (12) m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys decora* is considered conspecific with *P. mannii* by some botanists.
- Etymology: Named after Gustav Mann, 1836-1916, who collected this species in 1889.
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh: Mishmi Hills, in patches at about 2,400 m altitude, rare. Nagaland: Naga Hills (wild). Namdang, Lakhimpur District; and Sandiya: in cultivation? Meghalaya: cultivated in the Khasia Hills at 1,500 m altitude. In cultivation in Assam at Sibsagar. BURMA: Bernardmyo (near Mogok, Sagaing), cultivated, introduced from China in early times. Karen, hills north of Papun, generally near streams. CHINA: Yunnan; in cultivation in southern Xizang (Tibet), at 950 to 2,000 m altitude (ex Yi, 1983).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Phyllostachys meyeri MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys meyeri* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 286, fig. 1; type: McClure 20984 (US)
- Common names: Maohuanzhu (Chinese), meaning hair-ring bamboo; Zhejiang danzhu (Chinese), meaning Zhejiang lightly sweet bamboo; Danzhu (Chinese), meaning light bamboo; Meyer Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 11 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet is dedicated to Frank N. Meyer who introduced this species among many others into the USA.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui, Hunan, Hubei. Introduced into other provinces.
- Uses: Culms used for fishing rods, furniture and handle of farm implement; splits used for weaving. Shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced into France in 1981, and from the USA into Germany about 1983. USA: in cultivation, first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: tolerating -11°C.

Phyllostachys meyeri* f. *sphaeroidea WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys meyeri* f. *sphaeroidea* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 74; type: Wen Taihui & Yang Chaozhong 76159 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Meigu-bianzhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: "A typo recedit internodiis culmorum sphaeroideis"; shoot initiation in late autumn.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing.

Phyllostachys mirabilis C. D. CHU & H. Y. CHOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys mirabilis* C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 26, fig. 1, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhu Zhengde & Zou Huiyu 75140; C.D. Chu & H.Y. Chou in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 45, invalid (without Latin descr. or type, with Chinese descr.).
- Common names: Huishuizhu (Chinese, in Zhejiang), meaning grey water bamboo.
- Features: 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Anji.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.

Phyllostachys nidularia MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* Munro in Gard. Chron. n. s. 6, 1876: 773, 774
- Misapplied names: *Phyllostachys nigra* (not Munro, 1868): Pilger, 1900: 227; cf. Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 442
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nidularius* (orthographical error).
- Common names: Houzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang and Jiangsu); Huazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Guizhou), meaning flower bamboo; Qiangdaozhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning spear and sword bamboo; Bisunzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Guangdong), meaning writing-brush bamboo; Broom Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: from south of Qinling Mountains to areas south of the Yangtze River (wild and in cultivation). Occurrence is recorded from: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Shandong, Shaanxi, Sichuan (central lowland, and supposedly up to 1,600 m altitude), Hubei, Jiangxi, Guizhou, Guangdong (also in Hong Kong and Macau).
- Uses: Culms used for fences and sheds. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Planted in Hong Kong to stabilise soil slopes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. First introduced into Italy by the Italian corvette Magenta in 1868, supposedly from the China coast (McClure in Swallen, 1955). USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from various parts of China. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C or -15°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys nidularia* 'June Barbara'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* 'June Barbara'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 14 (4), 1993: 22
- Features: 10 m / 4 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes very prominent. Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *farcta H. R. ZHAO & A. T. LIU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *farcta* H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 186; type: Z.P. Wang, H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu 780030 (NJU) *Phyllostachys nidularia* 'Farcta'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10c
- Common names: Shiduzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Guangdong), meaning solid bamboo; Solid Broom Bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 15 m / 1 - 5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: solid or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lian Shan.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. In China: tolerating -10°C.

Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrovagina WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrovagina* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 36, "glabro-vagina", invalid (without Latin description or type) *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrovagina* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 17, "glabro-vagina"; type: T.H. Wen 40275 (ZJFI)

Phyllostachys nidularia 'Smoothsheath'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 44
Phyllostachys nidularia f. *smoothsheath* N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang in Anji Zhuzhongyuan, 198.?: 12, invalid

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrivagina* (orthographical variant for *Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *glabrovagina*).
- Common names: Guangtuo-houzhu (Chinese); Smooth-sheathed Broom Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: relatively erect, sheath scars and internodes glabrous, culm-sheaths generally glabrous, culm-sheath blades deciduous, branchlets generally with only 1 leaf.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Xitianmu Shan; Shaanxi; Henan; Sichuan; Hunan; Anhui; Guizhou; Guangxi: Teng District, wild.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in England, very rare. Introduced from the USA into Germany about 1982; very rare. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Guangxi in 1924 or 1938.

Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *vexillaris WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nidularia f. *vexillaris* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 74, fig. 11; type: Yu Songde Y80621
- Common names: Diezhu (Chinese), meaning butterfly bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf sheath glabrous, cross-nerved, sheath auricles exceedingly developed, vexillary, 22 mm long and 20 mm wide; branchlets very frequently with only one leaf.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yuyao.

Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *mirabilis YI & C. Q. SHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nidularia f. *mirabilis* Yi & C.Q. Shen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 33; type: Yi Tongpei 90018 (SCFS)
- Common names: Lügan Huangcao Baijiazhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches green, sulcus yellow; culm sheaths yellowish green, not striate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huayun City, at 1,050 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots edible.

Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *speciosa YI & C. G. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nidularia f. *speciosa* Yi & C.G. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 33; type: Yi Tongpei 90017 (SCFS)
- Common names: Huanggan Lücao Baijiazhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches yellow, sulcus green, culm sheaths yellow-striate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huayun City, at 1,050 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots edible.

Phyllostachys nidularia* f. *sulfurea YI & C. G. CHEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nidularia f. *sulfurea* Yi & C.G. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 32; type: Yi Tongpei 90019 (SCFS)
- Common names: Jinghuang-baijiazhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms pale yellow when young, occasionally with one or two green stripes on the lower culms and branches; culm sheaths yellow-striate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Huayun City, at 1,050 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots edible.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys nigella WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigella Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 66, fig. 5; type: Wen Taihui 62510 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Fuyang Wubujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fuyang.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms tough and durable, used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

Phyllostachys nigra (LODDIGES EX LINDLEY) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dichotoma Donn, Hort. Cantabr. Ed. 4, 1807: 78, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys filifera McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 42; type: Fujian, H.N. Fan 9285
  ? *Arundarbor nigra* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 17, invalid
  Bambusa nigra Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cyclop., 3, 1835: 357
  Phyllostachys nigra (Loddiges ex Lindley) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 38
  Sinarundinaria nigra A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 128, as syn. (typographical error for *Sinoarundinaria nigra*).
  Phyllostachys nigripes Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 142; type: Hayata, Apr. 5, 1916, Jap. name: Taiwan-kuro-chiku
  Arundinaria stolonifera Kurz, ined., ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.?; Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria stolonifera Kurz, ined., ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285, as syn.
  Phyllostachys stolonifera Kurz, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 38, as syn.

- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys niger* (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra*).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 45-46; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 730-731; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 78-79, 337; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 345-347
- Notes: *Phyllostachys filifera* McClure is considered synonymous with *Phyllostachys nigra* by Chinese botanists.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "nigra" (black), refers to the culm colour.
- Distribution: This species originates from China, and is widely and frequently distributed (chiefly the varieties f. *henonis* and f. *nigra*, the latter may be in many cases true f. *punctata*), in cultivation or sometimes wild.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Henonis Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys puberula f. *albovariegata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, "albo-variegata", nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 64, nom. nud., Jap. name: Shima-hachiku
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *albovariegata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 26, "albo-variegata", with Engl. descr., Jap. name: Shima-hachiku
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 4, invalid (without descr., based on Makino, 1900, nom. nud.)
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *albovariegata* Makino ex Beetle in Phytologia 38 (3), 1978: 175, "albo-variegata"
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Henonis Albovariegata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 123, based on *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *henonis* f. *albovariegata* Makino, 1912
- Common names: Shima-hachiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green. Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, apparently rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: not known in cultivation. USA: not known in cultivation. Recorded from Mexico (Beetle in Phytologia 38 (3), 1978: 175); however, it remains unclear, whether Beetle's plant has black or green culms.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Basinigra'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *basinigra* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 14, pl. XI
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *nigra* f. *basinigra* Makino ex Tsuboi; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 21
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Basinigra'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Common names: Kabukuro-chiku (Kabuguro-chiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green, the underground culm base in purplish-black.
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Boryana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys boryana Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431, nom. nud.
  Bambusa boryana hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431, as syn.
  Phyllostachys boryana Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 147
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *boryana* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 39, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 64, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *boryana* (Mitford) Nicholson, Cent. Suppl. Dict. Gard., 1901: 599, "nigra boryana"
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *boryana* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192, 222
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *boryana* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 26, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *boryana* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 14, pl. XII, XCIV fig. 2; Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1375
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *boryana* (Mitford) Makino ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 34
  Phyllostachys puberula f. *boryana* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 26
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Bory'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 195; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 46; type (living): P.I. 77258 (U.S. Barbour Lathrop Pl. Introd. Gard., Savannah, Ga.)
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *boryana* Makino ex Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, invalid?
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Boryana'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *boryana* Makino ex S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 338, in error, as syn.
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *boryana* (Mitford) C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 10
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Madaradake'; Brennecke in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 1 (1), 1980: 8, nom. nud.; S.M. Young in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 8 (1-2), 1991: 98, nom. nud.
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys boryanus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Boryanus' (orthographical error).
- Common names: Ummon-chiku, Tanba-hanchiku (Japanese).
- Features: 15 (20) m / 7.5 (11) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, irregularly marked with large purplish-black, cloud-like blotches.
- Etymology: The derivation of the epithet, "boryana", was not given by Mitford (1895, 1896). It may be dedicated to the French geographer, naturalist and explorer, J. B. G. M. Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1778-1846.
- Distribution: JAPAN: often cultivated; first recorded from central Honshu. CHINA: no early records

known; introduced from Germany into China by the Anji Bamboo Botanical Garden in the 1980's.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; culms are used for furniture.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in many countries but not frequent; different clones are grown. First introduced into France by Latour-Marliac after 1875, soon after established in cultivation in several countries. USA: in cultivation, not widely distributed; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902 under the name 'Madaradake', later introduced from France in 1928. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Tosaensis'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *tosaensis* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 17, pl. LXI
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *tosaensis* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466, Jap. name: Tosatorafu-dake
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Tosaensis'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
- Common names: Tosatorafu-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, longitudinally marked with long brown spots.
- Distribution: JAPAN: rarely cultivated.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan probably in the late 1980's. Introduced into Germany in 1992.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Flavescens'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *flavescens* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 222
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *flavescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 24; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *flavescens* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 465, Jap. name: Kinmei-hachiku
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Flavescens'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *albovariegata* (not Makino, 1912: 26): Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 13, pl. X, "albo-variegata"
- Common names: Kimmei-hachiku (Kinmei-hachiku) (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with green sulcus. Foliage leaves: blades striped in white or yellow.
- Distribution: JAPAN: cultivated, probably rare; no record of precise location known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: had probably been introduced, later disappeared. USA: may have been introduced.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Fulva'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys fulva Mitford in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 24, 1898: 246
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *fulva* (Mitford) Bean in Bull. Misc. Inf., 1907: 232
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *fulva* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192, 223
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *fulva* (Mitford) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 26, basionym: *Phyllostachys fulva* Mitford; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *fulva* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466, basionym: *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *fulva* Nakai, Jap. name: Katsuban-chiku, Kappan-chiku; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *lutea* A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1188, "niger f. luteus"
  Bambusa nigra f. *lutea* hort. ex A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1188, as syn.
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys fulvus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Fulvus' (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Fulva'); *Phyllostachys niger* f. *luteus* (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *lutea*).
- Common names: Kappan-chiku (Japanese, ex Muroi); Kashi-hanchiku (Japanese, ex S. Suzuki); Tiger Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 16 m (in Japan, ex Nakai).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes dull yellow or yellowish green at first, maturing to tawny yellow and spotted with brown.
- Etymology: The epithet, "fulva" (tawny yellow), alludes to the culm colour.
- Distribution: JAPAN: recorded to be in cultivation and very rare, but no record of precise location available.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan into France, and from there to England in 1898. A plant under this name was grown at Pitt White and disappeared. A herbarium specimen exists (with D. McClintock). It is supposed that 'Fulva' has also been grown in Germany (maybe introduced from France), before the First World War. Living plants under the name 'Fulva' are said to be grown at Simon Nurseries at Marktheidenfeld, Germany.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'; W. Simon in C. Recht & al., Bambus, 2nd Ed., 1994: 74
- Distinctive characters: Culms: brownish with dark spots. Foliage leaves: green with the margins brownish.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany, very rare.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Fulva'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 44
- Notes: According to Stover (1983: 44), three pots with 'Fulva' were introduced from England by the American Bamboo Society in 1981. However, the plants under this name were not *Phyllostachys nigra* (according to R. Haubrich).

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Hanchiku'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *han-chiku* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 223
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *hanchiku* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 26; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80, 338
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *hanchiku* (Nakai) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466, Jap. name: Hanchiku
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Hanchiku'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Common names: Hanchiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes light greenish-yellow, later shading to brown.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced into Belgium by Houzeau de Lehaie in 1906. USA: imported plants from Europe under this name do not belong to *Phyllostachys nigra* (according to R. Haubrich).

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Megurochiku'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *megurochiku* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 13, pl. LXII fig. 3
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *nigra* f. *megurochiku* Makino ex Tsuboi; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 22; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 78, 338
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Megurochiku'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Henon Meguro Chiku'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 53
- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Mejiro'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 44 (culms green, with brown or purplish black sulcus). As described by Stover (1983), this variant is apparently not *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *mejiro* Muroi & H. Okamura
- Common names: Meguro-chiku, Megoma-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 16.5 m / 9 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green or yellowish-green, with dark brown or purplish-black sulcus.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. Often seen in stands of 'Shimadake'.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from southern France into Germany about 1981/1982. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's or even earlier, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany and the Netherlands: tolerting -13°C or -15°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Okina'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *albostriata* Muroi & T. Tashiro ap. Muroi, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 157, "albo-striata", as syn. under *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *okina*
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *albovariegata* Muroi & T. Tashiro ap. Muroi, 1989; not Makino, 1912; not Tsuboi, 1916; not Muroi, 1974; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346, "albo-variegata", Jap. name: Fuiri-Kurochiku
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *okina* Muroi & T. Tashiro, 1986, ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 157, 346, fig. 28, invalid, Jap. name: Okina-Kurochiku, based on: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *albovariegata* Muroi & T. Tashiro in Muroi, 1989
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Okina'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 130
- Common names: Okina-Kurochiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes and dots. Culms: as in f. *nigra*.
- Notes: This unstable mutant produces also white leaves, and culms with common green leaves which should be removed otherwise the variegated character disappears. Although the culm colour is not described by H. Okamura (1991), one can assume from the Japanese name that this variant has black culms.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare; discovered by Mr. Kazuichi Tashiro in Fukuoka Prefecture in 1980.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Othello'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Othello'; R. Grounds, Ornam. Grasses, 1989: 176
- Distinctive characters: Culms "very black", very tightly packed together in caespitose clumps, new culms turning earlier from green to black (during the first or second season).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (England, Germany, and other countries), rare. USA: in cultivation; introduced into the USA by the National Arboretum, Washington.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Shimadake'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *shimadake* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9, Jap. name: Shima-dake; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5, "simadake"; Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 156, 346, figs.
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Shimadake'; Stover, Bamb. Book, 1983: 44, based on *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *shimadake* Muroi & H. Okamura in Muroi, 1989
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *simadake* (transcription variant).

- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9, "simadake"; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 22-23, 114-115; H. Okamura in Bamb. J. 5, 1987: 26-42 (Japanese); H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346.
- Common names: Shima-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 18 m / 10 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with longitudinal stripes of varying width across the whole culm surface in spotted brown or blackish (as in f. *punctata*), in green (as in f. *henonis*), and in black (as in f. *nigra*).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, very rare; only knonw from Shimane Prefecture and Hiroshima Prefecture (southern Honshu).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rather rare; first introduced from Japan into France in 1985 or 1988. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's, rare.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Bicolor'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *bicolor* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 15, pl. LXIII
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *nigra* f. *bicolor* Makino ex Tsuboi; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 21; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 78, 338
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Bicolor'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Selected references: Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1971: 23; H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 23; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346
- Common names: Somewake-dake, Somewake-hachiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: one side is purplish-black, the other green.
- Notes: An unstable mutation, occurring occasionally in patches of 'Shimadake'.
- Distribution: JAPAN: Japan Sea coast.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: France: was growing at Prafrance, Anduze, in 1984 (according to R. Haubrich).

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Sujidake'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Sujidake'; Kawamura ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 134, based on "Suji-dake" of Kawamura in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 23 (2), 1907: 2
- Common names: Suji-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with a broad brown longitudinal stripe straight along the whole culm.
- Notes: According to S. Kawamura (1907: 2), this is a bud mutation from an individual plant, "*Phyllostachys puberula* Munro". As no further record has been found, one may assume this variety to be merely a sport which has disappeared. Similar in characters is Somewake-dake (*Phyllostachys nigra* 'Bicolor').
- Distribution: JAPAN.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Mejiro'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *mejiro* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Mejiro'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 125
- Selected references: H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 23; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 346, under f. *megurochiku*
- Common names: Mejiro-dake, Mejiro-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: black, with pale yellow or yellowish green sulcus.
- Notes: Often seen in stands of 'Shimadake'.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.

***Phyllostachys nigra* 'Pendula'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *pendula* Miyoshi in Tennen kinenbutsu chosahokoku 3, 1922: 22
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* f. *pendula* (Miyoshi) Makino & Nemoto, Fl. Jap. 2nd Ed., 1931: 1375, Jap. name: Sakasa-dake
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *pendula* Takenouchi ex Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr. rev. ed., 1965: 68, Jap. name: Sakasa-dake
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Pendula'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 594
- Common names: Sakasa-dake (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: central Honshu.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Hale'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Phyllostachys nigra* 'Hale'; type: 6 March 1970, Savannah USDA Station Plant Introduction no. S2702 (living type); cf. F. Linton in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (6): 1, 1994
- Features: 9 m / 5 cm
- Notes: Place of original publication unknown. The cultivar 'Hale' is said to be a more frost-resistant selection.
- Distribution: CHINA: origin of this cultivar.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (England), very rare. USA: brought from China, now established in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys nigra 'Kimmei'

- Notes: Listed by Dupin and J.P. Demoly (D. McClintock, pers. comm.), no description available.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *nigra

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambos kurotake Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
  Bambusa nigra Loddiges, Cat., 1823: 4, nom. nud.; Loudon, Hort. Brit., 1830: 124, nom. nud.
  Bambusa nigra Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cyclop., 3, 1835: 357
  Bambusa puberula var. *nigra* Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Pl. Jap. 2, 1877: 184, invalid

Phyllostachys puberula var. *nigra* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 39, nom. nud.; Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 14, 1900: 64, nom. nud.
Phyllostachys puberula var. *nigra* (Munro) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192
Phyllostachys nigra f. *nigra* [autonym]
Phyllostachys nigra var. *nigra* [autonym]
Phyllostachys nigra 'Nigra'; W. & H. Simon ex M. Hirsh in Europ. Bamb. Netw. Newsl. 3, 1986: 7, nom. nud.
Bambusa nigricans hort. ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. Ed. 2, 1840: 183, as syn.
Phyllostachys nigra 'Willowy'; cf. R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 286

- Misapplied names: This form is apt to be confused with f. *punctata*.
- Common names: Zizhu (Chinese), meaning purple bamboo; Heizhu (Chinese), meaning black bamboo; Kuro-chiku, Kuro-dake, Murasaki-dake, Hon-guro (Japanese); Schwarzer Bambus (German); Bambou noir (French); Black Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 8 (12) m / 2 - 4 (5) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green during the first season, gradually developing purplish or purple-black spots and becoming entirely purple-black or black during the second season.
- Notes: This form is mutated from green-stemmed f. *henonis*.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to China, commonly and widely cultivated in provinces south of the Yellow River and Beijng to South China; occurs wild in Hunan, rare. Taiwan: probably introduced; planted since early times. JAPAN: extensively and widely cultivated; introduced from China since early times; it is also considered to have appeared frequently as a result of bud mutation. KOREA: cultivated in the southern part; introduced from China.
- Uses: It is a favourite and excellent garden ornamental. Culms are hard and tough, used for handicrafts, furniture, fishing rods, walking sticks, flutes and other musical instruments.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: This variant is very likely the first *Phyllostachys* plant introduced to Europe. It came from East Asia to Britain in 1827 (Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 188), but more likely about 1823 or earlier (Loddiges, 1823: 4). Commonly cultivated in western and southern Europe, and in the Mediterranean; rare in central Europe. USA: widely, but very sparsely, cultivated, mainly in the gulf region, along the Atlantic and Pacific coastal regions. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C (-20°C?). In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *punctata SCHELLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa nigropunctata hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 431, "nigro-punctata", as syn.
Phyllostachys nigropunctata Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 146, "nigro-punctata"
Phyllostachys puberula var. *nigra* f. *nigropunctata* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 39, "nigro-punctata", nom. nud.; Makino, 1900: 64, "nigropunctata", nom. nud.; Matsumura, Ind. Pl. Jap. 2, 1, 1905: 95; Kawamura in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 23 (2), 1907: 2, with German descr.; Kawamura, 1907: 288, with Jap. descr.
Phyllostachys nigra var. *nigropunctata* (Mitford) Nicholson, Cent. Suppl. Dict. Gard., 1901: 599, "nigra nigro-punctata"
Phyllostachys puberula var. *nigropunctata* (Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192, 223, "nigra-punctata"; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 59, "nigro-punctata"
Phyllostachys nigra f. *nigropunctata* (Mitford) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 25, "nigro-punctata"
Phyllostachys nigra var. *punctata* Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431
Phyllostachys nigra var. *punctata* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 9, 1895: 73, nom. nud.
Phyllostachys nigra f. *punctata* Schelle in Beissner & al., Handb. Laubh.-Ben., 1903: 3, "P. nigra punctata", based on [*Phyllostachys nigropunctata*] Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896
Phyllostachys puberula var. *punctata* (Makino) Makino ex Nakai in J. Coll. Sci. Imp. Univ. Tokyo 31, 1911: 378, invalid (without description, basionym not validly published), Jap. name: Goma-dake; basionym: *Phyllostachys nigra* var. *punctata* Makino, 1895
Phyllostachys nigra f. *punctata* (Bean) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 21, isoname (published earlier by Schelle in 1903)
Phyllostachys punctata A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 133, invalid
Phyllostachys nigra 'Punctata'; C.E. Hubbard in Suppl. Dict. Gard. 2nd Ed., 1969: 450; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 58
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *panctata* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *punctata*); *Phyllostachys punctatus* (orthographical error).
- Selected references: Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Koreana, 1933: 50-51; F.C. Zhou in Bamb. Res., 1993 (2), 1993: 79
- Common names: Goma-dake, meaning freckled bamboo, Ioma-dake, Nitaguro-chiku (Japanese); Blackspot Bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 10 (12) m / 1 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green during the first season, gradually developing purplish or purple-black spots during the second season which remain as irregular black spotting or blotches for the seasons following.
- Notes: Often confused with f. *nigra*.
- Distribution: CHINA: south of Yangtse River. JAPAN: in cultivation, less common than f. *nigra*. KOREA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from China.

- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from Japan (into France?) about 1890, more or less often in cultivation, rare in central Europe. USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *muchisasa (HOUZEAU DE LEHAIE) R. A. YOUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *muchisasa* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 223, "puberula muchisasa"
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *muchisasa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 26
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *muchisasa* (Houzeau de Lehaie) R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 286
  Phyllostachys nigripes Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 142; type: Hayata, Apr. 5, 1916, Jap. name: Taiwan-kuro-chiku; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 26, as syn. under *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *muchisasa*
- Common names: Muchi-sasa (Muki-sasa) (Japanese).
- Features: 12.5 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes brownish-black, not dense purplish-black.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: introduced?; grown in the northern and central parts at about 800 m altitude; rare. JAPAN: cultivated; of unknown origin (ex Nakai, 1933); no recent record known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: The origin of French or English plants seems to be obscure, introduction or derivation from seed has been supposed. In France very rarely cultivated, at least at Prafrance (Anduze, southern France) till 1913 (Camus, 1913); may have disappeared later. According to Lawson (1968), this "variant is quite common in many areas of Europe". However, under the name "muchisasa", no later records from Europe or elsewhere have been detected. USA: plants under the name "muchisasa" were grown at the U.S. Barbour Lathrop Plant Introduction Garden, Savannah, Ga., reaching about 13 m height (R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 24, 1945: 283, 286, fig.); may have disappeared later. Again in cultivation at least since the early 1990's.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *henonis (MITFORD) MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys diversifolia Munro in Gard. Chron. n. s. 6, 1876: 774, as syn. under *Bambusa puberula* Miquel
  Phyllostachys fauriei Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boiss. 7, 1899: 718; type: Zhejiang, Faurie 1586 (K, isotype)
  Arundinaria fauriei (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 32
  Bambos hatsik Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys henonis Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, nom. nud.
  Bambusa henonis hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 368, as syn.
  Phyllostachys henonis Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 149; type: uncertain
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *henonis* (Mitford) Stapf ex Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 443
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Henon'; McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37 (2), 1956: 194
  Phyllostachys nigra f. *henonis* (Mitford) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 466
  Sinarundinaria nigra var. *henonis* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 124, as syn. (typographical error for *Sinoarundinaria nigra* var. *henonis*)
  Phyllostachys nigra 'Henonis'; D. McClintock in Plantsman 1 (1), 1979: 48
  Phyllostachys henryi Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 440; type: Hubei, A. Henry 6338 (K, isotype); McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 286, as syn. under *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *henonis*
  ? *Phyllostachys nevinii* var. *hupehensis* Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 442; type: Hubei, A. Henry 3318 (K, isotype)
  Phyllostachys montana Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 441; type: Sichuan, Faber 1116 excl. leafy branch (K)
  Phyllostachys nana Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 441; type: Hubei, A. Henry 3278 (K)
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *nana* (Rendle) Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 192
  Phyllostachys nevinii Hance in J. Bot. Brit. For. 14, 1876: 295; type: J.C. Nevin 19337 (BM, K); McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 284, as syn.
  Bambusa puberula Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285, p.p.; type: Japan, Pierot; Franchet & Savatier, Enum. Pl. Jap. 2, 1877: 184, p.p., cf. Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Koreana, 1933: 51
  Phyllostachys puberula (Miquel) Munro in Gard. Chron. n. s. 6, 1876: 773
  Phyllostachys nigra var. *puberula* (Miquel) Fiori in Bull. Soc. Toscana Ort. 42, 1917: 97
  Phyllostachys stauntoni Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 37; type: G. Staunton s.n. (K)
  Bambusa tsintsik Siebold in Jaarb. Kon. Nederl. Maatsch., 1844: 24, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys puberula var. *typica* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 222, based on *Bambusa puberula* Miquel, 1866
  ? *Phyllostachys veitchiana* Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 443; type: Hubei, Wilson 10 A (K)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys henoni* (for *Phyllostachys henonis*); *Phyllostachys newinii* (for *Phyllostachys nevinii*); *Phyllostachys nervinii* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys nevinii*); *Phyllostachys nivinii* (typographical error for *Phyllostachys nevinii*).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 47-48; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 80-81, 338
- Common names: Maojingzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning golden hair bamboo; Jingzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Henan, Yun-

nan and Jiangxi), meaning golden bamboo; Baijiazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Sichuan); Danzhu (Chinese), meaning light bamboo; Hachiku (Japanese); So-on-tai (Korean); Henonis-Bambus (German); Henon Bamboo.
- Features: 12 - 18 (20) m / 5 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green (dull greyish green when mature), unblotched, downy and rough when young; culm sheaths not spotted.
- Notes: This taxon represents the original, green-stemmed wild form of the species.
- Etymology: The derivation of the epithet, "henonis", is not explained by Mitford (1895, 1896). It is obviously dedicated to Dr. Hénon who introduced this bamboo to France.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Hunan, Henan, Shandong, Shaanxi, Sichuan. Commonly distributed in mountainous areas up to 1,200 m altitude; widely and often cultivated, tolerating poor soil. JAPAN: widely cultivated, extending from Okinawa Island to southern Hokkaido; introduced from China at early times. KOREA: in cultivation in the southern part. VIETNAM: in cultivation.
- Uses: Acclaimed as one of the best tall-growing and frost-resistant garden ornamentals. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable. Culms used as handle of farm implement, sunning pole, punt-pole and as building material; large culms used for scaffolding; splits pliable and tough, used for handicrafts; parts of the plants used for medical purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: more or less often cultivated; introduced by Hénon from Japan into France in 1875; introduced (from France?) to England in 1890. Germany: several clones of rather different characters are in cultivation but none of these seem to be tall-growing or very frost-resistant ones; some plants have been misidentified as *Phyllostachys propinqua*. USA: in cultivation, frequent; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902. Frost resistance: In China: reported to tolerate -20°C. In Japan: known to be more frost-resistant than *P. bambusoides* and *P. edulis*. In Germany: tolerating only -13°C.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *asagi MUROI & H. OKAMURA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *asagi* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 8; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
- Common names: Asagi-hachiku (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys nigra* f. *usuguro MUROI & H. OKAMURA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *usuguro* Muroi & H. Okamura in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 9; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 5
- Common names: Usuguro-hachiku (Japanese).
- Notes: No description or figure available. A culm segment of a bamboo, pictured in Muroi & H. Okamura (1971: 143) under the name Usuguro-shimadake (printed in Japanese characters), may be f. *usuguro*.
- Distribution: JAPAN.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: may have been introduced.

Phyllostachys nigra f. *monstrosa* MUROI & H. OKAMURA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *monstrosa* Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 120, 18 [fig.], "P. nigra form. monstr. ?", invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Phyllostachys nigrivagina WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nigrivagina* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 15, fig. 2; type: Chen S.C. Cx 84687 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Hekezhu (Chinese), meaning black shell bamboo.
- Features: 12 m / 11 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan (southern part): Lanshan, Mayang.

Phyllostachys nuda MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys nuda* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 288, fig. 2; type: McClure 20992 (US)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys nudus* (orthographical error for *Phyllostachys nuda*).
- Common names: Huizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Jiangsu), meaning gray bamboo; Shizhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning stone bamboo, alluding to the heavy thick-walled culms; Jingzhu (Chinese), meaning clean or naked bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10.5 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the complete lack of auricles and oral setae in both the culm sheaths and leaf sheaths.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to East China: Jiangsu (southern part), Zhejiang, Anhui (southern and south-eastern part), also in Hunan; Fujian and Shaanxi; often grown, especially in mountainous regions of Zhejiang, forming extensive forests at lower elevations in the mountains. Taiwan: in cultivation, rare; introduced from the USA.
- Uses: Culms hard, tough and elastic; used as handle of farm implement, tools, fences and building material for sheds and small houses, and often for bamboo furniture. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1979. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -12°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage, but not exceeding the hardiness of *P. aureosulcata* and *P. bissetii*. In the USA, the species is reported to be the most frost-

resistant among all introduced species of *Phyllostachys* (more frost-resistant than P. *aureosulcata* and *P. bissetii*).

***Phyllostachys nuda* 'Ink-finger'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nuda 'Ink-finger'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 138, based on *Phyllostachys nuda* f. *purpurascens* C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou, 1976
  Phyllostachys nuda f. *purpurascens* C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 54, invalid (without Latin description or type, with Chinese description)
- Common names: Ziputou-Shizhu (Chinese, in Zhejiang: Anji).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part somewhat purplish.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: As in f. *nuda*.

Phyllostachys nuda* f. *localis Z. P. WANG & Z. H. YU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nuda f. *localis* Z.P. Wang & Z.H. Yu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 173; type: Wang Zhengping & Yu Zhehua 75057 (NJU)
  Phyllostachys nuda 'Localis'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference
  Phyllostachys nuda 'Localis'; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 13
  Phyllostachys nuda 'Ziputoushizhu'; J. v.d. Palen, Bamboekwek. Kimmei, [1993]: [4], as syn. under *Phyllostachys nuda* 'Localis'
- Common names: Ziputou-Huizhu (Chinese); Ziputou-Shizhu (Chinese, in Zhejiang)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: basal part spotted or densely blotched with brownish purple.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 200 m altitude. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in 1986. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys nuda* f. *lucida WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nuda f. *lucida* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 75; type: Lei Genfa 8 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Guanggan Shizhu (Chinese), meaning brilliant stone bamboo; Guanggan Hongsunzhu (Chinese, local name), meaning brilliant red shoot bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms yellow or yellowish green, shining, without whitish bloom; culm leaf blades generally reflexed.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Linan: Qiankeng.

Phyllostachys nuda 'Kimmei'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys nuda 'Kimmei'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced into France by J. Dupin in 1989.

Phyllostachys parvifolia C. D. CHU & H. Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys parvifolia C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 46, fig. 10, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] 75123; C.D. Chu & H.Y. Chou in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 59, fig. 10, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
  Phyllostachys parvifolia C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou [Chou] in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 190, fig. 12; type: C.D. Chu & H.Y. Zou 75123 (NJFU)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys parviflora* (error for *Phyllostachys parvifolia*).
- Common names: Anji-Jinzhu (Chinese), meaning Anji golden bamboo; Jinzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning golden bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 5 - 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 200 m altitude; Zhejiang; often cultivated.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introcuded into Germany in the early 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: tolerating -10°C without leaf damage, reported to withstand -13°C in northern Germany.

Phyllostachys parvifolia* f. *lignosa WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys parvifolia f. *lignosa* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 75, "parvitolia"; type: Zhu Dingwang G80516 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Shibizhu (Chinese), meaning solid bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms solid or nearly so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Jinhua; Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 650 m altitude.

Phyllostachys pierreana CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys pierreana Camus in Not. Syst. 2 (8), 1912: 246; type: Vietnam, Pierre s.n. (P)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys pierreana* Camus has to be excluded from *Phyllostachys*, even from *Bambusoideae*. The specimens do not represent a species of bamboo but an unidentified species of the andropogonoid group, probably of the genus *Cymbopogon*. (H. Heine, Paris, in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 1st Feb. 1988).

Phyllostachys pingyangensis WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys pingyangensis* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 67, fig. 6, "pinyanensis"; type: Feng Zhihai 77025 (ZJFI)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys pinyanensis* Wen. The original spelling of the epithet, "pinyanensis", is a typographical or orthographical (transcription) error and is to be corrected to "pingyangensis " (ICBN 1994, Art. 60.1.).
- Common names: Shuiguizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 16 m / 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Pingyang.
- Uses: Culms used for splitting; shoots edible.

Phyllostachys platyglossa Z. P. WANG & Z. H. YU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys platyglossa* Z.P. Wang & Z.H. Yu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 184, fig. 8; type: Z.H. Yu & H.R. Zhao 75052 (NJU)
- Common names: Huishuizhu (Chinese), meaning grey water bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; Anhui; in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: Culms thin-walled and fragile, used for fences and sheds; shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; probably first introduced in the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

Phyllostachys platyglossa* f. *leucodermis G. H. LAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys platyglossa* f. *leucodermis* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 10; type: Lai Guanghui 91044 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths: yellowish with red or green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

Phyllostachys praecox C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys praecox* C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 44, fig. 8, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhao Qiseng [Chao C.S.] & Zou Huiyu 74013; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 57, fig. 8, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type) *Phyllostachys praecox* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 18, 176, fig. 4; type: C.S. Chao & H.Y. Zou 74013 (NJFU)
- Common names: Zaozhu (Chinese), meaning early bamboo, alluding to the early shoot initiation in March.
- Features: 5 - 9 (11) m / 2 - 6 (8) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Jiangsu; Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 550 m altitude. Cultivated in Hangzhou, Shanghai, Hunan, Jiangxi.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable, planted for shoot production; culms used for many purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in 1986. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -15°C; In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys praecox* f. *notata S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys praecox* f. *notata* S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 177; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 75041 (HZBG)
- Common names: Huangtiao-zaozhu (Chinese), meaning yellow-groove early bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Deqing Xian; Jiangsu; Anhui: Guangde Xian.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for many purposes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys praecox* f. *viridisulcata P. X. ZHANG & W. X. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys praecox* f. *viridisulcata* P.X. Zhang & W.X. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (4), 1990: 39; type: P.X. Zhang 9001 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huagan-zaozhu (Chinese), meaning coloured early bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches golden yellow with a few green stripes, sulcus green; foliage leaf blades occasionally yellow-striate; shoots yellowish when emerging.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Anji; Anhui.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental; shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable.

Phyllostachys praecox* f. *prevernalis S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys praecox* f. *prevernalis* S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 177; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 74068 (HZBG)
- Common names: Leizhu (Chinese), meaning thunder bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes narrowed towards the middle.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden); Anhui.

Phyllostachys praecox 'Yong Jiao'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys praecox* 'Yong Jiao'; C. Jin & Y.Y. Wang in Bamb. Res. no. 49 [= 1993 (2)], 1993: 60, nom. nud.

Phyllostachys primotina WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys primotina* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 34, fig. 10; type: Zhejiang, Wen 80507 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Suichang-leizhu (Chinese), meaning Suichang thunder bamboo.
- Features: 9 m / 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Suichang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

Phyllostachys prominens W. Y. HSIUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys prominens* W.Y. Hsiung [Xiong] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 28, fig. 2, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhao Qiseng [Chao C.S.] 74181; W.Y. Hsiung in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 47, fig. 2, invalid (with Chinese descr.) *Phyllostachys prominens* W.Y. Hsiung [Xiong] in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 182, fig. 6; type: C.S. Chao 74181 (NJFU)
- Common names: Gaojiezhu (Chinese), meaning swollen node bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 10 (11) m / 4 - 7 (8) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Anhui; introduced into many provinces.
- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable; culms used as handles.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China in the 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

Phyllostachys propinqua MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys propinqua* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 289, fig. 1; type: McClure 20976 (US)
- Common names: Zhaoyuanzhu (Chinese); Shazhu (Chinese), meaning sand bamboo; Jiaokudanzhu (Chinese), meaning withered sheath bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 9 (10) m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The species is most apt to be confused with *P. meyeri*.
- Distribution: CHINA: native, widely distributed: Zhejiang, Fujian, Anhui, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Hunan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Henan, Hubei, Guizhou. Reported to be cultivated in Beijing (Peking) gardens.
- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable; culms hard and tough, easy to split, used for weaving, as handles of tools, and for shed construction.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. Plants under the name *P. propinqua* introduced from Peking into Germany about 1977 do not match with McClure's description of the species. USA: first introduced from Guangxi 1926, was very rarely cultivated and has later disappeared; re-introduced from China via Germany in 1987, but there is some doubt if these plants are true *P. propinqua*. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -18°C.

Phyllostachys propinqua 'Li Yü Gan'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys propinqua* 'Li Yü Gan'; W. Simon in C. Recht & al., Bambus, 2nd Ed., 1994: 74, without distinguishing description
- Notes: This cultivar epithet is attributed to plants derived from the first introduction from China (Beijing?) into Germany by Mrs. M. Beuchert. There is some doubt if these plants are true *P. propinqua*.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Germany and distributed to other European countries. USA: introduced from Germany.

Phyllostachys propinqua* f. *lanuginosa WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys propinqua* f. *lanuginosa* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 75, "propinque"; type: Wen Taihui 78401 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Wuanjiang-bujizhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf sheaths greyish-green on the lower part, yellowish-brown with brown stripes on the upper part; sheath blades curled.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou.
- Uses: Shoots delicious (of sweet taste), consumed as a vegetable.

Phyllostachys propinqua f. *nabeshimana* hort.

- Distinctive characters: Culms: green with yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in France (Bambouseraie de Prafrance).

Phyllostachys proterantha KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys proterantha* Keng, mss., in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15
- Notes: A manuscript name of a new unpublished species by Keng; no further references known.

Phyllostachys purpurata MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys purpurata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 43; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20889 (LU) *Phyllostachys heteroclada* f. *purpurata* (McClure) Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 78 *Phyllostachys heteroclada* 'Purpurata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 12, invalid
- Common names: Lizizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5.5 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys heteroclada* by Chinese botanists.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "purpurata", alludes to the distinctive deep purple colour of the fresh sheath blade.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, and other provinces.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1982. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from China in 1938. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Straightstem'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys purpurata 'Straightstem'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 56
  Phyllostachys heteroclada 'Straightstem'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Gen. Phyllostachys, 1983: 12
  Phyllostachys purpurata f. *striata* S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 159, fig. 254, invalid (without Latin description or type, with Chinese description, based on 'Straightstem')
- Common names: Zhili-Lizizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3.5 - 4 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: erect below, slightly bending above; internodes up to 65 cm long; nodes moderately prominent. Culm leaves: blades more green and less purple. (following Haubrich, 1980: 85).
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Anhui.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1980. USA: in cultivation; first introduced from Anhui in 1927. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C or -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Solidstem'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys purpurata f. *solida* S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 159, fig. 253, invalid (without Latin description or type); S.L. Chen, Y.X. Jin & al., 1986: 68, fig., invalid
  Phyllostachys heteroclada f. *solida* (S.L. Chen) Z.P. Wang & Z.H. Yu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 188, invalid (basionym invalidly publ.)
  Phyllostachys heteroclada 'Solida'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference
  Phyllostachys purpurata 'Solidstem'; McClure in Agr. Handbook US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 56
  Phyllostachys heteroclada 'Solidstem'; N. Jaquith in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (2), 1994: 1
- Common names: Muzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning wood bamboo; Shixingzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Hunan), meaning solid bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower part with internodes solid or nearly so.
- Features: 4 - 5.5 m / 2 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, Hunan, Anhui.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as a support for climbing plants.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced from the USA into France in 1982. USA: in cultivation, rare; first introduced from China in 1927. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C without serious leaf damage. In USA: -21°C (D.C. Andrews in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 15 (3), 1994: 20).

***Phyllostachys purpurata* 'Decurtata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys purpurata f. *decurtata* S.L. Chen in Jiangsu Zhiwuzhi 1, 1977: 159, 467, fig. 252, invalid; type: Jin Yuexing, Lan Yongzhen & Chen Rongdao 3 (JSBI)
  Phyllostachys heteroclada f. *decurtata* (S.L. Chen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 36
  Phyllostachys purpurata 'Decurtata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 155, based on *Phyllostachys purpurata* f. *decurtata* S.L. Chen, 1977
- Common names: Panzhuzhu (Chinese), meaning abacus bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: lower internodes shortened; culm leaf blades green.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu: Jiangpu.

Phyllostachys purpureomaculata W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys purpureomaculata W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in Acta Phytotax. Sinica 30 (6), 1992: 558, fig. 1.5 - 1.9, "purpureomaoulata"; type: Feng Zhijian 37001 (CANT)
- Common names: Xiaobangangzhu (Chinese), meaning small spot firm bamboo.
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Phyllostachys retusa WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys retusa Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 69, fig. 7; type: Wen Taihui 80657 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huadongshuizhu (Chinese), meaning East Chinese water bamboo; Shuizhu (Chinese), meaning water bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 3.5 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Dongyang, Zhuji, Fuyang; Fujian: Futing.

Phyllostachys rigida X. JIANG & Q. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys rigida X. Jiang & Q. Li in J. Sichuan Agr. Coll. 2 (2), 1984: 127, fig.; type: Sichuan, Jiang Xin & Li Qian 820515 (CANT)
- Common names: Yingtou-Qingzhu (Chinese), meaning hardy head green bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys veitchiana* Rendle (→ *Phyllostachys nigra* f. *henonis*) may be conspecific with *Phyllostachys rigida*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Ming Shan, at 800 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for making furniture, the removed outer skin used for weaving. Plants used as a food source for the Giant Panda.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

Phyllostachys rivalis H. R. ZHAO & A. T. LIU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys rivalis H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 189, fig. 11; type: Z.P. Wang, H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu 780050 (NJU)
- Common names: Hezhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Guangdong), meaning river bamboo.

- Features: 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-) (?)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Nanxiong Xian; Fujian; Zhejiang (southern part); Anhui; along mountain streams and gullies.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for fences.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: This species was introduced into Britain, possibly as a single plant from China, which soon afterwards flowered, seeded and died; a single seedling derived from this plant and is grown in Germany. Plants have also been independently introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys robustiramea S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys robustiramea S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 188, fig. 10; type: S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao 75022 (HZBG)
  Phyllostachys setosa C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & H.Y. Chou [H.Y. Zou] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 49, fig. 11, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhu Zhengde & Zou Huiyu 75122; Chin. name: Anji-Yazhu
  Phyllostachys setosa C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 61, fig. 11, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
- Common names: Yazhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Zhejiang), meaning bud bamboo; Yanzizhu (Chinese), meaning swallow bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7 (10) m / 3 - 4 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui, Zhejiang, Fujian.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools, strips for weaving.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from China into Germany in the 1980's or 1990's. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C or -14°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys rubella C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys rubella C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 41, fig. 5, invalid (publication not effected); type: Zhejiang, Zhao Qiseng 74150; C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 55, fig. 5, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
- Common names: Hongkezhu (Chinese), meaning red shell bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 6 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu; in plains and hills.
- Uses: Shoots edible.

Phyllostachys rubicunda WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys rubicunda Wen in Acta Phytotax. Sinica 16 (4), 1978: 98, fig. 1; type: T.H. Wen 61528
- Common names: Honghouzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2.7 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys concava* is considered conspecific with *P. rubicunda*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang (western part); Jiangsu; Anhui.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.

Phyllostachys rubromarginata MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys rubromarginata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 44; type: Guangxi, H. Fung 20545 (LU)
- Common names: Hongbian zhu (Chinese), meaning red-marginated sheath bamboo; Nuer zhu (Chinese), meaning girl's bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 7.5 (16.5) m / 2 - 3 (7) cm / fl(-)
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the reddish margin of the culm sheaths.
- Distribution: CHINA: southern part, mainly in Guangxi, of limited local distribution; Guangdong; Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 650 m altitude. In cultivation in Zhejiang and Jiangsu. (Plants from Zhejiang show some difference from those from Guangxi, according to Z.P. Wang & al., 1980: 184-185).
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms tough, easy to split, used for weaving or as pipes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced from the USA into Germany about 1979. USA: in cultivation, not widely distributed; plants collected from three different localities in Guangxi and Guangdong, and introduced in 1925. Frost resistance: Germany: tolerating -15°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys rubromarginata f. castigata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys rubromarginata f. *castigata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 76; type: Wen Taihui 61511 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Nüerzhu (Chinese), meaning daughter bamboo.
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf sheaths glabrous, leaf auricles and oral setae none, leaf blades small; culm leaf sheaths towards its base very frequently glabrous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui (south-eastern part): Jixi Xian, at 250 m altitude; in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).

Phyllostachys rutila WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys rutila Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 70, fig. 8; type: Wen Taihui 64531 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Quxian-Hongkezhu (Chinese), meaning Quxian red shell bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (11) m / 3 - 5 (6) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Quxian; Jiangsu.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.

Phyllostachys sanmingensis K. F. HUANG & Q. F. ZHENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys sanmingensis K.F. Huang & Q.F. Zheng, Fujiang Bamboo, 19..?, invalid?
  Phyllostachys sanmingensis M.F. Hu in Bamb. Res. no. 49, 1993: 21, nom. nud.
- Common names: Sanming Gangzhu (Chinese).
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Sanmin.

Phyllostachys sapida YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys sapida Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (4), 1991: 21, fig.; type: Yi Tong-pei 88048 (SCFS)
- Common names: Pengxian-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Pengxian firm bamboo; Tianzhu (Chinese), meaning sweet bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1.2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Peng Xian, Yingchanggou, Lüjia Shan, at 1500 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools, not usable for splitting.

Phyllostachys sedan BRANDIS EX CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys sedan Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 66; Rhind, Grasses Burma, 1945: 11
- Common names: Sedan(?) (Burmese).
- Notes: A small bamboo, insufficiently described by E.G. Camus; considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys mannii* by D. Brandis (1906: 667).
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin: hills east of Bhamo, at 2,000 m altitude.

Phyllostachys shuchengensis S. C. LI & S. H. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys shuchengensis S.C. Li & S.H. Wu in J. Anhui Agr. Coll. no. 2, 1981: 50, fig. 2 [p. 52]; type: S.C. Li & S.H. Wu 632 (AHAC)
- Common names: Shuzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys rubromarginata* by G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 11.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Shucheng.

Phyllostachys simonsonii (KRASNOV) PILIPENKO EX TSVELEV
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys bambusoides var. *simonsonii* Krasnov
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *simonsonii* (Krasnov) Hinkul, based on *Phyllostachys bambusoides* var. *simonsonii* Krasnov
  Phyllostachys simonsonii Pilipenko ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 26, "simonsoni"
  Phyllostachys simonsonii (Krasnov) Pilipenko ex Tsvelev in Nov. Syst. Pl. Vasc. 12, 1975: 71; Tsvelev, Zlaki SSSR, 1976: 127; S.Z. Yang in Bamb. Res. no. 23 [1985 (1)], 1985: 110
- Features: 10 - 12 m / ? cm
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation on the Black Sea coast of Caucasus (former USSR), rare. Originates from China.

Phyllostachys stimulosa H. R. ZHAO & A. T. LIU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys stimulosa H.R. Zhao & A.T. Liu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 186, fig. 9; type: H.R. Zhao & Z.H. Yu 75054 (NJU)
- Common names: Manzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 8 m / 3.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang; Anhui.
- Uses: Shoots not of good taste; culms used as a whole piece, not splitable.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rather rare; first introduced into France in 1988. USA: introduced from Germany, in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -13°C without leaf damage.

Phyllostachys stimulosa* f. *unifoliata WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys stimulosa f. *unifoliata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 77; type: Wen Taihui 80514 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Shuihouzhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms pubescent when young; foliage leaf sheaths deciduous; branchlets with only one leaf.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fuyang and Dongyang.

Phyllostachys subulata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys subulata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 16, fig. 2; type: Wu Zhimin 004 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.6 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianping, Xihi

Phyllostachys sulphurea (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa sulphurea Carrière in Rev. Hort. 45, 1873: 379, "sulfurea"; type uncertain
  Phyllostachys sulphurea (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 773, 623
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys sulphureus* (orthographical error); *Phyllostachys sulfurea*.
- Selected references: McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 193-194; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 23-24; C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 418-420; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 14
- Distribution: CHINA: native to East China, distributed mainly in provinces south of the Yangtze River.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Mitis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridis 'Mitis'; Martin & J.P. Demoly in Bull. Assoc. Parcs Bot. France 1, 1979: 10
  Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Mitis'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 172, based on *Phyllostachys viridis* 'Mitis'; Martin & J.P. Demoly
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades striped with yellow. Culms: internodes green or yellowish green.
- Distribution: EUROPE: in cultivation.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Robert Young'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridis 'Robert Young'; McClure in J. Arnold Arb 37, 1956: 195; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 64
  Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Robert Young'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 172
  Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *viridis* f. *robertii* C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 419; type: McClure 21046 (US)
  Phyllostachys viridis f. *youngii* (McClure) C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 34, invalid (publication not effected); C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 50, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
- Common names: Robert Young Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes greenish-yellow at sheath fall.
- Etymology: The forma epithet and the cultivar and common names are dedicated to the American horticulturist Robert A. Young, 1876-1963.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Houzeau'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridis 'Houzeau'; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 65
  Phyllostachys viridis f. *houzeauana* (McClure) C.D. Chu [Z.D. Zhu] & C.S. Chao [Q.S. Zhao] in Nanlin Keji, 1975: 33, invalid (publication not effected); C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Zhulei Yanjiu no. 3, 1976: 50, invalid (with Chinese descr., without type)
  Phyllostachys viridis f. *houzeauana* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 169; type: C.D. Chu 76052 (NFI)
  Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *houzeauana* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 419
  ? *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Houzeau'; C. Younge, Bamboepark Schellinkh., 1992: 14 (probably in error for *Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Houzeau')
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys viridis* f. *hauzeauana* (typographical error); "Houseau", "Hauzeau" (typographical error for "Houzeau").
- Common names: Lüpi-Huangjinzhu (Chinese), meaning green skin and yellow groove bamboo; Gimmei-kô-chiku, Uzo-gimmei-chiku (Japanese); Houzeau-Bambus (German); Houzeau Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 14 m / 5 - 7.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with greenish-yellow sulcus.
- Notes: This form has often been confused with *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Castilloni-inversa'.
- Etymology: The forma epithet, the cultivar and common names are dedicated to the Belgian horticulturist Jean Houzeau de Lehaie.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Henan, Jiangxi; in cultivation. Hong Kong: in cultivation; reported to have been introduced from Zhejiang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare. Appeared as a bud mutation from f. *viridis* at Prafrance (Anduze, southern France). USA: in cultivation, very rare; first introduced in 1956. Frost resistance: In China: reported to tolerate -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys sulphurea* 'Viridisulcata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridis f. *viridisulcata* P.X. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (4), 1989: 40; type: P.X. Zhang 89002 (ZJFI)
  Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *viridisulcata* (P.X. Zhang) P.X. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 9 (4), 1990: 39
  Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Viridisulcata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 174
- Common names: Lücao-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning green-groove firm bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms and branches: internodes green when young, changing to deep yellow with maturity, sulcus green.
- Distribution: CHINA: in cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden); Anhui.

Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *sulphurea

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridis f. *aurata* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 35, "surata"; type: T.H. Wen 80627 (ZJFI); Chin. name: Huangpi-gangzhu (meaning yellow skin firm bamboo); Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 206
  Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *holochrysa* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 136, as syn.
  Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *sulphurea* [autonym]
  Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *sulphurea* [autonym]
  Bambusa sulphurea Carrière in Rev. Hort. 45, 1873: 379, "sulfurea"; type uncertain
  Phyllostachys sulphurea (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 773, 623
  Phyllostachys mitis var. *sulphurea* (Carrière) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 7-8, 1907: 214, 218, pl. 8 (for type only?)
  Phyllostachys reticulata var. *sulphurea* (A. & C. Rivière) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 24
  Phyllostachys viridis 'Sulphurea'; Crouzet, Bamb., 1981: 83

Phyllostachys viridis f. *youngii* C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 169; type: C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao 76123 (NFI)

- Selected references: McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 193-194; McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 23-24; C.S. Chao & S.A. Renvoize in Kew Bull. 43 (3), 1988: 418-420; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 14
- Common names: Jinzhu (Chinese), meaning golden bamboo; Huangpi-gangzhu (Chinese), mening yellow skin firm bamboo; Sulphur Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 (10) m / 3 - 4 (5) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes (with sulcus) yellowish-green when young, changing to golden yellow with maturity, occasionally with a few narrow green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Occurs sporadically in forest of *Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *viridis*; cultivated in Zhejiang, Jiangsu, Anhui, Henan and Jiangxi; JAPAN: rarely cultivated.
- Uses: Culms hard, used as handles of farm implement and shed construction; strips used for weaving. Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; probably first introduced, from Japan (ex Bean), into France in 1865, and from there to Algeria in 1871, and to England in 1892. Probably re-introduced at later dates from Japan or China. Sometimes confused in western cultivation with *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Holochrysa'. USA: first introduced from England in 1930, disappeared and later re-introduced from Japan or China, rarely cultivated. Frost resistance: In Germany: tolerating -10°C or -12°C without serious leaf damage.

Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *tricolor G. H. LAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *tricolor* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 11; type: Lai Guang-hui 91218 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish with yellow sulcus, outside the sulcus with stripes in green and yellow.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Guangde Xian.

Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *viridis (R. A. YOUNG) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys faberi Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 439; type: Faber 2 (K)
  Phyllostachys sulphurea var. *viridis* R.A. Young in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 27, 1937: 345
  Phyllostachys viridis (R.A. Young) McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192
  Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *viridis* (R.A. Young) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1993: 10
  Phyllostachys sulphurea 'Viridis'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 148
- Misapplied names:
  Phyllostachys mitis A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 689, 623, fig. 22-23, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa mitis* Poiret, excl. syn. *Bambusa edulis*); cf. R.A. Young, 1937: 343; cf. McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 37, 1956: 192
- Common names: Gangzhu (Chinese), meaning firm bamboo; Kô-chiku (Japanese); Grüner Sulfurbambus (German); Green Sulphur Bamboo.
- Features: 9 - 12 (15) m / 4 - 7 (10) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green.
- Notes: This taxon represents the original wild form.
- Distribution: CHINA: central part, mainly in the area of the mid and lower part of the Yangtze River valley, extending up to the Yellow River; commonly distributed. JAPAN: in cultivation in central and southern parts, rare, grown in gardens of Chinese temples, introduced from China.
- Uses: One of the most important bamboos for commercial production in China; culms with excellent technical properties, chiefly used for the handles of farm tools. Shoots edible, of satisfactory taste.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced from China into France first 1840 and then in 1855 or 1856. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from France in 1928. Frost resistance: In China: Reported to tolerate -20°C. In Germany: tolerating -12°C without leaf damage, -15°C with minor leaf damage.

Phyllostachys sulphurea* f. *laqueata (WEN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridis f. *laqueata* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 77; type: Yuan Jiaao & Wen Taihui 63402 (ZJFI)
  Phyllostachys sulphurea f. *laqueata* (Wen) Ohrnberger in Bambus-Brief no. 2, 1993: 10; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 206
- Common names: Huangkezhu (Chinese), meaning yellow shell bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: nodes prominent; culm leaf sheaths irregularly coloured, not maculate, sheath ligules truncate or almost so, long-ciliate; foliage leaf blades very frequently small.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Fenghua.
- Uses: Shoots edible, of good taste, consumed as a vegetable; culms used for tools and as a building material.

Phyllostachys tianmuensis Z. P. WANG & N. X. MA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys tianmuensis Z.P. Wang & N.X. Ma in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 491, fig. 1; type: Zhang Pei-xin 82402 (NJU)
- Common names: Tianmu-zaozhu (Chinese), meaning Tianmu early bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: south-eastern Anhui, northwestern Zhejiang.
- Habitat: In humid and shady areas on mountains at low and medium altitudes from 850 (500) to 1,050 m; extreme minimum temperature -18 °C, frost-free period 180 - 240 days, annual precipitation 1,300 - 1,900 mm, relative air humidity > 80%; grows well on soil developed from slate, shale etc., but bad on

those from granite and limestone. (Y. Hong & al. in J. Bamb. Res. 15 (4), 1996: 26)
- Uses: Shoots edible.

Phyllostachys tianmuensis* f. *flexicaulis G. H. LAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys tianmuensis* f. *flexicaulis* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 12; type: Lai Guang-hui 94122 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culms flexuous.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Jixi Xian.

Phyllostachys varioauriculata S. C. LI & S. H. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys varioauriculata* S.C. Li & S.H. Wu in J. Anhui Agr. Coll. no. 2, 1981: 49, fig. [p. 51]; type: T.M. Wu & X.M. Liu 651 (AHAC)
- Common names: Wuzhu (Chinese), meaning black bamboo.
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Shucheng.

Phyllostachys varioauriculata* var. *glabrata G. H. LAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys varioauriculata* var. *glabrata* G.H. Lai in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 12; type: Lai Guang-hui 93082 (AHFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths glabrous, on the base almost so or hairy.
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui: Ninguo Xian.

Phyllostachys verrucosa G. H. YE & Z. P. WANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys verrucosa* G.H. Ye & Z.P. Wang in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1983: 492, fig. 2-3; type: Ye Guang-han 75154 (NJU)
- Common names: Changsha-gangzhu (Chinese), meaning Changsha firm bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 1.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hunan: Changsha.

Phyllostachys villosa WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys villosa* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 71, fig. 9; type: Wen Taihui, Liao Biyou & Zhang Liren 80588 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Huanglazhu (Chinese), meaning yellow wintersweet bamboo.
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Qinyuan.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1990; in cultivation, very rare.

Phyllostachys violascens (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa violascens* Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1869: 292
  Phyllostachys violascens (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 770, fig. 42, "violascens", 623 "violescens"
  Phyllostachys violascens Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3; Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 139, "violescens"
  Phyllostachys violascens McClure ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 161, fig. 18.1-2, 33, "violescens", invalid (in Japanese), Jap. name: Murasaki-shima-dake
- Spelling variants: *Bambusa violescens*, *Phyllostachys violescens*.
- Features: fl(-). A vigorous bamboo, culms over 5 m high, blackish-violet at first, changing in the second season to yellowish colour. Under the name *Phyllostachys violascens*, the following descriptions were presented by different authors: Culms striped with violet on a greenish yellow ground (ex W. Watson, 1889: 300). Culms with purplish shade (or deep bronzy green), ephemeral, changing to pale green (ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 238, 431). Culms: deep violet, almost black, when young, changing to a dull, dingy yellow or brown; culm sheaths deep purple when young (ex Lawson).
- Notes: There is some doubt whether the plant described by Crouzet as *Phyllostachys bambusoides* 'Violascens' is conspecific with *Phyllostachys violascens* (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière.
- Etymology: The epithet, "violascens" (becoming violet), alludes to the colour of the young culms and culm sheaths.
- Distribution: CHINA: northern part (precise location unknown).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from China into France in 1864. Established in cultivation in the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris, 1870; introduced to Kew, England, (from France?), about 1889 (W. Watson); introduced to Heidelberg in Germany (from France) and established in cultivation in 1905; introduced to Belgium (from France) and established in cultivation in 1906. No recent record on the occurrence of *Phyllostachys violascens* is known. It is supposed that it has disappeared in Europe. Some plants cultivated in Germany under the name *Phyllostachys violascens* were mis-claimed and turned out to be true *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens*.

***Phyllostachys violascens* 'Source Bleue'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys violascens* 'Source Bleue'; C. Rifat ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 179
- Distinctive characters: Branches yellow with green stripes; some leaves variegated.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare.

Phyllostachys virella WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Phyllostachys virella* Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (1), 1982: 72, fig. 10; type: Hu Zhongwei 12 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Dongyang-qingpizhu (Chinese), meaning Dongyang green skin bamboo.

- Features: 6 - 9 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Phyllostachys rubromarginata* by G.H. Lai & Y. Hong in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (2), 1995: 11.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Dongyang.

Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens (CARRIÈRE) A. & C. RIVIÈRE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens f. *hinkuli* Pilipenko ex A.V. Vasil'ev in Trans. Sukhumi Bot. Gard. 9, 1956: 27, "viridi-glaucescens"
  Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens var. *hinkuli* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 161, "viridi-glaucescens var. linkuli" (transcription? error for "hinkuli"), nom. nud.
  Bambusa viridiglaucescens Carrière in Rev. Hort., 1861: 146, "viridi-glaucescens"
  Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens (Carrière) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 700, "viridi-glaucescens", fig. 28-32
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys viridi-glaucescens* (orthographical variant).
- Selected references: McClure in Agr. Handb. US Departm. Agr. 114, 1957: 60; Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 181; C.S. Chao, Guide Bamb. Grown Brit., 1989: 11
- Common names: Lüfenzhu (Chinese), meaning green prowder bamboo; Bambou vert glauque (French).
- Features: 6 - 10 (14) m / 2 - 5 (8) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: *Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* in the circumscription by C.S. Chao & C.D. Chu (1980, 1981) includes → *Phyllostachys elegans* McClure.
- Etymology: The specific epithet and the French common name refer to the colour of the leaves.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; Zhejiang; Fujian; Anhui; wild and cultivated.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used as tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation; it is the most commonly planted *Phyllostachys* species in western central Europe. First introduced from China to France in 1846, from there it reached England and other European countries. Since this species was introduced into Germany (from France), it has often been confused with *P. bambusoides*. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from England in 1936. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -12°C. In Germany: tolerating -13°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens* 'Richelieu'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys viridiglaucescens 'Richelieu'; C. Rifat ex Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Phyllostachys ed. 3, 1996: 181
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves smaller and less numerous on first year culms. Culms green, not becoming yellowish green when exposed to the sun. Growth not vigorous.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in Switzerland: Genève.

Phyllostachys vivax MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys vivax McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 35 (9), 1945: 292, fig. 3; type: McClure 21044 (US)
- Spelling variants: *Phyllostachys virax* (typographical error).
- Common names: Wubujizhu (Chinese); Vigorous Bamboo, Elegant Bamboo, Smooth-sheath Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 15 (21) m / 4 - 8 (13) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species is likely to be confused with *Phyllostachys bambusoides*.
- Etymology: The specific epithet alludes to the vigorous vegetative growth.
- Distribution: CHINA: native to East China: Jiangsu; Zhejiang; also in Henan, Anhui and Shandong. Commonly cultivated in the lowlands around villages. Hong Kong: in cultivation; introduced from Zhejiang.
- Uses: A fast-growing species but culms are thin-walled and of limited industrial value. Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; planted for commercial shoot production.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1981, and from the USA into Germany in the early 1980's. USA: in cultivation; first introduced from Zhejiang in 1908. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -10°C (-20°C?); In Germany: tolerating -12°C without serious leaf damage.

***Phyllostachys vivax* 'Huangwenzhu'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys vivax 'Huangwenzhu'; [J.L. Lu of] Research Group of Bamboo in Acta Phytotax. Sinica 14 (2), 1976: 32, "Huangwenzhu", 25, fig., "Huanwenzhu"; type: J.L. Lu 76013 (Herb. Xuzhang Coll. Agr.)
  Phyllostachys vivax f. *huangwenzhu* J.L. Lu ex Z.P. Wang & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 175, "huanwenzhu", invalid (without Latin description or type)
- Spelling variants: "huanvenzhu", "huanwenghu", "huanwenzhu" (typographical error for "huangwenzhu").
- Common names: Huangwenzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Henan), meaning yellow groove bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green with yellow sulcus.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Yongcheng Xian.
- Uses: Shoots edible; culms used for tools.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, very rare; introduced from China in 1992, into Germany in 1994 or earlier. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -23°C.

Phyllostachys vivax* f. *aureocaulis N. X. MA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys vivax f. *aureocaulis* N.X. Ma in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 56; type: N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang 84001
  Phyllostachys vivax 'Aureocaulis'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference

Phyllostachys vivax 'Aureocaulis'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10c
- Common names: Huanggan-Wubujizhu (Chinese).
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: entirely yellow (may turn to reddish when exposed to the sun), occasionally with a few green stripes on lower internodes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Henan: Yongchen Xian. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: Shoots edible; planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; probably first introduced from China into Belgium in 1989. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Phyllostachys vivax* f. *vittata WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys vivax f. *vittata* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 72; type: W.S. Chu 81415 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Hetiao-Wubujizhu (Chinese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes not pruinose; culm leaf sheaths dark red with glandular brown stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Xinchang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Germany in 1994.

Phyllostachys yunhoensis S. Y. CHEN & C. Y. YAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys yunhoensis S.Y. Chen & C.Y. Yao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 183, fig. 7; type: S.Y. Chen, Y.X. Jin & C.Y. Yao 78618 (HZBG)
- Common names: Yunhe-Bujizhu (Chinese), meaning Yunhe sheath bamboo; Wuguisunzhu (Chinese, vernacular name in Yunhe Xian), meaning black tortoise bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 6 (7) m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Yunhe Xian. Frost resistance: In China: tolerating -7°C.
- Uses: Shoots delicious, consumed as a vegetable; culms brittle (not good for splitting), used as poles.

Semiarundinaria MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria sect. *Fastuosae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 217; type: *Arundinaria fastuosa*
  Semiarundinaria Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 150; type: *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* (Mitford) Makino ex Nakai (lectotype)
- Selected references: Ohwi, Fl. Jap. rev. ed., 1965: 135; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 49-51, 84-95, 338-339; H. Muroi, [1969]: 51-73; H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 34-36
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Narihira-dake Zoku (Japanese).
- Number of species known: 6 (7).
- Distribution: JAPAN: from northern Honshu to Shikoku and Kyushu in the South; not in Hokkaido, and not recorded from the Ryukyu Islands. CHINA: in cultivation in mainland China and Taiwan.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: some species introduced; in cultivation.

Semiarundinaria fastuosa (MARLIAC EX MITFORD) MAKINO EX NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Phyllostachys alquieri E. André ex Houzeau de Lehaie ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 35, as syn.
  Bambusa fastuosa Marliac ex Mitford in Garden 46, 1894: 547
  Phyllostachys fastuosa (Marliac ex Mitford) Nicholson ex Pfitzer in Mitt. Deutsche Dendrol. Ges. no. 14, 1905: 56, 57
  Arundinaria fastuosa (Marliac ex Mitford) Houzeau de Lehaie in Bamb. 2, 1907: 215, and in Bamb. 2, 1908: 273
  Semiarundinaria fastuosa (Marliac ex Mitford) Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Arundinaria narihira Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 159
  Bambusa narihira Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 159, as syn.
  Bambos narihiratake Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
  Arundinaria simonii (not A. & C. Rivière, 1878): Satow in Trans. Asiat. Soc. Jap. 27 (3), 1899: 82, fig.
- Common names: Narihira-dake (Japanese); Narihira Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 (10) m / 2 - 3 (4) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: Honshu (central and western part), Shikoku, Kyushu; spontaneous but often cultivated; of unknown origin. CHINA: introduced from Japan into Taiwan.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into France by Latour-Marliac in 1892; widely and frequently in cultivation. USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.

Semiarundinaria fastuosa* f. *viridis (MAKINO) MURATA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria fastuosa var. *viridis* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2 (2), 1918: 8; type: T. Makino s.n.
  Semiarundinaria viridis (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 3
  Semiarundinaria fastuosa f. *viridis* (Makino) Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 365
- Common names: Ao-narihira, Aihara-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 10 - 12 (14) m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms green, branches short, foliage leaf blades narrower.
- Notes: Suggested to be a hybrid between a species of *Phyllostachys* and *Pleioblastus chino* (H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 35).

- Distribution: JAPAN: native, but definite natural habitat unknown; cultivated mostly in the Kanto district of Honshu, where it is also found spontaneously growing.
- Uses: Culms used to make flutes.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Semiarundinaria fortis KOIDZUMI

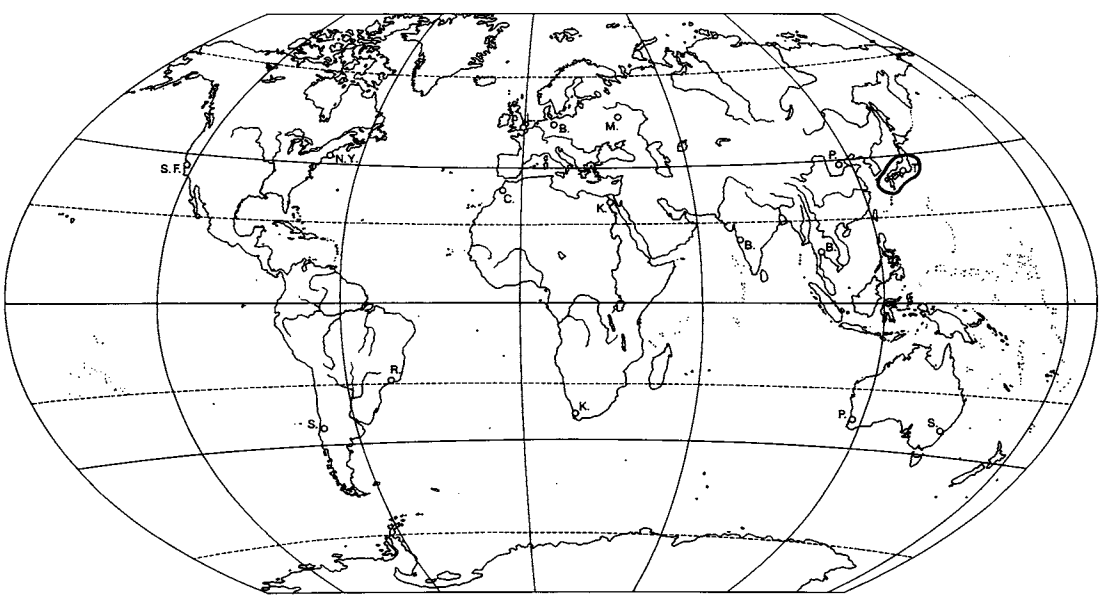
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria fortis Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 10, 1941: 63; type: K. Mayebara 4054, 4055 (syntypes)
- Common names: Kuma-narihira, Kuma-narihira-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 9 - 10 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: native of Kyushu (central and northern part), rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1989. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Japan in the 1980's.

***Semiarundinaria fortis* 'Madaranarihira'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria fortis 'Madaranarihira'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366, based on *Semiarundinaria fortis* f. *nebulosa*
  Semiarundinaria fortis f. *nebulosa* (Makino & Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475 (basionym not known); Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 58-59, fig.
- Common names: Madara-narihira, Asakogi-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 9 - 10 m / 3 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smooth, covered with blackish brown dots, culm wall thin.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, apparently rare.

Semiarundinaria kagamiana MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria kagamiana Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 2; type: Yonai, Nov. 1927, T. Makino s.n.; Morioka, Nov. 1927, T. Makino s.n. (syntypes)
  Semiarundinaria fastuosa var. *kagamiana* (Makino) Ohwi, Fl. Jap. rev. ed., 1965: 135
  Arundinaria fastuosa 'Kagamiana'; D. McClintock in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 92 (12), 1967: 523, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria fastuosa var. *kagamiana* A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 155, invalid
- Common names: Rikuchiyuu-dake (Rikuchû-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms green at first, changing to purplish.
- Notes: Treated as a variant of *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* by some Japanese and western botanists.
- Distribution: JAPAN: native, but the definite natural habitat is unknown; spontaneous in Pref. Iwate, Akita, and Miyagi of northern Honshu, where it is also cultivated.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced into France in 1986. Frost resistance: tolerating -12°C.



Map 34: Distribution of *Semiarundinaria*

Semiarundinaria makinoi HISAUTI & MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria makinoi* Hisauti & Muroi; cf. Muroi & H. Okamura, Take Sasa, 1977: 122, 21 (fig.), Japan. description
- Common names: Hotei-narihira (Japanese).
- Distribution: JAPAN (origin).
- Horticulture: EUROPE, in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1984. Often distributed under the name *S. kagamiana*. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

Semiarundinaria maruyamana MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria maruyamana* Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 46, invalid (Engl. descr.); Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 60-61, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Hime-yashiya-dake (Hime-yasha-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Shimane Prefecuture.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation since the 1990's.

Semiarundinaria nishigoriana MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria nishigoriana* Makino, 1952, invalid; cf. Maruyama & al. in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 30 (4-6), 1979: 148
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Semiarundinaria okuboi MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria okuboi* Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 8, 1933: 45; type: Prov. Bizen, I. Okubo s.n.
  Semiarundinaria pubens S. Suzuki in Hikobia 8 (1-2), 1977: 59; type: Prov. Musashi, S. Suzuki, 9170 (TI)
- Common names: Bizen-narihira, Ke-narihira-dake (Japanese).
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: JAPAN: southern Honshu: Bizen Prov. (Okayama Pref.), cultivated mostly in the Kanto district and westward.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

Semiarundinaria shapoensis MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria shapoensis* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 54; type: Hainan, McClure 20636 (LU)
- Features: 2 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A species of doubtful generic assignment.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Semiarundinaria sinica WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria sinica* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 13, fig. 1; type: Zhejiang, Wen T.H. 88501 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Hangzhou; Jiangsu: Nanjing. Only known in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced from China into Switzerland in 1994/1995.

Semiarundinaria tatebeana MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria tatebeana* Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 64-65, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.); Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 5, nom. nud.
- Common names: Kenashi-narihira, Kenashi-yashadake (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.4 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Relegated to a synonym of *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 365
- Distribution: JAPAN.

Semiarundinaria villosa MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria villosa* Muroi; cf. Ueda in Bull. Kyoto Univ. For. 30, 1960: 5, nom. nud.
- Common names: Birôdo-narihira (Japanese).
- Notes: Relegated to a synonym of *Semiarundinaria okuboi* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366
- Distribution: JAPAN.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation, rare.

Semiarundinaria yamadorii MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria yamadorii* Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 48, invalid; Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 66-67, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Spelling variants: *Semiarundinaria yamadoriana*, *Semiarundinaria yamadora* (probably in error for *Semiarundinaria yamadorii*); *Semiarundinaria vamadori* (typographical error).
- Common names: Harima-daimiyou (Harima-daimyô) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Semiarundinaria yashadake* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366.
- Distribution: JAPAN.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation since the 1980's.

Semiarundinaria yashadake (MAKINO) MAKINO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria narihira* f. *yashadake* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 38, nom. nud.; Makino, 1900: 63, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria fastuosa var. *yashadake* Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 26, 19; type: several types cited
  Arundinaria fastuosa f. *yashadake*
  Semiarundinaria fastuosa var. *yashadake* (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2 (2), 1918: 8
  Semiarundinaria yashadake (Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 5, 1928: 3

Semiarundinaria narihira var. *yashadake* Makino ex Ohwi, Fl. Jap., 1953: 76, as syn.
Arundinaria fastuosa 'Yashadake'; D. McClintock in J. Roy. Hort. Soc. 92 (12), 1967: 523, nom. nud.
- Spelling variants: *Semiarundinaria yahadake* (typographical error).
- Common names: Yashiya-dake (Yasha-dake) (Japanese).
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3 - 4 (4.5) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered to be a variant of *Semiarundinaria fastuosa* by some Japanese and western botanists.
- Distribution: JAPAN: wild and widely cultivated, but the definite natural habitat is unknown; cultivated in Honshu (central, western and northern parts), Shikoku, and Kyushu; not in Hokkaido.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation.

Semiarundinaria yashadake 'Gimmei'
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria yashadake 'Gimmei'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation; introduced into France in 1987.

Semiarundinaria yashadake f. kimmei MUROI & KASHIWAGI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria yashadake f. *kimmei* Muroi & Kashiwagi, 1989; H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 351
  Semiarundinaria yashadake 'Kimmei'; J.P. Demoly in Bamb. Assoc. Europ. Bamb. EBS Sect. Fr. no. 8, 1991: 24, without descr. or basionym reference; G. Shor in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 13 (4), 1992: 6, "Kimmel", without descr. or basionym reference
  Semiarundinaria yashadake 'Kimmei'; Eberts, Bambus, new Ed., 1996: 27
- Common names: Kimmei-yashiya (Kimmei-yasha) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 0.15 - 2.0 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with few light green stripes, and green stripes on the bud canal, changing to red with maturity when exposed to the sun.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; first introduced from Japan into France in 1987. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's.

Semiarundinaria yoshi-matsumurae MUROI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria yoshi-matsumurae Muroi, Take sasa no hanashi, 1969: 70-71, fig., invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Spelling variants: *Semiarundinaria yoshi-matumurae* (typographical error).
- Common names: Nitsukou-narihira (Nikkô-narihira) (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Semiarundinaria fortis* by Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 366.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation.

Shibataea MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 236, without descr.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 77; type: *Shibataea kumasaca* (Steudel) Makino ex Nakai
  Phyllostachys sect. *Ruscifoliae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 220
- Selected references: Tsvelev, Zlaki SSSR, 1976: 130-131; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 52; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 737; C.H. Hu & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 130-138; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 154-157
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Okume-zasa Zoku (Japanese); Wozhu Shu (Chinese).
- Number of species known: 9 (10).
- Distribution: CHINA: East China: wild in Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Jiangsu, and Anhui, concentrated in Fujian and Zhejiang; introduced to Taiwan, Guangdong and other provinces. JAPAN: wild in the southwestern part; widely cultivated throughout Japan.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: some species introduced; found more or less often in cultivation.

Shibataea chiangshanensis WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea chiangshanensis Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 95; type: Y.F. Chan 80607 (ZJFI)
- Features: 0.5 m / 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced in 1994.

Shibataea chinensis NAKAI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea chinensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 81, 85; type: H. Migo s.n. (TI)
- Common names: Wozhu (Chinese), "Wo" is an old name for Japan; Emaozhu (Chinese, local name in Zhejiang). To-okame-zasa (Japanese).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.0 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Native to East China, distributed in Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Fujian, Anhui. JAPAN: introduced from China, likely to occur in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental for low hedges.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries; first introduced into France in 1989. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Zhejiang by the American Bamboo Society in 1984.

***Shibataea chinensis* 'Bianxing'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea chinensis 'Aureostriata'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 155, "Aureo-striata"
  Shibataea chinensis 'Bianxing'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Shibataea ed. 3, 1996: 5, based on *Shibataea chinensis* f. *aureostriata* C.H. Hu, 1988
- Misapplied names:
  Shibataea chinensis f. *aureostriata* C.H. Hu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 136, "aureo-striata", p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa aureostriata* Regel, 1865)
- Common names: Wozhu bianxing (Chinese), "bian-xing": becoming pattern.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with yellow stripes.
- Notes: Judged from the description and illustration provided by Regel (in Gartenflora 14, 1865: 362, pl. 490 fig. 3-4) for his *Bambusa aureostriata*, there is no evidence that Regel's plant belongs to *Shibataea chinensis* Nakai.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, in cultivation, rare. JAPAN: no record of occurrence known.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: no record of occurrence known.

Shibataea chinensis* var. *gracilis C. H. HU

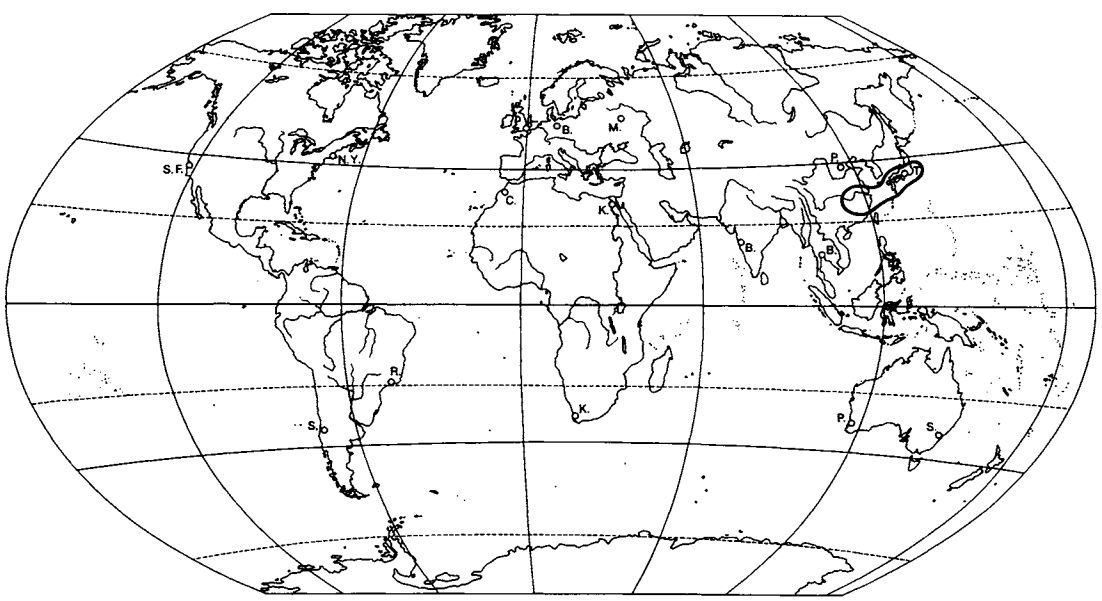
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea chinensis var. *gracilis* C.H. Hu in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. no. 3, 1982: 733, fig. 1; type: C.H. Hu 79041 (NJU)
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate height.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui.

Shibataea fujianica Z. D. ZHU & H. Y. ZOU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea fujianica Z.D. Zhu & H.Y. Zou in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 134, fig. 1.1-5; type: Zhen You 81518 (FJFC)
  Shibataea nanpingensis var. *fujianica* (Z.D. Zhu & H.Y. Zou) C.H. Hu ex W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 155, invalid
  Shibataea nanpingensis var. *fujianica* (Z.D. Zhu & H.Y. Zou) C.H. Hu in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 321
  Shibataea lancifolia var. *fujianica* C.H. Hu, ined.
  Shibataea fujianennica C.H. Hu & al. in J. Wuhan Bot. Res. 7 (2), 1989: 158, 160, invalid (typographical error for *Shibataea fujianica*)
- Features: 0.3 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Nanping, Chong'an, at 200 m altitude.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

Shibataea hispida MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea hispida McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 57, and in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 46, emend.; type: Anhui, 15 Aug. 1925, R.C. Ching 3211 (LU)
- Common names: Luhuazhu (Chinese).



Map 35: Distribution of *Shibataea*

- Features: 0.9 - 1.3 (1.5) m / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: southern Anhui, on hills and low mountains between Huangshan and Tianmu-shan below 500 m altitude.
- Uses: The species is resistant against water-rot and useful for water and soil conservation, and as a ground layer.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: France: in cultivation.

Shibataea kumasaca (STEUDEL) MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa kumasasa Zollinger, Syst. Verz., 1, 1854: 57, nom. nud., type: Japan, Zollinger 29; not *Bambos kumasasa* Siebold, 1830, nom. nud.
  Bambusa kumasaca Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1855 [publ. 1854]: 331, "kumasaca"; type: Zollinger 29
  Arundinaria kumasasa Kurz ex Teijsman & Binnendijk, Catal. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
  Phyllostachys kumasaca (Steudel) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 39
  Shibataea kumasaca (Steudel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 28, 1914: 22, "kumasasa", genus not validly publ.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 78, fig. 8
  Bambusa ruscifolia Siebold, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 123, 157, as syn.
  Phyllostachys ruscifolia Satow, Cultiv. Bamb. Jap., 1899: 70, p.p.
  Shibataea ruscifolia (Siebold ex Munro) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 26, 1912: 236
  Sasa ruscifolia A.H. Lawson, Bamb. Gard. Guide, 1968: 151, as syn.
  Bambusa viminalis hort. ex Bean in Gard. Chron. ser. 3, 15, 1894: 369, as syn.
  Phyllostachys viminalis Marliac ex Mitford in Garden 47, 1895: 3, as syn.
- Spelling variants: *Shibataea kumasasa* (Steudel) Makino
- Selected references: Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 78, 83; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 100, 339; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 737
- Common names: Okame-zasa, Gomai-zasa, Bungo-zasa (Japanese); Wu-ye-sa (Chinese); Ruscus-blättriger Bambus (German); Ruscus-leaved Bamboo.
- Features: 1 - 1.5 (2) m / 0.2 - 0.5 (0.7) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Anhui, Fujian, Zhejiang; grown in shady places. Taiwan: introduced from Japan since early times, cultivated. JAPAN: widely distributed; wild and cultivated.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental and for ground cover; culms locally used as a weaving material.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, frequent. Introduced early (first into England in 1861?). USA: in cultivation; first introduced by D. Fairchild in 1902.

***Shibataea kumasaca* 'Aureostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa aureostriata Regel in Gartenfl. 14, 1865: 362, pl. 490 fig. 3-4, "aureo-striata"
  Arundarbor aureostriata (Regel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Phyllostachys kumasaca var. *aureostriata* (Regel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 11 (122), 1897: 160, "kumasasa", "aureo-striata"
  Sasa aureostriata (Regel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, "aureo-striata"
  Arundinaria aureostriata hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 23, "aureo-striata", as syn.
  Shibataea kumasaca var. *aureostriata* (Regel) Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 27, 1914: 155, "kumasasa", "aureo-striata", genus not validly publ.; Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 80, 85, Jap. name: Shima-okamezasa
  Shibataea kumasaca f. *aureostriata* (Regel) Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10, "aureo-striata"; Jap. names: Shima-okame-zasa, Shima-okame
  Shibataea kumasaca 'Aureostriata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 711, "kumasasa", "Aureo-striata"
  Shibataea kumasasa 'Aureovariegata' in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 16 (4), 1995: 10d, "kumasaca aureovariegata", invalid
  Phyllostachys ruscifolia Satow, Cultiv. Bamb. Jap., 1899: 70, p.p.
- Selected references: S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 100, 339.
- Common names: Shima-okame-zasa, Kishima-okame (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: In cultivation in several countries, rare. Living plants were introduced from Japan into Germany by Mr. C. Maximowicz (Regel, 1865: 362), may have disappeared during the First World War and have been re-introduced from Japan later. USA: introduced from Japan by the American Bamboo Society in 1990; in cultivation, rare.

***Shibataea kumasaca* 'Albostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea kumasaca f. *albostriata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka in Rep. Fuji Bamb. Gard. no. 17, 1972: 10, "albo-striata"; Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 10; Japanese name: Shiro-suji-okame
  Shibataea kumasaca 'Albostriata'; Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Shibataea ed. 3, 1996: 8, "kumasasa", based on *Shibataea kumasaca* f. *albostriata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka
  Shibataea kumasaca f. *albovariegata* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 350, "albo-variegata", invalid; Japanese name: Shirofu-okame-zasa
- Common names: Shirosuji-okame, Shirosuji-okame-zasa, Shirofu-okame-zasa (Japanese).

- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare. Plants now in cultivation originated from those found in the forest in Sakashitacho, Kasugai City, Aichi Prefecture, in 1967.
- Distribution: EUROPE, in cultivation since the late 1980's, rare. USA: in cultivation, rare.

Shibataea kumasaca 'Variegata'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea kumasasa 'Variegata' in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 9 (5), 1988: 4, "kumasaca variegata", invalid
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: striped.
- Notes: Probably representing → *Shibataea kumasaca* 'Albostriata'
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, rare.

Shibataea lancifolia C. H. HU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea lancifolia C.H. Hu in J. Nanjing Univ. Nat. Sci. 1981 (no. 2), 1981: 257, fig. I; type: Fujian, Chungan Xian, Z.P. Wang & G.H. Ye 1974, no. 126 (NJU); C.H. Hu, Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 132, fig. 1.6-7, emend.
- Spelling variants: *Shibataea lanceifolia* C.H. Hu (orthographical variant).
- Features: 0.4 - 1.0 m / 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Chungan Xian; Zhejiang.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in several countries, rare; introduced about 1990. USA: in cultivation since the 1990's, rare.

***Shibataea lancifolia* 'Smaragdina'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea lancifolia f. *smaragdina* C.H. Hu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 134; type: Zhejiang, in 1984 (NJU)
  Shibataea lancifolia 'Smaragdina'; W.Y. Zhang & N.X. Ma in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 155
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with narrow yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Jiangsu; in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

Shibataea nanpingensis Q. F. ZHENG & K. F. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea nanpingensis Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Wuyi Sci. J. 2, 1982: 17, fig. 1, "nanpinensis"; type: Zheng-You 285 (FJFC)
  Shibataea nanpingensis Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin., 26 (2), 1988: 135, fig. 2; type: Huang Ke-fu 801276 (FJFC)
- Common names: Nanping Wozhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1.0 - 1.7 m / 0.4 - 0.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: The original spelling of the epithet, "nanpinensis", is a typographical or orthographical (transcription) error and is to be corrected to "nanpingensis" (ICBN 1994, Art. 60.1). *Shibataea nanpingensis* Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang (1988) was published as a new species although it was already validly published in 1982 with a different type.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Nanping Shi: Houping, at 700 m altitude; Wuyi Shan, at 200 m altitude. In cultivation in Zhejiang (Anji Bamboo Garden).
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

Shibataea pygmaea F. MAEKAWA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea pygmaea F. Maekawa in J. Jap. Bot. 19 (5), 1943: 150; type: F. Maekawa, 11M539 (TI)
- Features: 0.07 - 0.16 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species, according to C.H. Hu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 137.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi.

Shibataea strigosa WEN

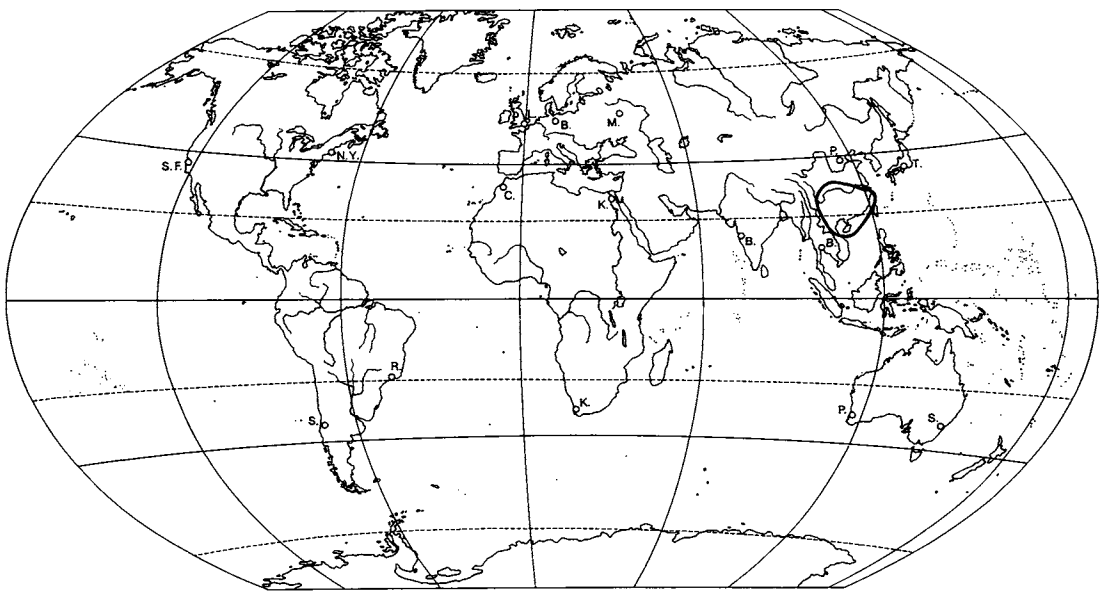
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea strigosa Wen in Bull. Bot. Res. 3 (1), 1983: 96; type: Wen 80557 (ZJFI)
  Shibataea striata Wen ex C.H. Hu, Q.F. Zheng & K.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26, 1988: 132, (error for *Shibataea strigosa*)
- Features: 0.5 m / 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: A doubtful species: type specimen consists of only one sheet and is imperfect (according to C.H. Hu; Z.P. Wang in letter to D. Ohrnberger, 8th March 1988).
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang: Longquan.

Shibataea tumidinoda WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Shibataea tumidinoda Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 23, fig. 1; type: Wen 80662 (ZJFI)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Shibataea chinensis* by C.H. Hu.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Zhouning, at 800 m altitude.

Sinobambusa MAKINO EX NAKAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neobambus Keng ex P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15, invalid
  Sinobambusa Makino ex Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152; type: *Sinobambusa tootsik* (Siebold ex Makino) Makino
  Sinobambusa sect. *Sinobambusa* [autonym]; Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 143, 145; type: *Sinobambusa tootsik* (Siebold ex Makino) Makino
- Spelling variants: *Neobambos* (spelling variant for *Neobambus*)
- Selected references: Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 140-164, and l. c., 2 (1), 1983: 57-86.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *SHIBATAEINAE*
- Common names: Tô-chiku Zoku (Japanese).



Map 36: Distribution of *Sinobambusa*

- Number of species known: 24.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong (with islands), Guangxi, Fujian, Jiangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Zhejiang, Taiwan (introduced); VIETNAM: northern part; JAPAN: introduced early, widely in cultivation.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare. Germany: in cultivation (under glass only) since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare.

Sinobambusa acutiligulata W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa acutiligulata* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 39, fig. 4; type: Guangdong, Tan Shuhui 42058 (SCAC)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning, Yunnan, Yingde.

Sinobambusa anaurita WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa anaurita* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 62, fig. 15; type: Jiangxi, Wen & Fang W. 81530 (ZJFI)
- Features: 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Mt. Jinggang Shan; Fujian: Shanghang Xian.

Sinobambusa baccanensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa baccanensis* Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 879; type: Bac thai, 20 III 1973, Vu Van Can (HNF)
- Features: 5 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Bac thai (Bac can), in mountain forest.

Sinobambusa dushanensis (C. D. CHU & J. Q. ZHANG) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundinaria dushanensis* C.D. Chu & J.Q. Zhang in Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 1, fig. 1; type: Guizhou, Du-shan, Chu Cheng-de & al. 81021 (NJFU)
  Sinobambusa dushanensis (C.D. Chu & J.Q. Zhang) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 33
- Common names: Douzhu (Chinese).
- Features: 10 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou (south-eastern part): Dushan Xian; Guangxi (northern part).

Sinobambusa exaurita W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sinobambusa exaurita* W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 228, fig. 7; type: Guangdong, 12 May 1987, Xiao Mian-yun 53497 (SCAC)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Conghua, Huidong.

Sinobambusa farinosa (MCCLURE) WEN EX WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Semiarundinaria farinosa* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 45; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20939 (LU)
  Sinobambusa farinosa (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 35, without basionym page; Wen, l. c., 1 (2), 1982: 153

- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa farinose* (typographical error).
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Jiangxi; Fujian; Zhejiang. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Sinobambusa fimbriata WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa fimbriata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (1), 1988: 25, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Nandan, Chou W.W. Nd 82452 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nandan.

Sinobambusa henryi (MCCLURE) C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Semiarundinaria henryi McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 48; type: Guangdong, H. Fung, 20596 (LU)
  Sinobambusa henryi (McClure) C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 32
- Features: 7 - 13 m / 3 - 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yiyang Xian; Guangxi.

Sinobambusa humilis MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa humilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 59, "humila"; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20907 (LU)
  Indocalamus humilis (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 35, invalid (without basionym page)
- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa humila* (orthographical error for *Sinobambusa humilis*).
- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A species excluded from *Indocalamus* by Y.L. Yang, 1987: 459, 462.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Ts'ingyuen District.
- Horticulture: USA: first introduced in 1938.

Sinobambusa incana WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa incana Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 143, 147, fig. 4; type: Li S.Y. 29862 (SCBI)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Sinobambusa intermedia MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa intermedia McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 61; type: Guangdong, H. Fung, 20595 (LU); Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 149, fig. 5, emend.
  Pleioblastus longifimbriatus S.Y. Chen ap. S.L. Chen & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 21 (4), 1983: 411, fig. 7; type: Zhejiang, S.Y. Chen & al. 78045 (HZBG)
  Arundinaria longifimbriata (S.Y. Chen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 34, "longifimbriatus"
  Arundinaria nanningensis Q.H. Dai, 1987: 35,*; type: Guangxi, Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang 8311 (GXFI)
- Features: 5 m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Zhejiang; Jiangxi; Fujian; Yunnan (eastern part); Sichuan; Guangxi.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced about 1991; into Germany in 1993. USA: in cultivation; first introduced in 1941. Frost resistance: tolerating -7°C.

Sinobambusa nandanensis WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa nandanensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 29, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, W.W. Chou 82441 (ZJFI)
- Features: 7 - 14 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guanxi: Nanda.

Sinobambusa nephroaurita C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa nephroaurita C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 32; type: Guangxi, Rongshui, Hsiung Wen-yue & Chao Chi-son 77530 (NJFU)
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan.

Sinobambusa orthotropa CHEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa orthotropa S.L.(?) Chen; N.X. Ma & P.X. Zhang, Anji Zhuzhongyuan, 198.?: 15, nom. nud.
- Notes: A valid publication of this species not known; it is possibly a synonym of → *Pseudosasa orthotropa* S.L. Chen & Wen.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Plants under the name *Sinobambusa orthotropa* introduced in 1994.

Sinobambusa parvifolia WEN & S. Y. CHEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa parvifolia Wen & S.Y. Chen in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (3), 1987: 31, fig. 2, "parvofolia"; type: Zhejiang, Wen 81602 (ZJFI); Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 24, "parvofolia", emend.
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Minqing; Zhejiang: Hangzhou.

Sinobambusa rubroligula MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa rubroligula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 65; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 20946 (LU)
- Spelling variants: *Sinobambusa rubroligulata* (error for *Sinobambusa rubroligula*).
- Selected references: Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 154, fig. 8
- Features: 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Honan Island.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced into Germany in 1991/1992, very rarely cultivated. USA: first introduced in 1941.

Sinobambusa sat (BALANSA) C. S. CHAO & RENVOIZE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria sat var. *laxa* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 46
  Arundinaria sat Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 28; type: Vietnam, Balansa 1576
  Semiarundinaria sat (Balansa) Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 151
  Sinobambusa sat (Balansa) C.S. Chao & Renvoize in Kew Bull. 44 (2), 1989: 366
  Indosasa sat (Balansa) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
- Features: 5 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin: Ouonbi, Mt. Bavi; common in the mountainous region. May also occur in adjacent China.

Sinobambusa scabrida WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa scabrida Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 61, fig. 13; type: Chang S.C. 10521 (SCBI)
- Features: 5 m / 1.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Lingdong Xian, Qin Xian.

Sinobambusa seminuda WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa seminuda Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 144, 152, fig. 7; type: Wen 80602 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Songxi and Zhouning; Yunnan: Luoping.

Sinobambusa solearis (MCCLURE) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indosasa solearis McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23 (1), 1942: 94; type: Vietnam, Dec. 1930, Petelot 4287 (US)
  Sinobambusa solearis (McClure) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (6), 1991: 879
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part (Tonkin): Vam Dao massif.

Sinobambusa striata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa striata Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 63, fig. 16; type: Wen & Fang W. 81536 (ZJFI)
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Jinggang Shan. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Sinobambusa sulcata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa sulcata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 33, fig. 5; type: Guangdong, 15 June 1988, Wu Zhimin 88003 (SCAC)
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Taishan, Gudoushan.

Sinobambusa tootsik (SIEBOLD EX MAKINO) MAKINO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria dolichantha Keng in Sinensia 7, 1936: 418, "dolicantha"
  Neobambus dolichanthus (Keng) Keng ex P.C. Keng in Techn. Bull. Nation. For. Res. Bur. China no. 8, 1948: 15, "dolicanthus", invalid
  Pleioblastus dolichanthus (Keng) P.C. Keng in Keng, Claves Gen. Spec. Gramin. Sinic., 1957: 154
  Bambos tootsik Siebold in Verh. Batav. Genoot. 12, 1830: 5, nom. nud.
  Bambusa tootsik Zollinger, Syst. Verz. Ind. Archip., 1, 1854, nom. nud.
  Arundinaria tootsik Siebold ex Makino in Bot. Mag. Tokyo 19, 1905: 63
  Sinobambusa tootsik (Siebold ex Makino) Makino in J. Jap. Bot. 2, 1918: 8
  Semiarundinaria tootsik (Siebold ex Makino) Muroi in Amator. Herb. 10, 1942: 210
- Selected references: Nakai in J. Arnold Arbor. 6, 1925: 152; Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 145, fig. 3
- Common names: Tou-chiku (Tô-chiku) (Japanese); Chinese Temple Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 2.5 - 4.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian; Guangdong; Guangxi; Sichuan; in cultivation in Zhejiang. JAPAN: introduced from China; cultivated in the central and southern parts. KOREA: introduced; in cultivation.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental for warm-temperate and subtropical regions.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced by Mitford into England after 1899. In Germany cultivated under glass since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation; first introduced in 1938.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Suzukonarihira'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa tootsik f. *albostriata* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475, "albo-striata", nom. nud.
  Sinobambusa tootsik 'Albostriata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 712, "Albo-striata", cultivar epithet not established (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.9)
  Sinobambusa tootsik f. *albostriata* Muroi ex S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 70 (4), 1995: 238, "albo-striata"; type: Honshu, Chiba Pref., 28 Aug. 1994, S. Suzuki 9742 (TI), Jap. name: Shima-tochiku
  Sinobambusa tootsik var. *albovariegata* Takagi, 1957; cf. H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 38, "albo-variegata"
  Sinobambusa tootsik f. *albovariegata* in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 8 (1), 1987: 4, nom. nud.
  Sinobambusa tootsik 'Suzukonarihira'; Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 367, Jap. descr.
  Sinobambusa tootsik 'Variegata'; in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 13 (5), 1992: 15, "tootsik variegata", invalid
- Common names: Suzuko-narihira, Shima-daimyo, Shima-tochiku (Japanese).

- Features: 9 m / 4.2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with numerous white or cream stripes. Culms: internodes occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN; widely cultivated in Honshu (Kanto District and to the southward), Shikoku and Kyushu.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; first introduced into France in 1980. In cultivation under glass in Germany since the late 1980's. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Japan in the 1980's.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Eric Lataud'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa tootsik 'Eric Lataud'; C. Rifat in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Sinobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 12
- Distinctive characters: Culms with broad white stripes.
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, very rare; introduced from Japan about 1985.

***Sinobambusa tootsik* 'Juliette Bourdat'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa tootsik 'Juliette Bourdat'; C. Rifat in Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Sinobambusa ed. 2, 1996: 12
- Distinctive characters: Culms: producing six initial lateral branches (instead of three).
- Distribution: JAPAN: in cultivation, rare.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare; from Ogikubo, Tokyo, Japan; introduced about 1985.

Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *dentata WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa tootsik var. *dentata* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 143, 147; type: Wen 79136 (ZJFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: the top of the sheath ligules serrate or double serrate, not entire. Foliage leaves: blades glabrous beneath.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Futing.

Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *laeta (MCCLURE) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa laeta McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 63; type: Guangdong, McClure, 13960 (LU)
  Sinobambusa tootsik var. *laeta* (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (2), 1982: 143, 147
- Features: 5.1 m / 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheath blades purplish. Foliage leaves: leaf auricles and oral setae prominent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.
- Horticulture: USA: first introduced in 1941.

Sinobambusa tootsik* var. *maeshimana MUROI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa tootsik var. *maeshimana* Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 475
  Sinobambusa tootsik f. *maeshimana* (Muroi) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 712
  Sinobambusa tootsik var. *maesimae* Muroi, Guide Book Fuji Bamb. Gard., 1963: 53, invalid
  Semiarundinaria tenuifolia Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 11, 1942: 314
  Sinobambusa tootsik var. *tenuifolia* (Koidzumi) S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 96, 339
- Common names: Hosobo-narihira-dake (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades glabrous on both surfaces.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Wuzhou.

Sinobambusa urens WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa urens Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 59, fig. 12; type: Fujian, Wen 80649 (ZJFI)
- Features: 7 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Fuling Xian; Zhejiang. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Sinobambusa yixingensis C. S. CHAO & K. S. XIAO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinobambusa yixingensis C.S. Chao & K.S. Xiao in J. Nanjing Inst. For. no. 26 [= 1985 (4)], 1985: 20, fig. 3; type: Jiangsu, Zhou S.L. 84520 (NFI)
- Features: 3 m / 1.7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangsu; in cultivation in Zhejiang.

SUBTRIBE BAMBUSINAE

comprising:

BAMBUSA (DENDROCALAMOPSIS, ISCHUROCHLOA, LELEBA, LINGNANIA, NEOSINOCALAMUS)
BONIA (MONOCLADUS)
DENDROCALAMUS (SELLULOCALAMUS, SINOCALAMUS)
DINOCHLOA
GIGANTOCHLOA
HOLTTUMOCHLOA
KINABALUCHLOA
KLEMACHLOA
MACLUROCHLOA
MELOCALAMUS
OREOBAMBOS
OXYTENANTHERA
PSEUDOBAMBUSA
PSEUDOXYTENANTHERA
SOEJATMIA
SPHAEROBAMBOS
THYRSOSTACHYS

from the tropics and subtropics of Asia and Africa,
also from Pacific islands

Bambusa SCHREBER

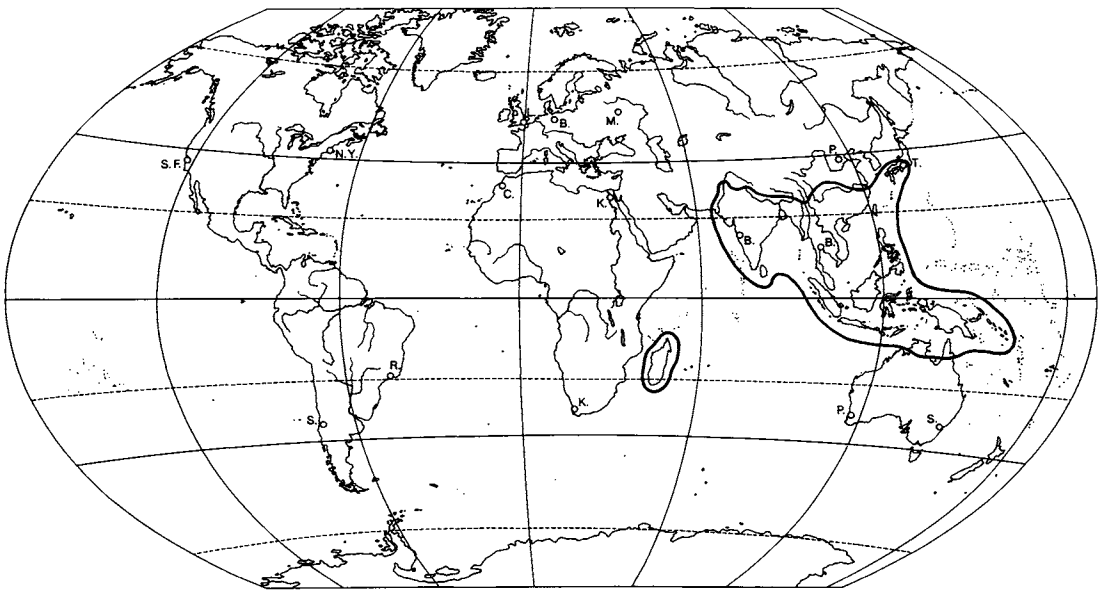
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundarbor C. Bauhin, 1671, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
  Arundarbor Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 2-18, t. 2-4, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
  Arundarbor Rumphius ex Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid (without descr.); type: *Arundarbor arundinacea* (Retzius) Kuntze (lectotype; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 199)
  Bambos Retzius, Obs. Bot. 5, 1788: 24, nom. rejic.
  Bambus J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 579, nom. illeg.; type: *Bambus arundo* (Linnaeus) Gmelin
  Bambus Blanco, Fl. Filipinas, 1837: 268, nom. illeg.; type: *Bambus monogyna* Blanco (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 200); not *Bambus* J.F. Gmelin, 1791
  Bambusa Schreber, Gen. 1, 1789: 236, nom. cons.; type: *Bambos arundinacea* Retzius, now *Bambusa bambos* (Linnaeus) A. Voss
  ? *Bambusa* Mutis ex Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 131, in adnot., nom. illeg.; Mutis ex Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 255, in adnot., nom. illeg.
  Dendrocalamopsis (Chia & H.L. Fung) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 11; type: *Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii* (Munro) P.C. Keng
  Ischurochloa Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 389; type: *Ischurochloa spinosa* (Roxburgh) Buse, based on *Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed, 2, 1832 (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 203).
  Bambusa subg. *Ischurochloa* (Buse) P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 41
  Leleba Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, pl. 1, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
  Leleba Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1345, invalid (cf. Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 269)
  Leleba Rumphius ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
  Bambusa sect. *Leleba* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 87; type: *Bambusa rumphiana* Kurz (now *Bambusa atra* Lindley)
  Leleba Rumphius ex Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 9, with Japanese descr.; Rumphius ex Nakai, Fl. Sylv. Kor., 20, 1933: 13, with Latin diagn. in key; type: *Leleba floribunda* (Buse) Nakai (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 204); cf. McClure in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 106
  Bambusa subg. *Leleba* (Nakai) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 156; type: *Bambusa floribunda* (Buse) Zollinger & Moretti ex Steudel, now *Bambusa multiplex* (Loureiro) Raeuschel ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes
  Bambusa subg. *Leleba* (Rumphius) P.C. Keng in Keng, Fl. Ill. Pl. Prim. Sin. Gram., 1959: 53, invalid (based on an invalid name); type: *Bambusa floribunda* (Buse) Zollinger & Moretti ex Steudel, now *Bambusa multiplex* (Loureiro) Raeuschel ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes
  Lingnania McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 34; type: *Lingnania chungii* (McClure) McClure
  Neosinocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 148; type: *Neosinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng
  Tetragonocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 86, 88, p.p. (for type only, excl. syn. *Bambusa quadrangularis* Fenzi); type: *Tetragonocalamus angulatus* (Munro) Nakai
  Bambusa subg. *Verae* Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1337, "Bambusa a. Verae", invalid
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name, *Bambusa*, is freely Latinised from *Bambu* or *Bamboe*, a word of supposed Indo-malayan origin and recorded from Dutch colonial sources in the 17th century, but is more likely a corruption of the (Hindostanic?) word *mambu* used in earlier publications (Piso, Mantiss. Aromat., 1658: 185; Clusius, Exoticor., 1605: 165, 259). *Mambu* (also called *Tabashir* or *Tabaxir*) was originally applied to the plant's stony substance (collected in the hollow joints) used in Asian medicine, but came to be the name by which the plant itself was known in Europe.
- Number of species known: 139.
- Distribution: Native in the tropics and subtropics of the Old World, mainly in South-East Asia.
  PAKISTAN; INDIA (with Andaman Islands); SRI LANKA; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM; CHINA (central, eastern and southern parts including Taiwan and Hainan); JAPAN (southern part); MALAYSIA; SINGAPORE; INDONESIA; PHILIPPINES; PAPUA NEW GUINEA (with Solomon Islands); AUSTRALIA (northern part); MADAGASCAR.
  Introduced in cultivation in Australia, Africa and Madagascar, North, Central and South America, and Europe.

Bambusa subg. *Bambusa*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa subg. *Bambusa* [autonym] Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 213; type: *Bambos arundinacea* Retzius, now *Bambusa bambos* (Linnaeus) A. Voss

Bambusa subg. *Dendrocalamopsis* CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa subg. *Dendrocalamopsis* Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214; type: *Bambusa oldhamii* Munro
  Dendrocalamopsis (Chia & H.L. Fung) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 8, 14, in key in Chinese, invalid



Map 37: Distribution of *Bambusa*

Dendrocalamopsis (Chia & H.L. Fung) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 11; type: *Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii* (Munro) P.C. Keng
Sinocalamus sect. *Dendrocalamopsis* (Chia & H.L. Fung) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 3; type: *Sinocalamus oldhamii* (Munro) McClure
Neosinocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 6, 8, 14, in Chinese, invalid
Neosinocalamus P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 148; type: *Neosinocalamus affinis* (Rendle) P.C. Keng

Bambusa* subg. *Lingnania (McClure) Chia & H. L. Fung

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania sect. *Bambusoides* Q.H. Dai ex W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 3, fig. 1, nom. nud.; type: none cited
  Lingnania McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 34; type: *Lingnania chungii* (McClure) McClure
  Bambusa subg. *Lingnania* (McClure) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 211; type: *Bambusa chungii* McClure
  Lingnania sect. *Lingnania* [autonym]; W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (2), 1992: 3, fig. 1; type: *Lingnania chungii* (McClure) McClure

Bambusa affinis Munro

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa affinis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 93; type: Burma, Brandis 18
  Arundarbor affinis (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Common names: Thishe (Burmese), Wabue (Karen).
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent or scrambling.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tavoy, Pegu, Sittang and Yunzalin valleys.

Bambusa alamii Stapleton

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa alamii Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 10, fig. 3; type: Nepal, 9 Jan. 1991, Stapleton 907 (E)
  Bambusa sp. M.K. Alam in Bull. For. Res. Inst. Bangladesh, Pl. Taxon. Ser. no. 2, 1982: 15, fig. 8
- Common names: Mugi bans (Nepali); Tentua, Tengra, Konkoi (Sylhet); Tengal (Dacca).
- Features: 12 m / 3.5 cm / fl(-); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: southern part; NEPAL: eastern part; INDIA: Assam; BANGLADESH.

Bambusa albofolia Wen & X. J. Hua

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa albofolia Wen & X.J. Hua in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 20, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, Hua Xiji H82704 (ZJFI)
- Features: 2 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Quanzhou.

Bambusa albostriata (McClure) Ohrnb.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa albolineata Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 121, "albo-lineata", based on *Bambusa textilis* var. *albostriata* McClure, nom. illeg.

Bambusa textilis var. *albostriata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 15, "albo-striata"; type: Guangdong, 18 Jan. 1931, H. Fung 18977 (LU)
Bambusa albostriata (McClure) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18

- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa dolichomerithalla Hayata, 1916, p.p., cf. Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 121
  Leleba dolichomerithalla (Hayata) Nakai, 1933, p.p., cf. Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 121
- Notes: This taxon, published at varietal rank by McClure, was raised to the rank of species by Chia, and a substitute name was chosen, apparently in order to avoid homonymy with the earlier published name: *Bambusa albo-striata* hort. ex Lavallée, Arbor. Segrez., 1877: 306. This name, however, is a nomen nudum, hence invalidly published. A substitue name is therefore superfluous, and the original epithet must be retained.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Guangdong.

Bambusa amahussana LINDLEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Leleba amahussana Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid (cf. Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 269)
  Bambusa amahussana Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 120; Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 273
  Leleba rumphiana var. *amahussana* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20; "ε amahussana", based on Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743
  Arundarbor amahussana (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa atra var. *amahussana* (Lindley) Merrill, Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amb., 1917: 99
  Bambusa rumphiana Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 86, p.p.
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Seram (= Ceram): Ambon (= Amboina), near the sea.

Bambusa amplexicaulis W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa amplexicaulis W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in Bull. Bot. Res. 12 (4), 1992: 349, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Lianping, Wu Zhimin 88009 (CANT)
- Features: 3 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Conghua, Lianping.

Bambusa andamanica KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa andamanica Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 88; type: none cited
  Gigantochloa andamanica (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A p. cxxxvii, App. B p. 93, in key; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 556
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: According to Widjaja (1987: 330), *Bambusa andamanica* (*Gigantochloa andamanica*) is not conspecific with *Gigantochloa nigrociliata*.
- Distribution: INDIA: Andaman Islands. BURMA (southern part): Pegu.
- Habitat: Common in the mixed forests of the Andamans, and forming often jungles.

Bambusa angustiaurita W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa angustiaurita W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 2, 1983: 52, fig. 2.1; type: Guangdong, 19 Dec. 1982, W.T. Lin 31854 (CANT)
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huaiji.

Bambusa angustissima CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa angustissima Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 367; type: Guangdong, 23 Aug. 1956, Nan-Zhu 664 (HC)
- Features: 9 m / 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Gaozhou.

Bambusa annulata W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa annulata W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 33, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Pingyan, Feng Zhijian 83528 (CANT)
  Bambusa glaucescens var. *annulata* (W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 8
- Features: 2 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Pingyan.

Bambusa aristata LODDIGES EX LINDLEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa aristata Loudon, Hort. Brit., 1830: 124, nom. nud.
  Bambusa aristata Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357
  Arundarbor aristata (Loddiges) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Notes: An insufficiently described species.
- Distribution: Origin roughly recorded ("East Indies").

Bambusa arnhemica F. MUELLER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa arnhemica F. Mueller in Australas. J. Pharm. 2, 1886: 447; R. Spencer in Bamb. Netw. Austral. Newsl. no. 2, 1986: 9
- Features: fl(-)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, arnhemica, refers to the occurrence of this bamboo in Arnhemland.
- Distribution: AUSTRALIA: Northern Territory (wet tropical part): in the Darwin and Gulf region, along watercourses (such as the Adelaide and Daly Rivers) and in flats.

Bambusa atra LINDLEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Leleba alba Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 1, t. 1, invalid
  Leleba alba Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1345, invalid (cf. Holttum, 1967: 269)
  Bambusa atra Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 120; Merrill, Interpr. Rumph. Herb. Amboin., 1917: 98, p.p. (excl. *Bambusa atra* var. *amahussana* (Lindley) Merrill); K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 293, p.p. (excl. *Bambusa atra* var. *amahussana* (Lindley) Merrill); Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 268-271; E.A. Widjaja in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 53
  Arundarbor atra (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Dendrocalamus latifolius Lauterbach & K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 188
  Leleba lineata Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, pl. 1, invalid
  Leleba lineata Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid
  Bambusa lineata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 118; not *Bambusa lineata* Caldas, 1809 et 1849; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 46, p.p. (excl. specimens of Andaman Islands)
  Arundarbor lineata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Leleba nigra Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid
  Arundinaria papuana Lauterbach & K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 186; type: Papua New Guinea, Finschhafen area, Sattelberg, 22-26 July 1890, Lauterbach 587
  Bambusa papuana (Lauterbach & K. Schumann) K. Schumann in K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Nachtr. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1905: 58
  Dendrocalamus papuanus (Lauterbach & K. Schumann) Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 175
  Leleba picta Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid
  Bambusa picta Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 121
  Arundarbor picta (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Leleba prava Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, invalid
  Bambusa prava Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 121
  Arundarbor prava (Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Leleba rumphiana Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
  Bambusa rumphiana Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 86, nom. illeg., p.p. (excl. syn. *Bambusa amahussana*); Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 341, p.p.
  Leleba templorum K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 294, as syn.
  Arundarbor tenuis Rumphius ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346, as syn.
  Bambusa tenuis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 119, based on *Leleba alba* Rumphius, 1743: t. 1
  Arundarbor tenuis (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa verticillata Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357, nom. illeg., based on *Leleba alba* Rumphius, 1743; not *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799
  Leleba virgata K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 294, as syn.
- Selected references: Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 268-271
- Common names: Loleba (Moluccas); Nene (Sangihe).
- Features: 5 - 8 (12?) m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Seram (= Ceram): Ambon (= Amboina); Irian Jaya (= West New Guinea); PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Sepik Districts. Possibly also in the PHILIPPINES: southern Mindanao. Occasionally cultivated elsewhere in South and South-East Asia (e.g. Java, India).
- Habitat: Along river banks, on lower hill slopes; at low elevations; prefers wet soil.
- Uses: Culms used in basketry and other handicrafts; strips of culms used as binding material in roofings, fish traps and screens.
- Horticulture: In the Moluccas, two varieties are distinguished: plants with green culms ("Loleba putih"), and plants with purplish-green culms ("Loleba hitam").

Bambusa atrovirens WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa atrovirens Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 15, fig. 3; type: Zhejiang, Pingyang Xian, Y.Z. Lu s.n. (ZJFI)
  Dendrocalamopsis atrovirens (Wen) P.C. Keng ap. W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 15
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa oldhamii (not Munro, 1868); cf. Wen, 1986: 26
- Features: 8 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to T.H. Wen (1986: 15), *Bambusa atrovirens* is closely related to *Bambusa oldhamii* (*Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii*) and has been confused with it for long a time.
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang.

Bambusa aurea SIEBOLD EX MIQUEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa aurea Siebold ex Miquel in Ann. Mus. Bot. Lugd.-Bat. 2, 1866: 285
  Arundarbor aurea (Siebold ex Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

- Notes: Described from a non-flowering specimen of Siebold; occasionally cited as a synonym of *Phyllostachys aurea*, but likely to represent a species of another genus (Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26 (1), 1868: 316).

Bambusa aurinuda McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa aurinuda McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 3; type: Tonkin, 15 Aug. 1939, W.T. Tsang 29447 (LU); McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 95, emend.
- Features: 4 m / 3cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern part: Tonkin.

Bambusa australis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania atra McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 98; type: Tonkin, Kau Nga Shan, 29 Sep. 1940, W.T. Tsang 30546 (Arnold Arbor.)
  Bambusa australis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214, based on *Lingnania atra* McClure
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 11 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Bambusa balcooa ROXBURGH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa balcua Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, nom. nud.
  Bambusa balcooa Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed, 2, 1832: 196; type: Roxb. Icones 1402 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 12); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 100; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 12; M.K. Alam in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 54
  Dendrocalamus balcooa Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calcutt., 1845: 718
  Arundarbor balcooa (Roxburgh) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa capensis Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 54,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 144,*
  Bambusa vasaria Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 117, nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa vulgaris (not Schrader ex Wendland, 1808): Nees von Esenbeck, 1841: 462, p.p. (excl. syn.)
  Bambusa balcooa is most apt to be confused with *Dendrocalamus calostachyus*.
- Spelling variants: *Bambusa balcoa*
- Common names: Balku bans, Borak bans, Boro bans (Bangladesh); Boro bans (India); Baluka (India: Assam).
- Features: 12 - 22 (30) m / 6 - 8 (12) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Only known in cultivation; supposedly originates from north-eastern INDIA (including eastern Himalayas), NEPAL and BANGLADESH where it is frequently cultivated. Also cultivated in many other countries of South-East and East Asia, and in tropical Africa and Australia. Naturalised in South Africa.
- Habitat: The species grows at elevations up to 600 m in a tropical monsoon climate with an annual rainfall of 2,500 - 3,000 mm, and a dry season as long as 6 months. It grows on any type of soil but prefers heavy textured soils with good drainage and low pH of about 5.5.
- Uses: Culms used as building material for houses, bridges, fishing floats, scaffolding, frames of rickshaw hoods, and for agricultural and fishing implements, baskets, woven mats; also serve as raw material for paper; shoots consumed as a vegetable; leaves used as emergency fodder.

Bambusa bambos (L.) A. VOSS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundo agrestis Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 57; Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. ed. Willd., 1, 1793: 72
  Bambos agrestis (Loureiro) Poiret, Enc. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 704
  Bambusa agrestis (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
  Arundarbor agrestis (Loureiro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
  Arundo arbor Bauh., Pin., 1623: 18
  Arundo arbor Linnaeus, Fl. Zeyl., 1747
  Arundo arborea Miller, 1768: n. 5; Steudel, Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 1, 1840: 143, 182, as syn.
  Bambos arundinacea Retzius, Obs. Bot. 5, 1788: 24; Roxburgh, Pl. Coast Corom., 1, 1795 [1796-1798]: 56,*; Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 701
  Bambusa arundinacea (Retzius) Willdenow, Sp. Pl., 2, 1, 1799: 245, p.p.; type: India, Herb. Retzii s.n., right-hand side only (No. 2) (lectotype, LD, selected by Stapleton in Kew Bull. 52 (3), 1997: 693-698)
  Nastus arundinaceus (Retzius) Smith in Rees, Cycl., 24, 1819: n. 1
  Bambusa arundinacea Wight, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 1, 1840: 183, as syn.
  Arundarbor arundinacea (Retzius) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambus arundo J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 579, based on *Arundo bambos* Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 12, 1767: 100
  Bambusa arundo Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 471; not *Bambus arundo* J.F. Gmelin, 1791
  Bambusa arundo Wight, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. ed. 2, 1, 1840: 183, as syn.
  Arundo bambos Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. [ed. 1], 1, 1753: 81, without descr., based on pre-Linnean *Arundo arbor*; type: Sri Lanka, Hermann fol. 15 (lectotype, L, selected by Stapleton in Kew Bull. 52 (3), 1997: 693-698)
  ? *Arundo bambos* Burman, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot., ed. 2, 1, 1840: 143, as syn.
  Bambusa bambos (Linnaeus) A. Voss in A. Siebert & A. Voss, Vilmorin's Blumengärtn. Ed. 3, 2, 1896 [1895]: 1189; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 30, fig. 19-22; S. Duriya-

prapan & P.C.M. Jansen in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 56
Bambusa bambos Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Ned. Ind., 1927: 294
? *Arundo bambu* Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 56
Bambusa bambusa Huth, Helios, 11, 1893: 133, based on *Arundo bambos* Linnaeus
Arundo excelsa Salisburg, 1796: 24
? *Bambusa arundinacea* var. *gigantea* Bahadur in Bahadur & S. Jain, Ind. J. For., 4 (4), 1981: 283, nom. nud.
Arundo maxima Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 58, p.p. (excl. syn. *Arundarbor maxima* Rumphius, 1743); Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. ed. Willd., 1793: 74; not *Arundo maxima* Forsk., 1775
Bambos maxima (Loureiro) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 704
Bambusa maxima (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
Arundarbor maxima (Loureiro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa neesiana Arnott, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 103, as syn.
Bambusa orientalis Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 465, 472
? *Ischurochloa arundinacea* var. *orientalis* (Nees von Esenbeck) Buse in de Vriese, Pl. Ind. Batav. Or., 2, 1857: 115; Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 1859: 751
Arundarbor orientalis (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa arundinacea var. *orientalis* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 53, pl. 48 fig. 16
Bambusa quinqueflora Stokes, 1812: 286
Bambusa spinosa Roxburgh ex Buchanan-Hamilton, Trans. Linn. Soc., 13 (2), 1822: 480, p.p.; not? *Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25
Bambusa arundinacea var. *spinosa* (Roxburgh) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 129, pl. 74 fig. A
Bambusa stricta Reinwardt, ined., ex Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 1859: 751, as syn.

- Misapplied names: This species may have been confused with *Bambusa blumeana* and *Bambusa flexuosa*.
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 30, fig. 19-22
- Common names: Katu-una (Singhalese); Mungil (Tamil); Kotoha, Kata, Koto (Assamese); Ketua, Ketuasi (Bengali); Phai-pah, Phai-nam (Thai); Rai-sai (Khmer); Cha-kat-wa (Burmese); Bambu duri (Indonesian); Giant Thorny Bamboo, Indian Thorny Bamboo, Spiny Bamboo.
- Features: (7) 25 - 30 (35) m / 10 - 15 (17.5) cm / fl(+); tallest recorded culm up to 40 m, culms thorny or thornless, slightly arching.
- Distribution:
  Apparently a native of several countries of South and South-East Asia: INDIA (common in the Ganges valley); PAKISTAN (Indus valley); SRI LANKA; BANGLADESH; BURMA; THAILAND; LAOS; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM; CHINA (southern borderland).
  Possibly not native but introduced in other countries of South-East Asia and adjacent regions: MALAYSIA (introduced, cultivated, rare); SINGAPORE (cultivated); INDONESIA (introduced early to Java, Sumatra and other islands); PHILIPPINES; CHINA (southern provinces and Taiwan).
  Introduced to many other tropical countries and regions of Asia including New Guinea and Pacific islands, northern Australia and New Zealand, tropical Africa and Madagascar, northern South America, Central America including Caribbean islands, and Mexico and southern USA (Florida).
- Habitat: Prefers humid tropical climate, grows best along river banks, in river valleys, and in other moist sites. Occurs most frequently in mixed moist deciduous forest in plains and hills at low and moderate elevations usually less than 1,000 m, in the Himalayas ascending to 1,250 m.
- Uses: One of the most useful bamboos for construction purposes (house building, scaffolding); culms used for handicrafts and art objects; serves as raw material for paperpulp production; shoots and seed edible.

Bambusa basihirsuta McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa basihirsuta McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 6; type: Guangdong, Lung Keng 19037 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 28, fig.
  Sinocalamus basihirsutus (McClure) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 4
  Bambusa prasina Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 29, fig. 7; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, Wen 76019 (ZJFI)
  Dendrocalamopsis prasina (Wen) P.C. Keng, 1983: 13
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Common names: Pin Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 12 m / 6 - 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Zhejiang, Fujian. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

Bambusa beecheyana MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa beecheyana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 108; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 29, fig.
  Arundarbor beecheyana (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Sinocalamus beecheyanus (Munro) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 67, "beecheyana"
  Dendrocalamopsis beecheyana (Munro) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12
  Neosinocalamus beecheyanus (Munro) Wen, 1984: 3, ined.
  Neosinocalamus beecheyanus (Munro) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1985: 18

- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa verticillata (not Willdenow, 1799; not Lindley, 1835): Hooker & Arnott, 1838: 254
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Common names: Beechey Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 15 m / 6 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for Captain F.W. Beechey whose ship anchored at Macau in 1827.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong and Hong Kong, cultivated.
- Uses: Shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

Bambusa beecheyana* var. *pubescens (P. F. Li) Lin

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus beecheyanus var. *pubescens* P.F. Li in Sunyatsenia 6 (3-4), 1946: 205, pl. 38, "beecheyana"; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lingnan Univ. Bamb. Gard., 18 March 1937, Fung Hom 21010 (LU)
  Sinocalamus pubescens (P.F. Li) P.C. Keng, 1962: 37
  Bambusa beecheyana var. *pubescens* (P.F. Li) Lin, 1964: 1, fig. 1
  Dendrocalamopsis beecheyana var. *pubescens* (P.F. Li) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12
  Neosinocalamus beecheyanus var. *pubescens* (P.F. Li) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1985: 18
- Common names: Ta Tao Tin Chu (Chinese: Taiwan).
- Features: 15 m / 14 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: native in southern China: Guangdong, Guangxi; introduced to Taiwan in early times.

Bambusa bicicatricata (W. T. Lin) Chia & H. L. Fung

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus bicicatricatus W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (1), 1978: 68, fig. 2
  Bambusa bicicatricata (W.T. Lin) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214
  Dendrocalamopsis bicicatricata (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 12
  Neosinocalamus bicicatricatus (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 146
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 10 (12) m / 5.5 - 6.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA:Hainan.

Bambusa binghamii Gamble

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa binghamii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 45, pl. 41, "binghami"; type: Burma, 1891, Bingham s.n.
- Common names: Nga-chat-wa (Burmese).
- Features: +fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: lower part: Tenasserim.

Bambusa blumeana J. H. Schultes

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambus arundo Blanco, Fl. Filip. ed. 2, 1845: 188; not *Bambus arundo* J.F. Gmelin, 1791; not *Bambusa arundo* Klein ex Nees von Esenbeck, 1834; Blanco, Fl. Filip. ed. 3, 1, 1877: 335, t. 100
  Bambusa blumeana J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1343; type: based on *Bambusa spinosa* Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck, 1825, not Roxburgh; Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 60; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 57, fig. 15; C.A. Roxas in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 60, fig.
  Arundarbor blumeana (J.H. Schultes) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambos blumeana Safford, 1905: 194
  Schizostachyum durie Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 46; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 136, based on *Bambusa blumeana* J.H. Schultes
  Bambus pungens Blanco, Fl. Filip., 1837: 270
  Arundarbor pungens (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Arundarbor spinosa Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 14, t. 3, invalid
  Bambusa spinosa Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, based on *Arundarbor spinosa* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: t. 3 (cf. Robinson, 1912: 414, 418); not *Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh ex Buchanan-Hamilton, 1822; not Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed, 2, 1832: 198
  Bambusa spinosa Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck in Flora 8 (2), 1825: 580; type: Java, Blume s.n.; not *Bambusa spinosa* Roxburgh
  Arundo spinosa (Roxburgh) Oken, 1841: 423
  Ischurochloa spinosa Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 390, p.p. (excl. basionym)
  Bambusa stenostachya Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier 7 (10), 1899: 725; type: none cited; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 761, pl. 1509; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 114, 340, pl. 23
  Ischurochloa stenostachya (Hackel) Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (5-6), 1932: 68
  Bambusa teba Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418, p.p.
  Arundarbor teba (Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa arundinacea (not Willdenow, 1799): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 323
- Common names: Bambu duri (Indonesian); Haur cucuk (Sundanese); Pring gesing (Javanese); Buloh duri, Buloh sikai (Malay); Phai-si-suk, Mai-si-suk (Thai); Kauayan-tinik (Philippines: Tagalog); Batakan (Philippines: Bisaya); Kawayan-siitan (Philippines: Ilokano); Rüssèi roliëk (Cambodian); Phaix ba:nz (Lao); Tre gai (Vietnamese); Yuzhu (Chinese); Shi-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 15 - 20 (25) m / 8 - 15 (20) cm / fl(+); culms thorny, slightly arching.

- Distribution:
  Origin is unknown, but the species is believed to be a native of INDONESIA (Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, and Borneo) and eastern MALAYSIA (Borneo).
  Possibly introduced in early times to adjacent regions of South-East and East Asia: INDONESIA (Ceram and Celebes); PHILIPPINES (throughout the settled areas from northern Luzon to Palawan and Mindanao); MALAYSIA (Malay Peninsula); THAILAND; VIETNAM (Annam, Tonkin); CHINA (southern part: Yunnan, Guangxi, Guangdong, Fujian, Taiwan), and JAPAN (from Ryukyu Islands to Kyushu).
  Also introduced in cultivation to several other tropical regions; recorded from Pacific Islands (Guam) and Madagascar.
- Habitat: In the wild, the species occurs along river banks, hill slopes, and freshwater creeks, at low and moderate altitudes, usually up to 300 m (in Taiwan up to 1,000 m), often on heavy soils and marginal land; tolerates flooding; optimum pH is low (5 - 6.5); saline soils are not tolerated.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction, parquets, basketry, furniture, concrete reinforcements, kitchen utensils, chopsticks, hats and toys; culms used as fuel if wood is scarce, as raw material for paperpulp; shoots consumed as a vegetable; often planted along water courses to prevent soil erosion, around farmhouses as a wind-break, in fields as living fences or to mark boundaries.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation, very rare; introduced in the 1980's.

***Bambusa blumeana* 'Wei-fang Lin'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa stenostachya 'Wei-fang Lin'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 12, fig. 7-8
  Bambusa blumeana 'Wei-fang Lin'; Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 123
- Common names: Rinshi-chiku (Japanese); Wei-fang Lin Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes bright golden yellow gradually turning to orange yellow with deep green stripes; sheaths: palish green with a few cream yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan.

***Bambusa boniopsis* McCLURE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa boniopsis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 7; type: Hainan, 19 May 1932, H. Fung 20237 (LU)
- Features: 2 - 4.5 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa brevicephala S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa brevicephala S. Dransfield in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 125, nom. nud.
- Distribution: NEW GUINEA.

***Bambusa breviflora* MUNRO**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa angulata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 94; type: R. Oldham 650 (K)
  Arundarbor angulata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Chimonobambusa angulata (Munro) Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 67, p.p. (for type only)
  Tetragonocalamus angulatus (Munro) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (2), 1933: 86, 10, p.p. (for type only)
  Bambusa breviflora Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 96; type: R. Oldham 651
  Leleba breviflora (Munro) Nakai, 1933: 16
  Arundarbor breviflora (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "brevifolia", invalid
- Features: 12 m / 5 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The epithet "angulata" alludes to the branches of the inflorescence which are angular in cross section. *Bambusa angulata* is a species quite different from Square Bamboo, generally known under the name *Chimonobambusa quadrangularis*. *Bambusa angulata* has recently been considered conspecific with *B. breviflora* Munro by T.H. Wen (1986). However, the latter might be conspecific with *Bambusa oldhamii*.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan; Guangdong; Guangxi.

***Bambusa breviflora* var. *hainanensis* G. A. FU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa breviflora var. *hainanensis* G.A. Fu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (4), 1982: 491, fig. 2; type: Hainan, 18 Aug. 1979, G.A. Fu 1571 (HF)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes longer.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

***Bambusa brevispicula* HOLTTUM**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa brevispicula Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 277; type: W. New Guinea, Idenburg River, Brass 12825 (BM)
- Features: 20 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya.
- Habitat: In open rain-forest, at 1,200 m altitude, frequent.

***Bambusa brunneoaciculia* G. A. FU**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa brunneoaciculia G.A. Fu in Guihaia 13 (2), 1993: 108, "brunneo-aciculia"; type: Hainan, Dunchang, G.A. Fu 6313 (HF)
- Features: 3.5 - 6.5 m / 0.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(-); culms erect, pendulous above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

***Bambusa burmanica* GAMBLE**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa burmanica Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 35, pl. 33; type: Burma, Katha, 16 March 1890, Oliver s.n. (K)

- Common names: Thaik-wa, Thaik-wa-gyi (Burmese); Wa-ther, Wa-keur (Karen); Phai-bong-nam, Mai-bong-nam (Thai).
- Features: 15 - 19 m / 8 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: from Mergui District (Tenasserim) to Katha District (Sagaing); THAILAND: northern part.
- Habitat: On dry hill slopes, in evergreen forest, dry deciduous forest, open grassy pine forest, up to 1,300 m altitude.

Bambusa cacharensis R. B. MAJUMDER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa cacharensis R.B. Majumder in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [1985]: 237, pl. III; type: Cachar, Lakhimpur, Majumder 74265A (CAL)
- Features: 18 (21) m / 5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Assam, common in the Brahmaputra valley and in Cachar.

Bambusa cerosissima MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa cerosissima McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 15 (4), 1936: 637, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, McClure 13313 (LU)
  Lingnania cerosissima (McClure) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 35
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 15 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tops drooping.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, possibly also in other provinces; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Bambusa chungii MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa chungii McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 15 (4), 1936: 639, fig. 1, pl. 28; type: several types cited
  Lingnania chungii (McClure) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 35
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Common names: White Powdery Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 4.5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of W.K. Chung, former President of the Lingnan University in Guangzhou, China.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi.

Bambusa chungii* var. *barbellata (Q. H. DAI) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania chungii var. *barbellata* Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 395; type: Guangxi, Q.H. Dai 8313 (GXFI)
  Bambusa chungii var. *barbellata* (Q.H. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes sparsely covered with rigid hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nan-dan.

Bambusa chungii* var. *petilla (WEN) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania chungii var. *petilla* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 34; type: Fujian, Xiamen, Wen Taihui 78182 (or, 76182?) (ZJFI)
  Bambusa chungii var. *petilla* (Wen) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size, not mealy; foliage leaf blades velvety on both sides.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian: Xiamen. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Bambusa chunii CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa chunii Chia & H.L. Fung ap. Chia & al. in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 593, fig. 2; type: Hong Kong, Nan-Zhu 2802 (IBSC); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 31, fig.
- Common names: Woon-young Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 4.5 - 6.5 cm / fl(-); culms thorny.
- Etymology: The species is named for Woon-Young Chun, founder and late director of South China Institute of Botany in Guangzhou, China.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hong Kong.

Bambusa clavata STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa clavata Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 12, fig. 4; type: Bhutan, 17 Feb. 1989, Stapleton 814 (THIMPHU)
- Common names: Pag shi (Dzongkha); Chile bans (Nepali).
- Features: 20 m / 9 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: BHUTAN: central-southern part, on hills, commonly cultivated.

Bambusa contracta CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa contracta Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 376; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 15 Aug. 1978, Nan-Zhu 2601 (HC)
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Dongxing; cultivated in Guangdong (Guangzhou).

Bambusa copelandii GAMBLE EX BRANDIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa copelandii Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 671, "copelandi"
  Thyrsostachys copelandi Gamble, ined.; ex Rhind, 1945: 13, as syn.
  Sinocalamus copelandii (Gamble ex Brandis) Raizada, 1948: 7-10,*, "copelandi"
  Dendrocalamopsis copelandii (Gamble ex Brandis) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12, "copelandi"
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*

- Common names: Wa-gya (Burmese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Shan (northern part): frequently cultivated.

Bambusa corniculata CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa corniculata Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 368; type: Guangdong, 15 Aug. 1978, Nan-Zhu 2599 (HC)
- Features: 8 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Dongxing; cultivated in Guangdong.

Bambusa cornuta MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa corniculata Kurz in Indian For. 1 (4), 1876: 341, invalid?
  Bambusa cornuta Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 113; type: Java, Horsfield 193; Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 269
  Arundarbor cornuta (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java; PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Nueva Viczaya, Benguet.
- Habitat: In ravines along small streams, at 1,000 - 1,600 m altitude.

Bambusa cornigera MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa cornigera McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 7; type: Guangxi, H. Fung 20712 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 32, fig.
- Common names: Ox-horn Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

Bambusa diaoluoshanensis CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa diaoluoshanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 369; type: Guangdong, 15 June 1976, Nan-Zhu 2303 (HC)
- Features: 10 m / 4 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan; cultivated in Guangdong.

Bambusa dissimulator MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dissimulator McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (3), 1940: 413, pl. 20, "dissemulator"; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 19079 (LU)
- Spelling variants: *Bambusa dissemulator* McClure
- Features: 15 m / 7.5 cm / fl(+); culms throny, erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi; cultivated around villages.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced, in cultivation.

Bambusa dissimulator* var. *albinodia MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dissimulator var. *albinodia* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (3), 1940: 415, "dissemulator"; type: Guangdong, Honam Island, McClure 20719 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 33, fig.
- Common names: White Joint Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culm base nodes: white-circular-striate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. In cultivation in Hong Kong.

Bambusa dissimulator* var. *hispida MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dissimulator var. *hispida* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (3), 1940: 415, "dissemulator"; type: Guangdong, Honam Island, McClure 20861 (LU)
- Distinctive characters: Nodes, internodes, and culm sheaths setulose.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Bambusa distegia (KENG & P. C. KENG) CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus distegius Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36 (3), 1946: 76, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, 2 Sep. 1943, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3865
  Bambusa distegia (Keng & P.C. Keng) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 213; Chia & H.L. Fung, 1982: 512
  Lingnania distegia (Keng & P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng, 1981: 142, "déstegia"
  Neosinocalamus distegius (Keng & P.C. Keng) Wen, 1984: 3, ined.
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 10 m / 4.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, slightly arching at top.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Emei [Omei] Shan. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Bambusa dolichoclada HAYATA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dolichoclada Hayata, 1916: 144,*; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 749, pl. 1503; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 110, 340, pl. 21
  Leleba dolichoclada (Hayata) Odashima, 1936: 58,*; Kanehira, 1936: 66; Lin, 1961: 25,*; H.L. Li, 1963: 907
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 8 - 13 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Choshi-chiku (Japanese); Long-Branch Bamboo, Long-Shoot Bamboo.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan; Fujian; JAPAN: in cultivation from Ryukyu Islands to Kyushu.
- Uses: Planted as a wind-break around farmhouses and between fields.

***Bambusa dolichoclada* 'Stripe'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dolichoclada 'Stripe'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 15, fig. 9; type: July 1959, W.C. Lin 31889 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish green gradually turning to palish yellow with darker green stripes; sheaths palish green with a few slender yellowish cream stripes, ligules truncate, convex, and with long brown bristles on the margin.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, commonly cultivated; JAPAN: cultivated from Kyushu southward.

***Bambusa dolichomerithalla* HAYATA**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dolichomerithalla Hayata, Icon. Pl. Formosan., 6, 1916: 146, fig. 55; type: Taiwan, Yûsuikô, Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n., Rôshinkôshô, Apr. 1916, B. Hayata s.n. (syntypes) (lectotype: Yûsuikô; cf. Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 124); Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 751, pl. 1504
  Leleba dolichomerithalla (Hayata) Nakai, 1933: 16
- Common names: Hifuki-dake (Japanese); Blow-Pipe Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Bambusa multiplex* (*Bambusa glaucescens*) by Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 124.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan (southern and central parts); JAPAN: in cultivation.
- Habitat: Commonly growing along streams, at low altitudes.

***Bambusa dolichomerithalla* 'Green Stripestem'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dolichomerithalla 'Green Stripestem'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 18, fig. 11-12; type: Taipei, July 1960, W.C. Lin 31884 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish green gradually turning to orange yellow with deep green stripes; sheaths greenish yellow with a few slight yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, commonly cultivated. USA: introduced, in cultivation, rare.

***Bambusa dolichomerithalla* 'Silverstripe'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dolichomerithalla 'Silverstripe'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 271, 1976: 40, with Chinese description
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan: in cultivation.

***Bambusa duriuscula* W. T. LIN**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa duriuscula W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6, 1980: 87, fig. 2; type: Hainan, Tunchang, Y.Y. Yang 31715 (CANT)
  Bambusa breviligulata Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 375; type: Hainan, Tongza, 22 Nov. 1976, Nan-Zhu 2361 (HC)
- Common names: Shizhu (Hainan: Chinese), shi, meaning stone, rock.
- Features: 12 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa dussemutore P. H. YU & AL.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dussemutore P.H. Yu & al., 1985: 180, nom. nud.

***Bambusa emeiensis* CHIA & H. L. FUNG**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus affinis Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 447; type: Sichuan, Mt. Omei, Faber 1118 (K)
  Sinocalamus affinis (Rendle) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 67
  Lingnania affinis (Rendle) P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (1), 1981: 141
  Neosinocalamus affinis (Rendle) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (2), 1983: 148, 149; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 64, fig.
  Bambusa emeiensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214, based on *Dendrocalamus affinis* Rendle
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Shanxi, Guangxi, Yunnan.
- Uses: Culms used for weaving, building construction, papermaking.

***Bambusa emeiensis* f. *chrysotricha* (HSUEH & YI) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus affinis f. *chrysotrichus* Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 68, "chrysotricha"; type: Sichuan, Yi Tong-pei 70001 (SCFS)
  Neosinocalamus affinis f. *chrysotrichus* (Hsueh & Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 13
  Neosinocalamus affinis 'Chrysotrichus'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 64, fig.
  Bambusa emeiensis f. *chrysotricha* (Hsueh & Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes covered with dense rust-coloured hairs and with farina when young.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Chengdu, in cultivation.
- Uses: Culms serve as raw material for making oil-extracting rings.

***Bambusa emeiensis* f. *viridiflava* (YI) OHRNB.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neosinocalamus affinis 'Striatus'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 65
  Sinocalamus affinis var. *viridiflavus* Yi, Sichuan Sheng Guan Xian Linyexuexiao, Jiaoxue Cankaoziliao (Guan Xian For. School Sichuan Prov., Teach. Ref. Man.), 1, 1963: 72, fig. 1

Sinocalamus affinis f. *viridiflavus* (Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 68, "viridiflava"
Neosinocalamus affinis f. *viridiflavus* (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 13
Neosinocalamus affinis 'Viridiflavus'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 65, fig.
Bambusa emeiensis f. *viridiflava* (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18

- Distinctive characters: culm and branch internodes green, occasionally with a narrow light yellow stripe.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangping.

Bambusa emeiensis* f. *flavidorivens (Yi) Ohrnb.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus affinis var. *flavidorivens* Yi, 1963: 72, fig. 1
  Sinocalamus affinis f. *flavidorivens* (Yi) Hsueh & Yi in J. Yunnan For. Coll. no. 1, 1982: 68
  Neosinocalamus affinis f. *flavidorivens* (Yi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (1), 1985: 14
  Neosinocalamus affinis 'Flavidorivens'; J.H. Xiao in S.L. Zhu & al., Compend. Chin. Bamb., 1994: 65, fig.
  Bambusa emeiensis f. *flavidorivens* (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
  Lingnania distegia f. *flavidostriata* X. Jiang & Q. Li in J. Sichuan Agr. Coll. 2 (2), 1984: 129; type: Sichuan, Leshan, Jiang Xin 810408 (CANT)
- Distinctive characters: Culm and branch internodes light yellow, with a narrow dark green stripe.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Leshan.

Bambusa eutuldoides McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa eutuldoides McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 8; type: Guangdong, 14 March 1925, H. Fung 19544 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 35, fig.
- Common names: Dai Ngan Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 12 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Culms used in building farm appliances and farm houses.

Bambusa eutuldoides* var. *basistriata McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa eutuldoides var. *basistriata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 9; type: Guangdong, 10 Feb. 1925, McClure 13966 (LU)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes and culm sheaths with white stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong.

Bambusa eutuldoides* var. *viridivittata (W. T. Lin) Chia

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa viridivittata W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 2, 1983: 54, fig. 2.2, "viridi-vittata"; type: Guangdong, 19 XII 1982, W.T. Lin 31855 (CANT)
  Bambusa eutuldoides var. *viridivittata* (W.T. Lin) Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 123, "viridi-vittata"
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huiyang.

Bambusa fax (Loureiro) Steudel

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Arundarbor cratium* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, invalid
  Arundo fax Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 58, nom. dub.?
  Bambos fax (Loureiro) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 704
  Bambusa fax (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
  Beesha fax (Loureiro) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1336
- Notes: A doubtful species, perhaps belongs to *Bambusa* or *Schizostachyum*.

Bambusa farinacea K. M. Wong

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa farinacea K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 3, 1993: 23, fig. 1; type: Malay Peninsula, Kelantan, Wong & Saw FRI 34407 (KEP)
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa burmanica (auct. non Gamble, 1896): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 62
- Common names: Buloh aoh bukit (Malay).
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3.5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula (Kelantan, Kedah, Selangor). Probably also in southern Thailand.
- Habitat: Open sites and forest fringes.

Bambusa fecunda McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa fecunda McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 9; type: Hainan, July 1929, H. Fung 18386 (LU)
- Common names: Ngaang Tan Wang Chu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 - 5 (6.6) m / 1 - 1.5 (2.9) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa fimbriligulata McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa fimbriligulata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 10; type: Guangxi, 8 July 1937, McClure 20547 (LU)
- Features: 6 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

Bambusa flavonoda W. T. Lin

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa flavonoda W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 27, 1986: 23, fig. 2, "flavo-noda"; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 28 VI 1975, W.T. Lin 31788 (CANT)
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Bambusa flexuosa MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa flexuosa Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 101; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 608; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 36, fig.
  Arundarbor flexuosa (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid
- Misapplied names:
  Arundo bambos (not Linnaeus, Sp. Pl., 1753): Linnaeus, Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1762: 121, p.p. (excl. syn.); cf. McClure in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 95-97, 108
- Features: 6 - 7 (10) m / 3.5 - 6 (7.5) cm / fl(+); branches thorny.
- Common names: Lesser Thorny Bamboo.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern and southern part; LAOS; CHINA: Guangdong. Culitvated in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Planted as a protective hedge.

Bambusa forbesii (RIDLEY) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Arundinaria cobonii* F.M. Bailey, 1908: 71, "coboni"
  Dendrocalamus forbesii Ridley in J. Bot. Brit. Foreign 24, 1886: 360; type: Papua, Sogere, 22 Oct. 1885, Forbes 153 (BM)
  Bambusa forbesii (Ridley) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 271, fig. 1
  Gigantochloa novoguineensis Rendle in Gibbs, 1917: 199, "novo-guineensis"
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: throughout New Guinea, from sea-level to 1,250 m altitude, also in northern Australia. INDONESIA: Irian Jaya (West New Guinea): Manokwari and Merauke area; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Moroba, Madang and Sepik Districts, Papua region, and New Britain; AUSTRALIA: Queensland: Cape York Peninsula.

Bambusa fruticosa HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa fruticosa Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 275; type: Papua, Dilava River, Brass 5576 (K)
- Features: 3 - 4 (?) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Papua region, at 15 - 330 m altitude.

Bambusa funghomii MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa funghomii McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 535, pl. 37; type: Guangdong, Honam Island, 13 Dec. 1937, McClure 20717 (LU)
- Features: 15 m / 6.5 cm / fl(-); culms thorny, erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Guangxi.

Bambusa gibba MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa gibba McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 10; type: Jiangxi, H. Fung 20709 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 37, fig.
- Common names: Nai Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3.5 - 6 cm / fl(+); branches thorny.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi, Guangdong; cultivated in Hong Kong; VIETNAM: Tonkin.
- Uses: Culms used in scaffolding and in making farm and fishing appliances.

Bambusa gibboides W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa gibboides W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (1), 1978: 70, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, W.T. Lin 31764; But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 38, fig.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Tender Shoot Bamboo.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou. In cultivation in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

Bambusa glabrovagina G. A. FU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glabrovagina G.A. Fu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (4), 1982: 489, fig. 1, "glabro-vagina"; type: Hainan, 19 Nov. 1978, G.A. Fu 1357A (HF)
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1.5 - 4.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa grandis (Q. H. DAI & X. L. TAO EX P. C. KENG) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamopsis daii P.C. Keng in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 149, referred to *Dendrocalamopsis grandis* Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao
  Dendrocalamopsis grandis Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 210, fig. 1, invalid (genus not validly published); type: Guangxi, Nanning, 5 Apr. 1980, Dai Qi-hui & Tao Xiu-lin 8046 (GXFI)
  Dendrocalamopsis grandis Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao ex P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 13
  Neosinocalamus grandis (Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 18
  Sinocalamus grandis (Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 5
  Bambusa grandis (Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao ex P.C. Keng) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 18
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Bambusa griffithiana MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa griffithiana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 99; type: Burma, Mogaung, Griffith s.n.
  Dendrocalamus griffithianus (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94
  Arundarbor griffithiana (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

- Common names: Wa-myin (Burmese); Wa-ra (Kachin).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Manipur; BURMA: upper part: Kachin: Mogaung and Myitkyina area.

Bambusa guangxiensis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania funghomii McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 36; type: Guangxi, 27 July 1937, H. Fung 21073 (LU)
  Bambusa guangxiensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214, based on *Lingnania funghomii* McClure
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: "Hsing-an Dist.", on moist slopes near streams.
- Uses: Culms used for weaving.

Bambusa hainanensis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa hainanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 213, based on *Lingnania scandens* McClure
  Lingnania scandens McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 38; type: Hainan, May 1936, S.K. Lau 6289 (LU)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 10 (13) m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa heterostachya (MUNRO) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa diversistachya Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126, as syn.
  Gigantochloa heterostachya Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 125; type: Malay Peninsula, Melaka, Griffith 6731 (K); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 66, pl. 57; S. Dransfield in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 64
  Bambusa heterostachya Munro, ined., ex Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 400, "hetirostachya", as syn.
  Bambusa heterostachya (Munro) Holttum in J. Arnold Arb. 27, 1946: 341; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 65
  Gigantochloa latispiculata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 67, pl. 59; type: Malay Peninsula, Melaka, 16 Jan. 1886, Alwis s.n. (SING)
  Bambusa latispiculata (Gamble) Holttum in J. Arnold Arb.27, 1946: 341
- Common names: Buloh pering, Buloh telang (tilan), Buloh galah, Buloh pengahit (Malay).
- Features: 6 - 12 (16) m / 3 - 4 (6) cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips outcurved.
- Distribution: Only known in cultivation, origin unknown. MALAYSIA: Negeri Sembilan, Johor, Melaka, Perak, Selangor; SINGAPORE. Introduced to Sabah and to Indonesia: Batam Island.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry, farm tools, and as tying material.
- Horticulture: The species seems well adapted to a humid tropical lowland climate without a strict dry season. A small-sized variety is known in Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), planted as a roadside ornamental.

Bambusa hirsuta HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa hirsuta Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 271; type: Papua New Guinea, Lae, Millar & Holttum NGF 15795 (LAE)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Lae.

Bambusa horsfieldii MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa horsfieldii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 115; type: Java, Horsfield s.n.
  Arundarbor horsfieldii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing?
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

Bambusa indigena CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dissimilis W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 2, 1983: 50, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 16 May 1973, W.T. Lin 31726 (CANT)
  Bambusa indigena Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 370; type: Guangdong, 15 June 1976, Nan-Zhu 2304 (HC)
- Features: 10 - 14 m / 4.5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hainan.

Bambusa insularis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa insularis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 370; type: Hainan, June-Nov. 1955, S.H. Chun 9152 (HC)
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa duriuscula W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6, 1980: 87, p.p. (for W.T. Lin 31826 only)
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 4-5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan; in cultivation in Guangdong and Hong Kong.

Bambusa intermedia HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa intermedia Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 43, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Chengjiang Xian, 11 June 1977, Xue Jiru 1123
- Features: 7 - 10 (15) m / 3 - 7 (11) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (central part), Guizhou, Sichuan; at 600 - 2,000 m altitude.

Bambusa jaintiana R. B. MAJUMDAR
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa jaintiana R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 274; type: Shillong, G.K. Deka 31765 (CAL)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part. BURMA: Chen Hills.

Bambusa jubbulporensis HORT. EX BRENNECKE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa jubbulporensis hort. ex Brennecke, 1980: 4, nom. nud.

Bambusa khasiana MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa khasiana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 97
  Arundarbor khasiana (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 10 - 13 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Manipur, Meghalaya, and perhaps Assam.

Bambusa kingiana GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa kingiana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 46, pl. 42; type: Burma, J.W. Oliver s.n.
- Common names: Thaik-wabo (Burmese).
- Features: 18 - 22 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Sagaing: Katha area.

Bambusa kyathaungtu BRANDIS EX CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa kyathaungtu Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 116; type: Burma, Pegu, Troup s.n.
- Common names: Kyathaungtu-thaiktu (Burmese)
- Features: 15 - 19 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Pegu.

Bambusa lapidea MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa lapidea McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 531, pl. 35; type: China, Guangdong, 1 Oct. 1931, H. Fung 19555 (LU)
  Bambusa miyiensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 99, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Yi Tongpei 79222 (SCFS)
- Common names: Horse-hoof Bamboo.
- Features: 17 m / 6.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, Guangxi, Yunnan, Sichuan.

Bambusa latideltata W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa latideltata W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 13 (2), 1994: 15, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, 25 Apr. 1993, Lin Wantao 31880 (CANT)
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Foshan.

Bambusa laxa K. M. WONG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa laxa K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 3, 1993: 29, fig. 2; type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Wong FRI 32382 (KEP)
- Common names: Buloh tilan payong (Malay).
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula (Kedah, Perak), cultivated only.
- Uses: Culms used as poles and fishing rods.

Bambusa lenta CHIA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa lenta Chia in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 125, fig.; type: Fujian, Nanjing, 31 Aug. 1974, Nan-Zhu 2106 (IBSC)
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 4 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian.

Bambusa lineata CALDAS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa lineata Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 132, in adnot., invalid?; Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 256, in adnot., invalid?
- Notes: Publication not seen, citation adopted from Index kewensis, Suppl. 13. No further references known.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA.

Bambusa lingnanioides W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa lingnanioides W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 146, based on *Lingnania parviflora* McClure
  Lingnania parviflora McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 27; type: Hainan, 13 Apr. 1932, McClure 20026 (LU)
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa longipalea W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa longipalea W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 224, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, W.T. Lin 31857 (CANT)
- Features: 8 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Bambusa longispiculata GAMBLE EX BRANDIS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Bambusa himalayensis* hort. ex Vilmorin, 1909: 86; hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 136,*, nom. nud.
  Bambusa longispiculata Gamble ex Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 668
  Bambusa thouarsii hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 116,*, as syn.
- Common names: Mitenga (Chittagong); Thaik-wa, Tabindaing-wa (Burmese).

- Features: 15 m / 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya; cultivated at Calcutta and Dehra Dun; BANGLADESH: Chittagong Hill Tracts; BURMA: Tenasserim, at 1,000 m altitude. Introduced and cultivated in Central America.

Bambusa lugdunensis SAP.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa lugdunensis Sap.; cf. Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 96
- Notes: This is a fossil species of the Middle Pliocene from southern France.

Bambusa macrolemma HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa macrolemma Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 274; type: New Britain, Nov. 1938, G.H. Murray s.n. (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Bismarck Archipelago: possibly native in New Britain, only known in cultivation in Rabaul Botanic Garden (northern New Britain).

Bambusa macrotis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa macrotis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 371; type: Guangdong, 1 Nov. 1955, S.H. Chun 9310 (HC)
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Qingyuan.

Bambusa malingensis MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa malingensis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 11; type: Hainan, H. Fung 20986 (LU)
- Common names: Maling Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 10 (10.5) m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

Bambusa marginata MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa marginata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 114; type: Burma, Brandis 17
  Arundarbor marginata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Dinochloa marginata (Munro) Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 133, as syn.
- Common names: Wa-thabut (Burmese); Wame (Karen).
- Features: fl(-); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BURMA: Karen: Dawna Range, at 1,500 m altitude.

Bambusa medeola CARRIÈRE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa medeola Carrière in Rev. Hort. 48, 1876: 22, nom. nud.
- Notes: Carrière (1876) referred this name to a catalogue of the "jardins de Montsauve". He apparently cited brief descriptive notes from this catalogue.

Bambusa merrillii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa merrillii Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 269; type: Luzon, 28 May 1902, Merrill 229
- Features: 18 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya: Caraballo Mountains, in forests at 600 m altitude.

Bambusa microcephala (PILGER) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa brassii Camus in J. Arnold Arb. 9, 1928: 145; type: New Guinea, 30 Nov. 1925, L.J. Brass 715
  Dendrocalamus microcephalus Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 175
  Bambusa microcephala (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 276, fig. 2.4-5
- Features: 14 (30) m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: NEW GUINEA: north-eastern part.

Bambusa minutiligulata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa minutiligulata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 27, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, 14 X 1990, Wu Zhimin 58906 (CANT)
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Shixing.

Bambusa mitis (LOUREIRO) STEUDEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundo mitis Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 57, p.p. (excl. syn.); Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch. ed. Willd., 1, 1793: 73; cf. *Dendrocalamus* sp. Merrill, 1935: 85
  Bambusa mitis Raeuschel, 1797: 103, nom. nud.
  Bambos mitis (Loureiro) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 704
  Bambusa mitis (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
  Arundarbor mitis (Loureiro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Phyllostachys mitis (Poiret) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 689, 623, p.p. (for type only)
- Notes: An insufficiently described species by Loureiro, referred to *Dendrocalamus* by E.D. Merrill (1935). *Phyllostachys mitis* as described by A. & C. Rivière is a true *Phyllostachys* species which was erroneously based on *Bambos mitis* Poiret.

Bambusa mollis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa mollis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 377; type: Guangxi, Beiliu, 19-20 Dec. 1957, Nan-Zhu 1252 (HC)
- Features: 5- 8 m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Beiliu and Rong Xian; at 150 - 330 m altitude.

Bambusa moreheadiana F. M. BAILEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa moreheadiana F.M. Bailey, Bot. Bellenden Ker Exped., 1889: 26, 71; type: Queensland, Cook District, Russell River, Harvey's Creek, July/Aug. 1888, F.M. Bailey s.n. (BRI); H.T. Clifford in Austrobaileya 4 (1), 1993: 131, fig. 1
- Features: 60 (?) m / 3 (5?) cm / fl(+); fruit unknown; culms viny, scandent, climbing to the tops of tall trees, branches may cascade downwards for many metres.
- Distribution: AUSTRALIA: Queensland (north-eastern part: Cook District): seaward of the Main Range (Great Dividing Range) between Innisfail and Cape Tribulation.
- Habitat: Principally on the margins of closed-forest in poorly drained areas below 200 m altitude.

Bambusa multiplex (LOUREIRO) RAEUSCHEL EX SCHULTES & J. H. SCHULTES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nana var. *argentea* hort. ex R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, as syn.
  Bambusa argentea hort. ex A. & C. Rivière ex McClure, 1966: 340, nom. nud.
  Triglossum arundinaceum F. Fischer ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 22, 90, as syn.
  Bambusa caesia Siebold & Zuccarini ex Miquel, 1866: 285, as syn.
  Bambusa glauca Loddiges, 1823: 4, nom. nud.
  Bambusa glauca Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357
  Panicum glaucescens Lamarck, 1798: 749, as syn.
  Ludolfia glaucescens Willdenow in Mag. Neuest. Entdeck. Naturk. 2, 1808: 320; type: none cited (B, destroyed)
  Arundinaria glaucescens (Willdenow) Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 144, 152
  Bambusa glaucescens Siebold ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 89, as syn.
  Bambusa glaucescens (Willdenow) K. Koch, Dendrol., 2, 2, 1873: 359
  Bambusa glaucescens (Willdenow) Munro ex Merrill, 1912: 230
  Bambusa liukiuensis Hayata, 1916: 148
  Leleba liukiuensis (Hayata) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 16
  Arundo multiplex Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 58, 150; type: not known
  Bambusa multiplex Raeuschel, Nom. Bot. ed. 3, 1797: 103, invalid (nom. nud., without basionym)
  Bambusa multiplex (Loureiro) Raeuschel ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1350; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 36, fig. 23-24; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 65, fig.
  Arundarbor multiplex (Loureiro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Leleba multiplex (Loureiro) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 14, pl. 2
  Bambusa nana Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, nom. nud.
  Bambusa nana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 89
  Arundarbor nana (Roxburgh) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid
  Bambusa nana var. *normalis* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud.
  Bambusa sterilis Kurz ex Miquel, 1866: 285, as syn.
  Bambusa nana var. *typica* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 43, pl. XLIV, "α. typica"
- Misapplied names:
  Panicum arborescens (not Linnaeus, 1753): Lamarck, 1798: 749
  Bambusa aurea (not Siebold ex Miquel, 1866): Franchet & Savatier, 1876: 183
- Common names: Hourai-chiku, Houou-chiku (Japanese); Buloh Cina, Buloh pagar (Malay); Mai-liang, Mai-phai-lieng (Thai); Bambu cina (Indonesian); Kawayan tsina (Philippines: Tagalog); Kawayan sa sonsong (Philippines: Bikol); Cay hop (Vietnamese); Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching above; culms green, foliage leaf blades green (not variegated), 5 - 16 cm long and 0.7 - 1.6 cm wide.
- Distribution: Only known from cultivation. Probably originated from southern CHINA and distributed there from the Yangtze River provinces to southern China including Taiwan. Widely cultivted troughout tropical and subtropical Asia, also Pacific islands, Australia, Africa and Madagascar, North, Central and South America.
- Uses: Commonly planted as a hedge (for ornament or wind-break) or as a single ornamental in tropical and subtropical regions, also frequently cultivated under glass or as a pot plant in cooler climates. Culms used for handicrafts, often for fishing poles and as umbrella handles.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: introduced, in cultivation in regions of milder climate, mainly in the Mediterranean area; in Germany in cultivation under glass only. USA: introduced, in cultivation. Frost resistance: can tolerate several degrees of frost (tolerance to -15°C in sheltered places in China was recorded). Cultivated in South-East Asia up to 1,500 m altitude on various soil types; trives well on sandy loams.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Albovariegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *albomarginata* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 147, 64*, with Japanese descr., Jap. name: Fuiri-houou
  Bambusa nana f. *albovariegata* Makino, 1917: 28, "albo-variegata"
  Bambusa floribunda f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Nakai, 1932: 66, "albo-variegata"
  Leleba floribunda f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Nakai, 1933: 12, "albo-variegata"
  Bambusa multiplex var. *elegans* f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr.,

1961: 457; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 104, 340
Bambusa glaucescens f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 9, "albo-variegata"
Bambusa multiplex f. *albovariegata* (Makino) Muroi ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, "albo-variegata", as syn.
Bambusa glaucescens 'Albovariegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316, "Albo-variegata"
Bambusa multiplex 'Silverstripe Fernleaf'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, 269, "Variety Silverstripe Fernleaf"
Bambusa glaucescens 'Silverstripe Fernleaf'; R.A. Young ex Haubrich, 1981: 10
- Common names: Fuiri-houou (Japanese); Silverstripe Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades with stripes in cream or white; culms: usually up to 5 m height, with a few white stripes on culms and branches.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: not widely cultivated.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Shyokomachi'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *shyokomachi* Muroi & Maruyama ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 149, 69*, invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Shiyou-komachi (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaves: blades bluish-green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Alphonso-Karrii'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa alphonso-karrii Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 55, 216, "alphonse-karri", nom. nud.
  Bambusa alphonso-karrii Mitford ex Satow, 1899: 91,*, "Alphonse Karri"
  Bambusa nana var. *normalis* f. *alphonso-karrii* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., "Alphonsae Karri"
  Bambusa nana var. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Makino ex Kawamura, 1907: 287, "alphonso-karri"
  Bambusa nana f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Makino ex Kawamura, 1907: 2, "alphonso karii"
  Bambusa nana var. *normalis* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Makino ex Shirosawa, 1912: 56,*
  Bambusa multiplex var. *normalis* f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Sasaki, 1930: 68
  Bambusa multiplex f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Nakai, 1932: 67
  Leleba multiplex f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Nakai, 1933: 14, "alphonso karri"
  Bambusa multiplex 'Alphonse Karr'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, 264, "Variety Alphonse Karr"
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *alphonso-karrii* (Mitford ex Satow) Hatusima, 1971: 854, "alphonso karri"
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Alphonso-Karrii'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316, "Alphonso-karri"
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Alphonse Karr'; Crouzet, 1981: 51,*
  ? *Phyllostachys vitata* Eberts, Bambus, [1984]: 38, fig., invalid
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa verticillata (not Willdenow, 1799): cf. R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260
- Common names: Suhou-chiku (Japanese); Alphonse Karr Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 11 (15) m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: orange-yellow with green stripes; culm leaves: sheaths yellowish, with green stripes when fresh, straw colour when dry. Foliage leaves: occasionally with a few white stripes.
- Horticulture: CHINA; JAPAN: in cultivation, common. Introduced and cultivated in nearly all tropical countries of South, South-East and East Asia. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation. Frost resistance: expected to tolerate to -10°C.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Midori'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *midori* Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10
  Bambusa multiplex f. *midori* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Midori'; Stover, 1983: 34
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *alphonso-karrii* 'Midori'; Muroi & Sugimoto ex H. Okamura & M. Konishi in H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 95*, nom. nud.
- Common names: Midori-hou-shiyou (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow, with stripes in green. Foliage leaves: blades with broad and narrow stripes in cream or yellowish-green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Yellowstripe'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Yellowstripe'; Chia & C.Y. Sia in Guihaia 8 (1), 1988: 57, fig.; type: Sichuan, Chengdu, C.Y. Sia 132 (IBSC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes green, the bud-bearing or branch-bearing side with yellow stripes.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Sichuan, in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Golden Goddess'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Golden Goddess'; Haubrich, 1981: 2
  Bambusa multiplex 'Golden Goddess'; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 66
  Bambusa multiplex var. *lutea* Wen, 1982: 31
  Bambusa glaucescens var. *lutea* (Wen) Wen, 1985: 16
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size; internodes yellow.
- Horticulture: EUROPE; USA; CHINA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Kimmei-Suhou'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *kimmei-suhou* Muroi & Kasahara, 1972: 7
  Bambusa multiplex f. *kimmei-suhou* Muroi & Kasahara ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, as syn.?
- Common names: Kimmei-suhou (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: yellow (with few narrow stripes in green?).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Viridistriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa multiplex 'Stripestem'; R.A. Young ex Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 271, 1976: 44
  Bambusa multiplex 'Stripestem Fernleaf'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, 268, "Variety Stripestem Fernleaf"
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Stripestem Fernleaf'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316
  Bambusa nana var. *typica* f. *viridistriata* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 44, pl. XLV, "α. typica", "viridi-striata"
  Bambusa floribunda f. *viridistriata* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 66
  Leleba floribunda f. *viridistriata* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 12, "viridi-striata"
  Bambusa multiplex var. *elegans* f. *viridistriata* (Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 457; S. Suzuki, Index Jap. Bamb., 1978: 104, 340
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *viridistriata* (? Makino ex Tsuboi) Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10
  Bambusa multiplex f. *viridistriata* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Viridistriata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316, "Viridi-striata"
  Bambusa multiplex f. *viridistriata* (Makino) Beetle, 1978: 174, "viridi-striata", p.p.
- Common names: Beni-houou-chiku (Japanese); Stripestem Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate height, internodes yellow-reddish with green longitudinal stripes; otherwise similar to Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo. Characters not stable, tend to revert to green-coloured and normal-sized *B. multiplex*.
- Horticulture: JAPAN, as a garden ornamental, or bonsai. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Albostriata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *albostriata* Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 9, as B. glaucescens f. "albo-striata (Muroi) Muroi & Sugimoto"
  Bambusa multiplex f. *albostriata* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, "albo-striata", as syn.
- Common names: Mikisuji-houou (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: with many green stripes on a yellowish ground, looking at a glance as if it had white stripes on green.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: cultivated intensively in the middle part of Japan.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Variegata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nana var. *argenteostriata* hort. ex R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, "argentea-striata", as syn.
  Bambusa scriptionis hort. ex W. Watson, 1889: 299, as syn.
  Bambusa multiplex 'Silverstripe'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, 264, "Variety Silverstripe"
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Silverstripe'; Haubrich, 1981: 9
  Bambusa nana var. *variegata* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 121
  Leleba multiplex f. *variegata* (Camus) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 16
  Bambusa multiplex f. *variegata* (Camus) R.A. Young ex A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 29
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *variegata* (Camus) Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Variegata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316
  Bambusa vittato-argentea hort. ex Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 55, 216, "vittata argentea", nom. nud.
  Bambusa nana var. *normalis* f. *vittato-argentea* Makino in S. Honda, Descr. Prod. For. Jap., 1900: 37, nom. nud., "vittata-argentea"
  Bambusa nana var. *normalis* f. *vittatoargentea* Makino ex Tsuboi, Illus. Jap. Sp. Bamb., 1916: 45, pl. XLVII, "vittato-argentea"
  Bambusa multiplex f. *vittato-argentea* Nakai in Rika Kyô-iku 15 (6), 1932: 67
  Bambusa argentea var. *vittata* Beadle?; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, as syn.
- Common names: Hou-shiyou-chiku, Taiho-chiku (Japanese); Silverstripe Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 12 (15) m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with narrow cream or white longitudinal stripes; culm leaves: sheaths with yellowish stripes when fresh, brownish when dry. Foliage leaves: blades with cream or white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN; INDONESIA; AUSTRALIA: in cultivation, common. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Shirosuji'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *shirosuji* Muroi & H. Okamura, 1972: 7
  Bambusa multiplex f. *shirosuji* Muroi & H. Okamura ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Shirosuji'; Stover, 1983: 34
- Common names: Shirosuji-kama, Shirosuji-bakama (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with longitudinal stripes in white.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Floribunda'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nana var. *disticha* hort. ex R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, "Bambusa nana disticha", as syn.
  Leleba elegans Koidzumi in Acta Phytotax. Geobot. 3, 1934: 27, type: based on *Ischurochloa floribunda* Buse
  Bambusa multiplex var. *elegans* (Koidzumi) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 457
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *elegans* (Koidzumi) Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 147, 66*
  Bambusa elegans Koidzumi ex Murata in Kitamura & Murata, Col. Ill. Woody Pl. Jap., 2, 1979: 369, as syn.
  Bambusa multiplex 'Fernleaf'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 261, 266, "Variety Fernleaf"
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Fernleaf'; Haubrich, 1981: 9
  Ischurochloa floribunda Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 390
  Bambusa floribunda (Buse) Zollinger & Moretti ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 330
  Leleba floribunda (Buse) Nakai, 1933: 10,*
  Bambusa nana var. *gracillima* Vilmorin, 1909: 86, nom. nud.
  Bambusa nana var. *gracillima* Makino ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 121
  Bambusa multiplex f. *gracillima* (Makino ex Camus) R.A. Young ex A.V. Vasil'ev, 1956: 28
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Gracillima'; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 59, as syn.
  Bambusa multiplex var. *gracillima* (Makino ex Camus) S. Suzuki in J. Jap. Bot. 69 (1), 1994: 34
  Bambusa multiplex var. *nana* (Roxburgh) P.C. Keng, 1948: 17 [not Roxb., 1832; cf. Chia, H.L. Fung & But, 1982: 258]
  Bambusa 'Wang Tsai'; Eberts, [1984]: 15, 33, nom. nud., "Bambusa 'Wong Tsai'"
  Bambusa multiplex 'Wang Tsai'; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 66, as syn. under 'Fernleaf'
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa disticha (not Mitford, 1894): Satow, 1899: 74, p.p.
- Common names: Houou-chiku (Japanese); Fernleaf Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate height. Foliage leaves: blades smaller, more numerous, crowded toward the apex of the branchlets.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Cultivated in the Yangtze River provinces. JAPAN: Cultivated from central Honshu to the southward. EUROPE; USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Riviereorum'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa multiplex 'Chinese Goddess'; McClure ap. Swallen in Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 56, "Horticultural Form, Chinese Goddess"
  Bambusa multiplex var. *riviereorum* Maire, Fl. Afr. Nord, 1, 1952: 355; type: based on *Bambusa scriptoria* A. & C. Rivière, 1878
  Bambusa glaucescens var. *riviereorum* (Maire) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316
  Bambusa multiplex 'Riviereorum'; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 66
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa scriptoria (not Dennstedt, 1818): A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 685
- Common names: Koon yam chuk (Chinese); Rivière Hedge Bamboo, Chinese Goddess Bamboo.
- Features: 3 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size, internodes solid, glabrous. Foliage leaves: leaves per branchlet more numerous (13 - 23 ?), crowded toward the apex of the branchlets, blades very small, 1,5 - 3,5 cm long, 0,3 - 0,7 cm wide, rarely up to 5 cm long by 1 cm width.
- Horticulture: INDONESIA; THAILAND: often cultivated as a pot plant, common. EUROPE: in cultivation. AFRICA: in cultivation in mediterranean areas. Tolerates temperatures as low as -8°C.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Tiny Fern'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens 'Tiny Fern'; Haubrich, 1981: 10, "Horticultural Form Tiny Fern"
- Common names: Tiny Fern Bamboo.
- Features: 0.6 - 0.9 m
- Distinctive characters: Culms: very dwarf. Foliage leaves: blades very small, often less than 2,5 cm long; otherwise as 'Riviereorum'.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Solida'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa multiplex f. *solida* Muroi & I. Maruyama in Sugimoto, 1961
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *solida* (Muroi & I. Maruyama) Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 149, 69*
- Common names: Komachi-dake, Houbi-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size; internodes solid or nearly so. Foliage leaves: blades 1 - 9 mm long, curled and bent on the tip, with few to many leaves per branchlet.
- Horticulture: JAPAN: in cultivation from central Honshu to southern islands, mainly in the western part of the Japanese Sea Coast, northern Kyushu, and southern Shikoku. CHINA: in cultivation in central China.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Willowy'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa multiplex 'Willowy'; R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 260, 266, "Variety Willowy"
- Common names: Willowy Hedge Bamboo.
- Features: 6 m / 2 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms erect below, arching over at the top.
- Horticulture: EUROPE; USA: in cultivation, rare.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Fu-Komachi'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *fu-komachi* Muroi & Sugimoto, 1971: 10
  Bambusa multiplex f. *fu-komachi* Muroi & Sugimoto ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, as syn.
- Common names: Fuiri-komachi (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Gimmei'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *gimmei* Muroi & Kasahara, 1972: 7
  Bambusa multiplex f. *gimmei* Muroi & Kasahara ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 1, as syn.
- Common names: Gimmei-hourai (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Gimmei-Shiroshima'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *gimmei-shiroshima* Muroi & H. Hamada ex H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 175, fig. 5.2, invalid (in Jap.)
- Common names: Ginmei-shiroshima-hourai, Ginmei-shiroshima-suhou (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Midori-Beni'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *midori-beni* Muroi & H. Hamada, 1972: 7
  Bambusa multiplex f. *midori-beni* Muroi & H. Hamada ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
- Common names: Midori-beni-houou (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Ohkomachi'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *ohkomachi* Muroi & Maruyama ex Muroi & H. Okamura, Take sasa, 1977: 149, 68*, invalid (Jap. descr.)
- Common names: Oo-komachi, Ooba-komachi (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa multiplex* 'Tukusi-Komachi'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaucescens f. *tukusi-komachi* Muroi & Y. Tanaka, 1972: 7
  Bambusa multiplex f. *tukusi-komachi* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1974: 2, as syn.
- Common names: Tukusi-komachi (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

Bambusa multiplex* var. *shimadae (HAYATA) SASAKI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Leleba amakusensis Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 10 (9), 1934: 547; type: Kyushu: Amakusa Island, H. Hara s.n. (TI), Jap. name: Amakusa-dake
  Bambusa shimadae Hayata, 1916: 151, fig. 59, "shimadai"; type: Sekkaku, 21 March 1915, S. Shimada 3288 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
  Bambusa multiplex var. *shimadae* (Hayata) Sasaki, 1931: 118, "shimadai"
  Leleba shimadae (Hayata) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9, 1933: 17, "shimadai"
  Bambusa glaucescens var. *shimadae* (Hayata) Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 316
- Common names: Sekkaku-chiku (Japanese); Shimada Hedge Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: up to 7 m height, with brown hairs below the nodes. Foliage leaves: sheaths glabrous on both sides.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: cultivated in the northern part of the island; JAPAN: Kyushu.

Bambusa multiplex* var. *pubivagina W. T. LIN & Z. J. FENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa multiplex var. *pubivagina* W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 35; type: Guangdong, Pingyan, Feng Zhijian 83302 (CANT)
  Bambusa glaucescens var. *pubivagina* (W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 9
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with white stripes; culm sheaths white, densely covered with short dark hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Pingyan.

Bambusa multiplex* var. *incana B. M. YANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa multiplex var. *incana* B.M. Yang in Nat. Sci. J. Hunan Norm. Univ. 1983 (1), 1983: 77, fig. 1
  Bambusa strigosa Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 31, fig. 8; type: Jiangxi, Chin J.Y. & Fang W. JW81501 (ZJFI)
- Features: 4 m / 1 cm
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Xunwu Xian. Frost resistance: tolerating -10°C.

Bambusa muriaki HORT. EX BRENNECKE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa muriaki hort. ex Brennecke, 1980: 4, nom. nud.

Bambusa mutabilis MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa mutabilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 12; type: Hainan, 27 May 1932, H. Fung 20248 (LU)
- Common names: Lesser Yellow Bamboo.

- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced, in cultivation, rare.

Bambusa myrtifolia PETER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa myrtifolia Peter in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. Beih. 40, 1936: 351, nom. nud.

Bambusa nepalensis STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nepalensis Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 15, fig. 5; type: Nepal, 20 Dec. 1987, Stapleton 719 (E)
  Dendrocalamus sp. Type D13, Stapleton in Jackson, Man. Affor. Nepal, 1987: 209
- Misapplied names: This species was confused with *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii.*
- Common names: Tama bans, Phusre bans, Khosre bans (Nepal).
- Features: 20 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: NEPAL: widely planted throughout western, central and eastern Nepal.

Bambusa nguyenii OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa vulgaris var. *latiflora* Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 30; type: Balansa 1580
  Bambusa latiflora (Balansa) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 829, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa latiflora* (Munro) Kurz, 1873
  Bambusa nguyenii Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, based on *Bambusa vulgaris* var. *latiflora* Balansa
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction.

Bambusa nutans WALLICH EX MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Bambusa crinita* Thomson, ined., cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 157
  Bambusa nutans Wallich, Cat., 1831-1832: n. 5031, nom. nud.
  Bambusa nutans Wallich ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 92; type: Nepal, Kathmandu, Wallich, Cat. 5031 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 17); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 17
  Arundarbor nutans (Wallich ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa falconeri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95, p.p.; cf. Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 32; cf. Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 677

Bambusa nutans* subsp. *nutans

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nutans subsp. *nutans* [autonym]; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 17
- Common names: Tharu bans (Nepali); Sate bans (Pokhara).
- Distribution: NEPAL: middle hills of central and western Nepal, possibly extending through to the western Himalayas in Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh of India.

Bambusa nutans* subsp. *cupulata STAPLETON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nutans subsp. *cupulata* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 17, fig. 6; type: Nepal, Kandbari, Stapleton 141 (E)
  Bambusa macala Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 117, nom. nud.
  Bambusa nutans subsp. *malbans* Stapleton, 1991, unpubl., cf. Stapleton, 1994: 17
- Common names: Mal bans (Nepali); Makla bans (Bengali); Jhu shi (Dzongkha).
- Features: 25 m / 9 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths with jet-black hairs; culm sheath blades more cupped and quickly deciduous; foliage leaf blades glabrous.
- Distribution: BHUTAN; NEPAL; INDIA: Assam, West Bengal; BANGLADESH; on hills and plains; also often cultivated.

Bambusa odashimae HATUSIMA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Leleba edulis Odashima in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 8 (1), 1936: 59, fig. 4A-C
  Bambusa edulis (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1948: 17, nom. illeg.; not *Bambusa edulis* Carrière, 1866
  Sinocalamus edulis (Odashima) P.C. Keng in Keng, Clav. Gen. Spec. Gram. Sin., 1957: 157
  Dendrocalamopsis edulis (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1983: 13
  Bambusa odashimae Hatusima in Hatusima & Amano, 1967: 128, "odashima", based on *Leleba edulis* Odashima
  Bambusa taiwanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215, nom. illeg., based on *Leleba edulis* Odashima
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 7.5 - 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan.

Bambusa oldhamii MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa fauriei Hackel in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 4, 1904: 529; type: Taiwan, Faurie 767, 762 (syntypes)
  Leleba fauriei (Hackel) Nakai, 1933: 16
  Bambusa oldhamii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 109, "oldhami"; type: Taiwan, Oldham 648
  Arundarbor oldhamii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Leleba oldhamii (Munro) Nakai, 1933: 16, "oldhami"
  Sinocalamus oldhamii (Munro) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 67, "oldhami"
  Dendrocalamopsis oldhamii (Munro) P.C. Keng, 1983: 12, 13, "oldhami"

- Misapplied names:
  Dendrocalamus latiflorus (not Munro, 1868)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Common names: Ryoku-chiku (Japanese); Oldham Bamboo, Giant Timber Bamboo.
- Features: 17 (20) m / 5 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to T.H. Wen (1986: 26), this species has been confused with *Bambusa atrovirens* for long a time.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan (native).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation (in Germany cultivated under glass). USA: introduced early, and commonly cultivated in California, Florida, and Puerto Rico, sometimes under the misapplied name *Dendrocalamus latiflorus*. Also occasionally cultivated in other tropical parts of America, e.g. Peru.

Bambusa oldhamii* f. *revoluta W. T. LIN & J. Y. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa oldhamii f. *revoluta* W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 224-225, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Jia-yi Lin 25653 (CANT)
  Dendrocalamospis oldhamii f. *revoluta* (W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin) W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 15
  Neosinocalamus revolutus (W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23
  Sinocalamus oldhamii f. *revolutus* (W.T. Lin & J.Y. Lin) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 111
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with yellow stripes; culm sheaths glabrous, ligule denticulate.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Fogang.

Bambusa oliveriana GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa oliveriana Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 130, pl. 116; type: Burma, J.W. Oliver s.n.; Rhind, Grass. Burma, 1945: 13, emend.
- Common names: Wa-pyu-san (Burmese).
- Features: 13 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part, at 300 - 700 m altitude. Introduced from Burma to India, cultivated.

Bambusa pachinensis HAYATA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Leleba beisitiku Odashima in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 8 (1), 1936: 56, fig. 3A-D
  Bambusa beisitiku (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1948: 17
  Bambusa pachinensis Hayata, 1916: 150,*; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 759, pl. 1508
  Leleba pachinensis (Hayata) Nakai, 1933: 17; Kanehira, 1936: 67; Lin, 1961: 56,*; H.L. Li, 1963: 907
- Common names: Pachina-dake (Japanese); Pachi Bamboo.
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 2.5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan. Commonly and widely planted throughout the island, at low altitudes.
- Uses: Planted as a wind-break around farmhouses.

Bambusa pachinensis* var. *hirsutissima (ODASHIMA) LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa textilis var. *fusca* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangdong, 30 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20722 (LU)
  Leleba beisitiku var. *hirsutissima* Odashima in J. Soc. Trop. Agr. 8 (1), 1936: 58, fig. 3E-F; type: Taiwan, 29 Sep. 1935, Odashima & Tin 17728, 17729, 17730 (syntypes, TI)
  Bambusa beisitiku var. *hirsutissima* (Odashima) P.C. Keng, 1948: 6
  Leleba pachinensis var. *hirsutissima* (Odashima) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 69, 1961: 61, fig. 28-29
  Bambusa pachinensis var. *hirsutissima* (Odashima) Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 21
- Common names: Hairy Pachi Bamboo, Luk Bamboo.
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 3.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: culm leaf sheath ligule with longer bristles at the apex; foliage leaf sheath silvery pubescent; tip of leaf blade sparsely spinulose to scabrous; leaf auricles very conspicuous, with tufts of bristles.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: widely cultivated in the northern part; Fujian, Guangdong.

Bambusa pallida MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa critica Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250
  Dendrocalamus criticus (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 559
  Bambusa pallida Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 97
  Arundarbor pallida (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Common names: Makal (Assamese); Burwal (Cachar); Gya-wa (Burmese); Madaukran (Kachin); Phai-song-kham, Mai-phiu (Thai).
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 5 - 7.5 (10) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: northern West Bengal, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya (Khasi hills); up to 1,250 m altitude; BURMA: from Bhamo district (Kachin) to the Pegu Yomas (Pegu/Mandalay/Magwe), generally in moist valleys, apparently wild in the hills up to 1,500 - 1,850 m altitude, and cultivated in the plains; THAILAND: northern and north-eastern parts; LAOS.
- Uses: Culms used as a building material, for floats, matting, slat traps, handicrafts, and paper making.

Bambusa papillata (Q. H. DAI) Q. H. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania papillata Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 213, fig. 4; type: Guangxi, Nanning, 8 Nov. 1977, Dai Qi-hui & Wang Cai-fen 77-7 (GXFI)

Bambusa papillata (Q.H. Dai) Q.H. Dai in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 129, pl. 31 fig. 6-7
Bambusa papillata (Q.H. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Bambusa parvifolia W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa parvifolia* W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 27, 1986: 22, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Lianping, 30 July 1984, Z.M. Wu 0001 (CANT)
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Lianping.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 13; type: Guangdong, H. Fung 19542 (LU)
- Common names: Punting Pole Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 8 m / 4 - 5.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi; Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.

Bambusa pervariabilis* var. *viridistriata Q. H. DAI & X. C. LIU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* var. *viridistriata* Q.H. Dai & X.C. Liu in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 395, "viridi-striata"; type: Q.H. Dai 8401 (GXFI)
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow with green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of the Guangxi Institute of Forestry.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE × ***Bambusa textilis*** MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* McClure × *Bambusa textilis* McClure; Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 9, fig. 1; type: Zhejiang, Pinyang, W.W. Chou C84114 (ZJFI)
- Features: 9 m / 7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: This is an artificial hybrid, bread by the Forestry Institute of Guangdong, Guangzhou, China. A plant was introduced to Zhejiang where it thrives well.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE × ***Dendrocalamopsis grandis*** Q. H. DAI & X. L. TAO EX P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* McClure × *Dendrocalamopsis grandis* Q.H. Dai & X.L. Tao ex P.C. Keng; Q.H. Dai & D.Y. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 84, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Rongshui, Beijiangkou, Liuzhou Dist., Institute of Forestry, 1 July 1990, Dai Qi-hui 9071 (GXFI)
- Features: 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An artificial hybrid.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongshui, in cultivation.

Bambusa pervariabilis MCCLURE × (***Sinocalamus latiflorus*** × ***Bambusa textilis***)
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pervariabilis* × (*Sinocalamus latiflorus* × *Bambusa textilis*); Wen?; cf. Shi in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 59-60
- Features: Hybridization was carried out by the Guangdong Provincial Research Institute of Forestry, China, in 1972 (?). The 6-year new hybrid species "has reached 14 m in height, 8 cm in diameter ... and has proved better mechanical properties ..., straight in culm, beautiful in form, useful in architecture, agriculture, and paper making."

Bambusa pierreana CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa pierreana* Camus in Not. Syst. 2, 1912: 245; type: Mekong, Pierre s.n.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 135, pl. 100, "pierrei"
- Common names: Lam-ma-lo (Lao).
- Features: 12 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: THAILAND: Mekong River area, possibly also in LAOS.

Bambusa piscatorum MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa piscatorum* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 14, "piscaporum"; type: Hainan, H. Fung 20439 (LU)
- Features: 5 - 7 (10.5) m / 2.5 - 3.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Bambusa polymorpha MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa cyanostachya* Kurz, ined., ex Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 389, as syn.
Bambusa polymorpha Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 98; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 553; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 36, pl. 34; P.C.M. Jansen & S. Duriyaprapan in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 67, fig.
Arundarbor polymorpha (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Common names: Kyathaung-wa (Burmese); Mai-sa-lawn (Shan), Mai-hop, Phai-hom (N.Thailand).
- Features: 10 - 20 (25) m / 7 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part (border to Burma); BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA: Pegu Yoma and Shan hills, common, Martaban, rare; also in other parts; THAILAND: northern part: Chiangrai Prov. Occasionally cultivated outside its natural range: Indonesia, India.

- Habitat: In mixed deciduous forests, often associated with teak, prefers humid but well-drained sites with deep fertile loamy soils.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction, matting, handicrafts, paper and board making.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced to Puerto Rico.

Bambusa procera A. CHEVALIER & A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa procera A. Chevalier & A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 5, 1922: 379
- Common names: Loo (Vietnamese?).
- Features: 8 - 12 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: southern part.

Bambusa prominens H. L. FUNG & C. Y. SIA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa prominens H.L. Fung & C.Y. Sia ap. Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 372; type: Sichuan, Chengdu, 15 Apr. 1975, S.Y. Sia s.n. (HC)
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Jiangan; cultivated in Chengdu.

Bambusa pseudopallida R. B. MAJUMDAR
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa pseudopallida R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 275; type: Umtaph on Dawki-Jarain Road, N.P. Balakrishnan 42700 (CAL).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA.

Bambusa pubivaginata W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa pubivaginata W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. Bamb. Res. 11 (1), 1992: 29, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, 14 X 1990, Wu Zhimin 58902 (CANT)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Shixing.

Bambusa ramispinosa CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa ramispinosa Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 373; type: Guangxi, Bobai, 13 Dec. 1957, Nan-Zhu 1197 (HC)
- Features: 8 m / 3.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi.

Bambusa remotiflora (KUNTZE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa austrosinensis N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 8, "austro-sinensis", invalid (type not indicated, ICBN 1994, Art. 37.1)
  Lingnania fimbriligulata McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 35; type: Hainan, 8 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20729 (LU)
  ? *Lingnania longianthera* G.A. Fu in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (2), 1986: 41, fig. 1; type: Hainan, G.A. Fu 1689 (HF)
  Arundarbor remotiflora Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid (genus not validly publ.); type: none cited
  Bambusa remotiflora Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, as syn.
  Lingnania remotiflora (Kuntze) McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 101
  Bambusa remotiflora (Kuntze) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Xia published a substitute name. His circumscription of the species includes the types of three names (*Arundarbor remotiflora*, *Lingnania parviflora*, and *Lingnania fimbriligulata*). There is not indicated which name the type of the substitute name is based on.
- Distribution: CHINA: southern part and Hainan; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Bambusa reticulata RUPRECHT
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa reticulata Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 58; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 148; type: Langsdorf s.n.; cf. McClure, 1956: 187-189
  Phyllostachys reticulata (Ruprecht) Koch, 1873, p.p. (for type only)
- Notes: An insufficiently described species, based on a leafy specimen only. The name *Phyllostachys reticulata* was applied by Koch and succeeding authors to a species now known as *Phyllostachys bambusoides*.

Bambusa rigida KENG & P. C. KENG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa rigida Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36 (3), 1946: 81, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, 17 Aug. 1942, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3742
- Features: 5 - 12 m / 2 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong, Sichuan.

Bambusa riparia HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum brassii A. Camus in J. Arnold Arb. 9, 1928: 144; type: New Guinea, 4 March 1926, L.J. Brass 1105
  Bambusa riparia Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 275, based on *Schizostachyum brassii* A. Camus
- Features: 3 - 3.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Gulf District: Ihu: Vailala River; Western District: Daru Island.
- Habitat: In thickets along edge of creek fringing rainforest, gregarious.

Bambusa rugata (W. T. LIN) OHRNB.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania rugata W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 2, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, 14 Aug. 1992, Xiao Mianyun 84937 (CANT)

Bambusa rugata (W.T. Lin) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.3 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhuhai Shi: Sanzao Dao.

Bambusa rutila MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa rutila McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 533, pl. 36; type: Guangdong, 10 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20706 (LU)
  Bambusa shuangliuensis Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 100, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, 9 Sep. 1973, Yi Tongpei 73021(SCFS)
- Common names: Muk Bamboo.
- Features: 12 m / 6 cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Hong Kong, Sichuan.

Bambusa sanzaoensis W. T. LIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa sanzaoensis W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 1, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, 14 Aug. 1992, Xiao Mianyun 84939 (CANT)
- Features: 4 - 7 m / 1.5 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhuhai Shi: Sanzao Dao.

Bambusa semitecta W. T. LIN & Z. M. WU
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa semitecta W.T. Lin & Z.M. Wu in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 111, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, 27 XI 1992, Wu Zhimin 86105 (CANT)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangning.

Bambusa sesquiflora (MCCLURE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania sesquiflora McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 99; type: Tonkin, Lung Waan, 30 June 1940, W.T. Tsang 30102 (Arnold Arbor.)
  Bambusa sesquiflora (McClure) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 214
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 6 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Bambusa sinospinosa MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa sinospinosa McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (3), 1940: 411, pl. 19; type: Guangdong, 11 Apr. 1934, H. Fung 20773 (LU)
- Common names: Chinese Thorny Bamboo, Spiny Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 24 m / 5 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms thorny, erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, Guangxi, south-eastern Yunnan, Guizhou, Sichuan.

Bambusa sinthana BRANDIS EX CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa sinthana Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 135, "B.? sinthana"; type: Burma, June 1902, Troup s.n.
- Common names: Sinthana (Burmese).
- Features: 15 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: Mandalay: Meiktila District: Pyinyaung forests, along banks of streams and on low moist ground.

Bambusa solomonensis HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa solomonensis Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 274; type: Solomon Islands, Bougainville, Waterhouse 756 (K)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent or climbing
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Solomon Islands: Bougainville.
- Habitat: In tall secondary forest, at 30 m altitude.

Bambusa stenoaurita (W. T. LIN) WEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus stenoauritus W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6, 1980: 89, fig. 3; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lin Wantao 31700 (CANT)
  Neosinocalamus stenoauritus (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (2), 1988: 146
  Dendrocalamopsis stenoaurita (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng ap. W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 15
  Bambusa stenoaurita (W.T. Lin) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 22
  Dendrocalamus stenoauritus (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng, ined., ex Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23, "stenoaurita"
- Features: 10 m / 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Huaiji, Guangzhou.

Bambusa subaequalis H. L. FUNG & C. Y. SIA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa subaequalis H.L. Fung & C.Y. Sia ap. Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 374; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 8 Aug. 1976, Nan-Zhu 2313 (HC)
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qionglai; cultivated in Sichuan (Chengdu) and Guangdong (Guangzhou).

Bambusa subtruncata CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa subtruncata Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 378; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 5 Aug. 1976, Nan-Zhu 2312 (HC)
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Xingyi: Qingshui Shan; cultivated in Guangzhou.

Bambusa surrecta (Q. H. DAI) Q. H. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania surrecta Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 20 (2), 1982: 213, fig. 3; type: Guangxi, Nanning, 29 Aug. 1975, Dai Qi-hui 75-12 (GXFI)
  Bambusa surrecta (Q.H. Dai) Q.H. Dai in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 119, pl. 27 fig. 6-8
  Bambusa surrecta (Q.H. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Bambusa tabacaria (LOUREIRO) STEUDEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundo tabacaria Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 58
  Bambos tabacaria (Loureiro) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 705
  Bambusa tabacaria (Loureiro) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 611
  Arundarbor tabacaria (Loureiro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Notes: An insufficiently described species; application of the name remains uncertain.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam.

Bambusa teres BUCHANAN-HAMILTON EX MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa teres Buchanan-Hamilton in Wallich, 1831-1832: n. 5026B, nom. nud.
  Bambusa teres Buchanan-Hamilton ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95; type: Wallich 5026B (K)
  Arundarbor teres (Buchanan-Hamilton ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 20 m / 7.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Bengal and Assam regions, and Meghalaya, rare. Perhaps also in Madhya Pradesh.

Bambusa teres × *Bambusa spinosa*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Bambusa teres* × *Bambusa spinosa*; Shi in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 59, "ters"
- Distribution: Hybridization was carried out by the "Huonan" Botanical Garden, China, in 1962.

Bambusa textilis MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa textilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 14; type: Guangxi, 18 Dec. 1928, Tang & Fung 19162 (LU)
- Common names: Wong chuk (Chinese); Weaver's Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, Fujian, southern Yunnan. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced, in cultivation, rare. Frost resistance: tolerating -3°C.

***Bambusa textilis* 'Maculata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa textilis var. *maculata* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangxi, May 1925, H. Fung 20983 (LU)
  Bambusa textilis 'Maculata'; Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 127
- Distinctive characters: Internodes maculate, and sometimes purplish-lineate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong; in cultivation.

***Bambusa textilis* 'Purpurascens'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa textilis var. *purpurascens* N.H. Xia in Bamb. Res. no. 23, 1985: 38, fig. 2; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Xia B0032 (IBSC)
  Bambusa textilis 'Purpurascens'; Chia & al. in Guihaia 8 (2), 1988: 127
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes with purplish stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Bambusa textilis* var. *glabra MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa textilis var. *glabra* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangdong, 30 Sep. 1933, H. Fung 20722 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 51, fig.
- Common names: Smooth Weaver's Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish, glabrous or almost so; sheaths glabrous or almost so.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Culms used for weaving various kinds of handicrafts and for making bamboo utensils.

Bambusa textilis* var. *gracilis MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa textilis var. *gracilis* McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 16; type: Guangdong, 25 July 1939, H. Fung 21356 (LU); But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 52, fig.
- Common names: Slender Weaver's Bamboo.
- Distinctive characters: Culms: slender, less than 3 cm in diameter; internodes glabrous to sparsely covered with bristly hairs; culm leaves: relative length of blades to corresponding sheaths is shorter.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. Cultivated in Hong Kong.
- Uses: Planted as a garden ornamental.

Bambusa thalaw-wa BRANDIS EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa thalaw-wa Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 135, "B.? thalaw-wa"; type: Burma, June 1902, Troup s.n.
- Common names: Thalaw-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 12 - 16 m / 7.5 - 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: northern Shan, at 600 - 1,250 m altitude.

Bambusa thorelii CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa thorelii Camus in Not. Syst. 2, 1912: 245; type: "Mé-Klong", Thorel s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS: Mekong area; perhaps also in Thailand.

Bambusa tsangii MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa tsangii McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 97; type: Tonkin, Taai Wong Mo Shan, 7 May 1939, W.T. Tsang 28988 (Arnold Arbor.)
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa aurinuda McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 3, p.p. (excl. type)
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Bambusa tulda ROXBURGH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa lixin Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 30, fig. 2; type: Xizang Medog Xian, 18 Aug. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77188 (SCFS)
  Bambusa trigyna Roxburgh, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 91, as syn.
  Bambusa tulda Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, nom. nud.
  Bambusa tulda Roxburgh, Fl. Ind. 2nd ed, 2, 1832: 193; type: Roxb. Icones 1403 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 19); P.C.M. Jansen & S. Duriyaprapan in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 67, fig.
  Dendrocalamus tulda (Roxburgh) Voigt, Hort. Suburb. Calcutt., 1845: 718
- Common names: Phai-bong, Mai-bong (Thai); Wa-khu, Wa-su (Karen); Thaik-wa (Burmese); Bong (Shan); Peka Bans (Hindi); Tulda bans (Bengali); Rawthing (India: Mizo); Kada bans, Koraincho bans, Chab bans, Singhane bans (Nepali); Bengal Bamboo, Spineless Indian Bamboo.
- Features: (7) 16 - 23 (28) m / (5) 10 (19) cm / fl(+) In Bangladesh several forms are distinguished: Tulda bans (normal form), Jowa bans (large form with longer and thicker culms), Basini bans (form with a larger cavity in the culms).
- Distribution: BHUTAN: southern part; NEPAL; INDIA: West Bengal, Assam, Bihar; BANGLADESH; BURMA: Pegu; THAILAND: northern part (Chiangmai Prov.); CHINA: Xizang (Tibet), at 900 - 1,100 m altitude; occurs wild and cultivated in the natural range. Introduced and cultivated in Indonesia (Java) and the Philippines.
- Habitat: In mixed deciduous forest in plains, valleys and along streams; up to 1,500 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for construction, scaffolding, furniture, boxes, basketry, mats, household utensils, handicrafts, bamboo lacquer ware, and as a raw material for paperpulp. Shoots edible, used as a pickled vegetable. Planted as a wind-break around farms and fields.
- Horticulture: USA: introduced to Miami and Florida in 1924, then disappeared and perhaps reintroduced later.

Bambusa tuldoides MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa longiflora W.T. Lin in Bull. Bot. Lab. N.E. For. Inst. no. 6, 1980: 85, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, Lin Wantao 31765 (CANT)
  Guadua pallescens Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 186, pl. 50; type: Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 2832
  Bambusa pallescens (Doell) Hackel, 1908: 160
  Bambusa tuldoides Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 93; type: China, Canton, Millett s.n. (K); But & L.C. Chia in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 72, fig.
  Arundarbor tuldoides (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "tuldodes", invalid
  Leleba tuldoides (Munro) Nakai, 1933: 17
  Bambusa ventricosa McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 17 (1), 1938: 57, pl. 5; type: Guangdong, McClure 20667 (LU)
  Leleba ventricosa (McClure) Lin, 1963: 1305,*
- Misapplied names:
  ? *Bambusa blumeana* (not J.H. Schultes, 1830): Hooker & Arnott, 1838: 254
  Bambusa thouarsii (not Kunth, 1822): hort.; cf. R.A. Young in Nation. Hort. Mag. 25, 1946: 276
  Bambusa tulda (not Roxburgh, 1832): Bentham, Fl. Hongk., 1861: 434
- Common names: Buloh balai (Malay); Bambu blenduk (Indonesian); Verdant Bamboo, Punting Pole Bamboo.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: A native of southern CHINA (Guangxi, Yunnan, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Fujian, Taiwan) and VIETNAM; at low elevations. Widely cultivated in East and South-East Asia. Introduced and cultivated in Central and South America.
- Uses: Planted as an ornamental garden and hedge plant in tropical and subtropical climate; culms used for farm equipment, punting poles, for scaffolding, weaving utensils and handicrafts. Shoots used as a vegetable; shavings of the culm cortex used in Chinese medicine.
- Horticulture: EUROPE; USA: introduced, in cultivation. Frost resistance: tolerates -7°C.

***Bambusa tuldoides* 'Ventricosa'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa tuldoides 'Swolleninternode'; N.H. Xia in Bamb. Res. no. 23, 1985: 38, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Zhaoqing, Xia B0064 (IBSC)
  Bambusa ventricosa McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 17 (1), 1938: 57, pl. 5
- Common names: Tu-tu-chu (Chinese: Mandarin); Fat-t'o chuk (Chinese: Cantonese); Daifuku-chiku, Butto-chiku (Japanese); Buddha's Belly Bamboo, Buddha Bamboo.

- Features: When *Bambusa tuldoides* will be cultivated in pots or under unfavourable circumstances, small culms with swollen internodes develop. This character may not be stable.
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in size, internodes swollen (shortened and inflated).
- Horticulture: in CHINA and other countries of East and South-East Asia often planted as a pot plant (as penjing and bonsai). USA; EUROPE: in cultivation.

***Bambusa tuldoides* 'Ventricosa Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa ventricosa f. *kimmei* Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura & Y. Tanaka, Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1986: 7,*,101*, invalid (Engl. descr.)
  Bambusa ventricosa 'Kimmei'; Muroi & Y. Tanaka ex H. Okamura in H. Okamura & Tanaka, 1986: 7, as syn.
- Common names: Kimmei-daifuku-chiku, Kimmei-butto-chiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes shortened and inflated, yellow, with a few green stripes, bud canal light green; foliage leaf blades with a few white stripes.
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa tuldoides* 'Nana'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa ventricosa 'Nana'; Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 18; type: Zhejiang, Hangzhou, Wen 85501 (ZJFI)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm
- Horticulture: CHINA: in cultivation.

Bambusa utilis LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa utilis Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 1, fig. 1-2; type: Taiwan, 15 Aug. 1959, W.C. Lin 31881 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Features: 3 - 14 m / 2 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan.

Bambusa valida (Q. H. DAI) W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamopsis validus Q.H. Dai in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 24 (5), 1986: 393, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Q.H. Dai 8316 (GXFI)
  Bambusa valida (Q.H. Dai) W.T. Lin in Guihaia 10 (1), 1990: 15
  Bambusa valida (Q.H. Dai) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 12 - 16 m / 8 - 12 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning, cultivated in the Bamboo Garden of the Guangxi Institute of Forestry.

Bambusa variostriata (W. T. LIN) CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus variostriatus W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 16 (1), 1978: 66, fig. 1; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, W.T. Lin 31337
  Bambusa variostriata (W.T. Lin) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215, "vario-striata"
  Dendrocalamopsis variostriata (W.T. Lin) P.C. Keng, 1983: 13, "vario-striata"
  Neosinocalamus variostriatus (W.T. Lin) J.F. Zuo in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (3), 1991: 25, "vario-striatus"
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Dendrocalamopsis*
- Features: 5 - 12 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Guangzhou.

Bambusa vasaria MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundarbor vasaria Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 8, p.p., invalid
  Bambusa vasaria Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 122
  Arundarbor vasaria (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: "Malaya".

Bambusa villosula KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa tabindaing Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 133, as syn.
  Bambusa villosula Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 553, "B. (?) villosula"; type: Yunzalin Valley, Brandis 384; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 56
- Common names: Tabindaing-wa (Burmese); Wami (Karen).
- Features: ? m / 7.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: hills of Martaban and upper Tenasserim.

Bambusa vinhphuensis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa vinhphuensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 828; type: Vietnam, Prov. Vinh-Phu, 24 July 1972, Nguen boi Quynh s.n. (HNF)
- Features: 15 m / 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Vinh-Phu, in mountain forest.

Bambusa virginalis USTERI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa virginalis Usteri, Guia Bot. Praça Rep. e Jard. Luz, 1919: 12

Bambusa vulgaris SCHRADER EX WENDLAND

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa auriculata Kurz ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.
  Arundo bamboa Miller, 1768: n. 4
  Arundarbor bambos Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid
  Bambusa blancoi Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331, based on *Bambus mitis* Blanco
  Arundarbor blancoi (Steudel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid

Arundarbor fera Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 16, invalid
Arundo fera Oken, 1841: 423; cf. Merrill, 1950: 271
Bambusa fera Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418
Arundarbor fera (Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa vulgaris var. *genuina* Maire & Weiller ex Maire, 1952: 356
Bambusa humilis Reichenbach ex Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 50, as syn.
Bambusa madagascariensis hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 631, as syn.
Bambus mitis Blanco, 1837: 271; not *Bambos mitis* Poiret, 1808
Bambus monogyna Blanco, 1837: 268
Arundarbor monogyna (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Bambusa arundinacea var. *picta* Moon, 1824: 26
Bambusa sieberi Grisebach, 1864: 528
Bambusa surinamensis Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 49,*
Bambusa thouarsii Kunth, 1822: 149, 150, based on *Nastus* P. Beauv., 1812: pl. 25, f. 3
Nastus thouarsii (Kunth) Raspail, 1825: 442; Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 113
Nastus viviparus Raspail, 1825: 458,*
Bambusa vulgaris Schrader ex Wendland, Coll. Pl., 2, 1810 [1808]: 26, pl. 47; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 43, pl. 40; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 764, pl. 1512; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 39, fig. 25-28; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 74, fig.
Bambos vulgaris (Schrader ex Wendland) Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 401
Leleba vulgaris (Schrader ex Wendland) Nakai, 1933: 17

- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa arundinacea (not Retzius, 1788): Aiton, 1789: 316
  Bambusa arundinacea (not Retzius, 1788; not Willdenow, 1799): Moon, 1824: 26
  Dendrocalamus sericeus (not Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324
  Dendrocalamus strictus (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324; cf. Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 389
- Common names: Bambu ampel (Indonesian); Buloh aur, Buloh pau, Buloh minyak, Aur beting (Malay); Mai-luang, Phai-luang (Thai); Daisan-chiku (Japanese); Gemeiner Bambus (German); Common Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 4 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching above; seed unknown.
- Distribution: Origin are the Old World tropics, possibly either southern CHINA or MADAGASCAR. It is frequently and widely cultivated in East, South-East and South Asia and in Madagascar, and sometimes occurs spontaneously or naturalised. It is also frequently and widely cultivated, and sometimes naturalised, in the tropics and subtropics outside Asia: Pacific islands, Australia, Africa, Central and South America.
- Habitat: Occurs spontaneously or naturalised mostly on river banks, road sides, wastelands and open ground; generally at low altitudes. In cultivation it thrives best under humid conditions up to 1,000 m altitude, but tolerates unfavourable conditions as well: dry season (plants may become completely defoliated); low temperature (grows up to 1,200 m altitude, survives -3°C); also tolerates a wide range of soil types.
- Uses: Culms used for building boats (masts, rudders, outriggers, boating poles), as carrying poles, for fencing, props, furniture, small temporary buildings and other temporary constructions; as a raw material for paperpulp. In New Guinea culms used to make traditional combs and penis gourds ('koteka') in the phallocrypt tradition. Shoots edible, rarely used as a vegetable. Planted as hedges to border land. Leaves sometimes used as forage.
- Horticulture: USA: Puerto Rico: became naturalised over much of the island; apparently introduced sometime before 1840 by the Spaniards. EUROPE: introduced early into botanic gardens.

***Bambusa vulgaris* 'Striata'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa vulgaris var. *aureovariegata* Beadle in L.H. Bailey, 1914: 448, "aureo-variegata"
  ? *Bambusa vulgaris* var. *lutea* A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 641, "vulgaris lutea", nom. nud.
  Bambusa striata Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357
  Arundarbor striata (Loddiges ex Lindley) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa vulgaris var. *striata* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 44, pl. 40 fig. 4-5
  Leleba vulgaris var. *striata* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Nakai, 1933: 17
  Bambusa vulgaris f. *striata* (Loddiges ex Lindley) Muroi in Sugimoto, New Keys Jap. Tr., 1961: 457
  Bambusa vulgaris 'Striata'; Hatusima, Woody Pl. Jap., 1976: 315, "Stricta"
  Bambusa variegata hort. ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 640, as syn.
  Bambusa vulgaris var. *vittata* A. Rivière ap. A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 640, "Bambusa vulgaris vittata"
  Bambusa vulgaris 'Vittata'; McClure ap. Swallen in Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 60
  Bambusa vulgaris f. *vittata* A. Rivière ex Pohl, 1982: 467
- Common names: Buloh gading, Aur gading, Buloh kuning (Malay); Bambu kuning (Indonesian); Kinshichiku (Japanese); Golden Common Bamboo.
- Features: 15 m / 5 - 6 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size, internodes bright yellow, randomly marked with narrow and broad longitudinal stripes in green.

- Notes: The type of striping of culms is known to vary in different plants, or even within an individual plant. For example, there exist plants of yellow internodes with a few narrow green stripes, or without any green stripes, as well as plants of green internodes with a few yellow stripes. These variants have not been formally recognised at the rank of varietas or forma. Even at cultivar level, no names are known to have been published to accomodated these variants, but they are sometimes reflected by vernacular names.
- Uses: Commonly and widely planted as an ornamental solitary, or as hedges to border land. Water from boiled shoots used as a medicine.
- Horticulture: Widely and frequently cultivated in East, South-East, South Asia and Madagascar, and also in numerous other tropical and subtropical regions all over the world.

***Bambusa vulgaris* 'Kimmei'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa vulgaris f. *kimmei* Muroi in J. Himeji Gakuin Wom. Coll. no. 1, 1989; cf. H. Okamura & al., Ill. Hort. Bamb. Sp. Jap., 1991: 179, in Jap.
- Common names: Kinmei-daisan-chiku (Japanese).
- Horticulture: JAPAN.

***Bambusa vulgaris* 'Wamin'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa wamin Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 135, "B.? wamin"
  Bambusa vulgaris 'Wamin'; Brandis ex McClure, 1966: 162,*
  Bambusa vulgaris f. *waminii* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (2), 1984: 36, invalid (without Latin descr., without clear indication of type)
  Bambusa vulgaris f. *waminii* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 4 (2), 1985: 16; type: Zhejiang, Wen Taihui 81904 (ZJFI)
- Common names: Wa-min (Burmese); Bambu blenduk (Indonesian); Wamin Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 5 (12?) m / 2 - 5 (7) cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size, lower internodes shortened and inflated.
- Horticulture: Probably originates from South China; in cultivation in several countries of tropical and subtropical East, South-East and South Asia, and likely introduced elsewhere. USA; EUROPE: introduced, in cultivation.

Bambusa vulgaris* var. *constrictinoda PROUDLOCH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa vulgaris var. *constrictinoda* Proudloch ap. Houzeau de Lehaie, Bamb., 1906: 115; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 123

Bambusa wenchouensis (WEN) Q. H. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania wenchouensis Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 32, fig. 9; type: Zhejiang, Wenchou, Wen 40817 (ZJFI)
  Bambusa wenchouensis (Wen) Q.H. Dai in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 117, pl. 27 fig. 5
  Bambusa wenchouensis (Wen) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, isonym
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Lingnania*
- Features: 16 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Zhejiang, Fujian. Frost resistance: tolerating light frost.

Bambusa wieseneri CARRIÈRE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa wieseneri Carrière in Rev. Hort. 59, 1887: 83, nom. nud.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 199, nom. nud.
- Spelling variants: "*Bambusa wiesneri* "", "*Bambusa weiseneri* "" (ex Index kewensis)

Bambusa xiashanensis CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa xiashanensis Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (3), 1981: 374; type: Guangdong, Guangzhou, 15 Aug. 1978, Nan-Zhu 2600 (HC)
- Features: 10 - 13 m / 4.5 - 5.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhanjiang: Xia Shan; cultivated in Guangzhou.

Bambusa xueana OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa xueana Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, based on *Neosinocalamus yunnanensis* Hsueh & J.R. Hsueh
  Neosinocalamus yunnanensis Hsueh & J.R. Hsueh in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 29 (3), 1991: 274, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Tengchong, Xue Jia-rong 9013 (SWFC)
  Bambusa yunnanensis (Hsueh & J.R. Hsueh) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunn. 16 (1), 1994: 41, nom. illeg., not *Bambusa yunnanensis* N.H. Xia, 1993
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tengchong, at 1,720 m altitude.

Bambusa yunnanensis N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum annulatum Hsueh & W.P. Zhang in J. Bamb. Res. 5 (1), 1986: 77, fig.; type: Yunnan, Hsueh Chi-ju & Zhang Wei-ping 840266.
  Bambusa annulata (Hsueh & W.P. Zhang) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunn. 16 (1), 1994: 41, nom. illeg.; not W.T. Lin & Z.J. Feng, 1993
  Bambusa yunnanensis N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 8, based on *Schizostachyum annulatum* Hsueh & W.P. Zhang
- Features: 12 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan (eastern part): Luoping Xian, at 1,000 m altitude.

Bonia BALANSA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bonia Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 29; type: *Bonia tonkinensis* Balansa
  Bambusa subg. *Bonia* (Balansa) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 136
  Monocladus Chia & al., ined., ex P.C. Keng, 1987: 25, in key, invalid
  Monocladus Chia & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 212; type: *Monocladus saxatilis* Chia & al.
- Selected references: N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 565-569
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the French missionary Père Bon.
- Number of species known: 5.
- Distribution: CHINA (southern part): Guangxi, Guangdong, Hainan; VIETNAM: northern and central part.

Bonia amplexicaulis (CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG) N. H. XIA

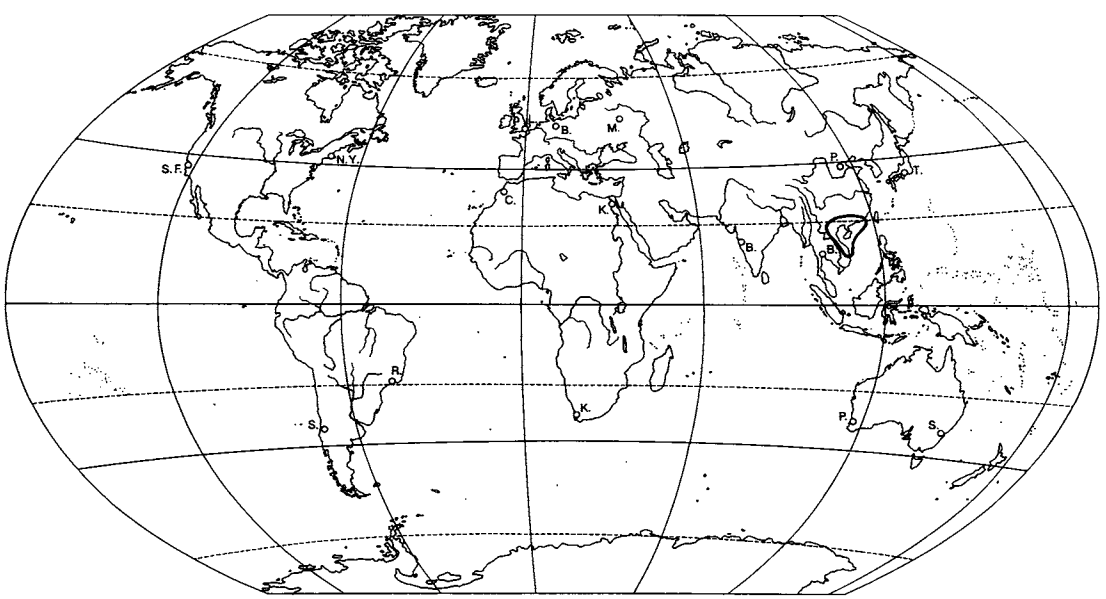
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Monocladus amplexicaulis Chia & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 215, fig. 2:1-3; type: Nanzhu 2256 (SCBI)
  Bonia amplexicaulis (Chia & al.) N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 568
- Common names: Yuang xiang zhu (Chinese); Meigom (Zhuang).
- Features: 2 - 5 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Longzhou Xian, Pingxiang Shi, Longgang, Longjing, Luocheng.
- Habitat: On calcareous, stony hills and mountains, at 300 - 500 m altitude.

Bonia levigata (CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Monocladus levigatus Chia & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 216, fig. 2.4-5; type: Nanzhu 1670 (SCIB)
  Bonia levigata (Chia & al.) N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 568
- Common names: Xiang zhi zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 5 m / 0.6 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 250 - 700 m altitude; not adapted to alkaline (calcareous) conditions.

Bonia saxatilis (CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Monocladus saxatilis Y.L. Yang, 1987: 462, "saxatitis", nom. nud.
  Monocladus saxatilis Chia & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 213, fig. 1; type: Exped. Geob. SCBI5533 (SCBI)
  Bonia saxatilis (Chia & al.) N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 567
- Common names: Dan zhi zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 1 - 4 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)



Map 38: Distribution of *Bonia*

- Etymology: The specific epithet, "saxatilis" (found among rocks), refers to the habitat of the species.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Donglan Xian, Liuzhou; Guangdong: Yangshan Xian.
- Habitat: On calcareous, stony mountains, at 400 - 750 m altitude.

Bonia solida (C. D. CHU & C. S. CHAO) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Indocalamus solidus C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao ap. C.S. Chao & al. in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (1), 1980: 26, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Hsiung Wen-yue & Chao Chi-son 77558 (NJFU)
  Monocladus saxatilis var. *solidus* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Chia; cf. Y.L. Yang, 1987: 462, invalid
  Monocladus solidus (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Chia in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 215
  Monocladus saxatilis var. *solidus* (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) Chia in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 40
  Bonia solida (C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao) N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 568
- Selected references: C.D. Chu & C.S. Chao in Bamb. Res. 1981 (1), 1981: 9,*; D.J. Wang & S.J. Shen, Bamb. China, 1987: 24; cf. Y.L. Yang, 1987: 458, 462
- Common names: Jian gang zhu (Chinese).
- Features: 3 m / 0.8 - 1.0 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Yangshuo Xian, on calcareous hills; Pinguo.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in England, rare.

Bonia tonkinensis BALANSA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bonia tonkinensis Balansa in J. Bot. Paris 4, 1890: 29; type: Vietnam, Lan-mât, 17 Apr. 1883, Père Bon 2064 (P)
  Bambusa tonkinensis (Balansa) Baillon, Hist. Pl., 12, 1894 [1893]: 147
- Common names: Cây le (Vietnamese).
- Features: 20 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: northern and central part (Tonkin and Annam): at the base of the Lan-mât mountains near Ké-só, Vô-xá, and Lat-son.

Dendrocalamus NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 476, 466; type: *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxburgh) Nees von Esenbeck
  Sellulocalamus W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 43
  Sinocalamus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 66, p.p. (for type); type: *Sinocalamus latiflorus* (Munro) McClure
- Selected references: D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 1-19, and l.c. 7 (4), 1988: 1-19, fig. 1-5, and l.c. 8 (1), 1989: 25-43, fig. 6-10; W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (4), 1989: 30-36
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 52.
- Distribution: CHINA southern part, extending to western, central and eastern parts; INDIA: almost throughout India including the Himalayas and Andaman Islands; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; SRI LANKA; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo; LAOS; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM; PHILIPPINES; INDONESIA; PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
- Habitat: Although *Dendrocalamus strictus* is found in many lowland and dry regions of India, most other species are restricted to higher rainfall or montane areas.

Dendrocalamus* sect. *Dendrocalamus

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Dendrocalamus* [autonym]; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 1; type: *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxburgh) Nees
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Dendrocalamus* sect. *Dendrocalamus* [autonym]; D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 1; type: *Dendrocalamus strictus* (Roxburgh) Nees

Dendrocalamus* sect. *Bambusoidetes HSUEH & D. Z. LI

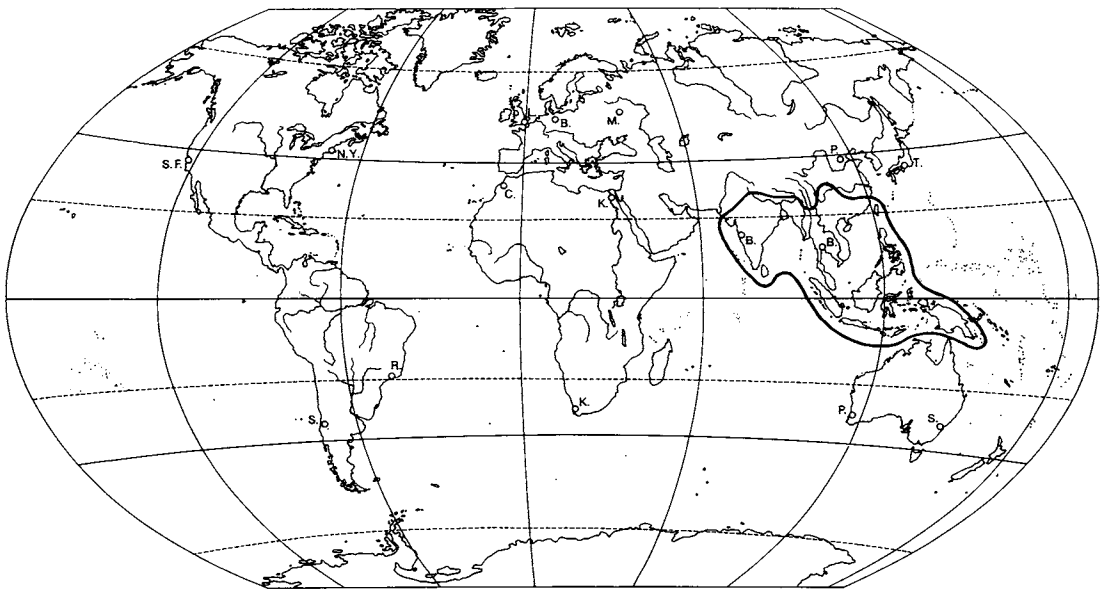
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Dendrocalamus* sect. *Bambusoidetes* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 7; type: *Dendrocalamus bambusoides* Hsueh & D.Z. Li
  Sellulocalamus W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 43

Dendrocalamus* sect. *Sinocalamus (MCCLURE) HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 66, p.p. (for type); type: *Sinocalamus latiflorus* (Munro) McClure
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* (McClure) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 9; type: *Dendrocalamus latiflorus* Munro
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Sinocalamus* (McClure) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 13; type: *Dendrocalamus latiflorus* Munro
  Sinocalamus sect. *Sinocalamus* [autonym]; W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6; type: *Sinocalamus latiflorus* (Munro) McClure

Dendrocalamus* sect. *Draconicalamus HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus subg. *Sinocalamus* sect. *Draconicalamus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 9; type: *Dendrocalamus giganteus* Munro
  Sinocalamus sect. *Draconicalamus* (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 5; type: *Sinocalamus giganteus* (Munro) A. Camus



Map 39: Distribution of *Dendrocalamus*

Dendrocalamus asper (J. H. SCHULTES) BACKER EX K. HEYNE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundarbor aspera Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 11, invalid
  Bambusa aspera J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1352
  Arundo aspera (J.H. Schultes) Oken, 1841: 422
  Gigantochloa aspera Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
  Gigantochloa aspera (J.H. Schultes) Kurz, 1876: 221
  Dendrocalamus asper (J.H. Schultes) Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 301; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 100, fig. 25; S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 80, fig.
  Bambusa bitung J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1354
  Schizostachyum bitung (J.H. Schultes) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332
  Arundarbor bitung (J.H. Schultes) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Dendrocalamus flagellifer Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150 "flagellifer", 112 "flagelliferus"; type: Melaka, Griffith s.n.
  Bambusa flagellifera Griffith ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150, as syn.
  Sinocalamus flagellifer (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
  Schizostachyum loriforme Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150, as syn.
  Bambusa macroculmis A. Rivière ap. A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 624, fig. 14, p.p. (excl. syn.)
  Dendrocalamus macroculmis (A. Rivière) Houzeau de Lehaie, Bamb. 2, 1908: 263
  Sinocalamus macroculmis (A. Rivière) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 994
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Common names: Buloh betong (Malay); Rebong China (Singapore); Bambu betung (Indonesian); Awi bitung (Sundanese); Buluh batung (Batak); Bukawe (Philippines: Tagalog); Botong (Philippines: Bikol); Butong (Philippines: Visaya); Hok (Lao); Phai-tong (Thai); Manh tong (Vietnamese); Rough Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 20 - 30 m / 8 - 20 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: The origin is not certain, but is supposed to orignate somewhere in South-East Asia, probably northern Malaysia (an apparently wild plant was found near Cameron Highlands). Cultivated throughout tropical Asia, mainly in MALAYSIA (throughout the Malay Peninsula, and Sabah and Sarawak of Borneo) and INDONESIA (probably since ancient times in Sumatra, East Java, South Sulawesi, Seram, western Irian Jaya), and has become naturalised. Also introduced and cultivated in many other Asian countries:
  THAILAND: probably not native, introduced from China in the 1910's, or from Malaysia; widely cultivated throughout Thailand, mainly in the southern and south-eastern parts; BURMA: Tenasserim; VIETNAM: southern part; PHILIPPINES; CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Yunnan, apparently introduced; Taiwan: introduced from the Philippines;

SRI LANKA: introduced. Also introduced to Australia, Madagascar, America, even to warm temperate areas.
- Habitat: Planted or naturalised from low elevations up to 1,500 m, thrives best at 400 - 500 m altitude in areas with average annual rainfall of about 2,400 mm; grows well on various soil types, even on sandy and rather acidic soils, but prefers well-drained heavy soils.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable. Culms used as building material for houses and bridges; culm internodes used as containers for water and other fluids, and as cooking pots.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

Dendrocalamus asper f. *niger* HILDEBRAND
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus asper f. *niger* Hildebrand in Rapp. Bosbouwproefst. no. 66, 1954: 43, "nigra", nom. nud.
- Selected references: L. Muller in Amer. Bamb. Soc. Newsl. 17 (3), 1996: 8-10
- Common names: Betung hitam (Indonesian).
- Distinctive characters: culm internodes blackish.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: has almost become extinct.

Dendrocalamus bambusoides HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus bambusoides Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 6 (2), 1987: 16, fig. 4; type: Kunming Exped. 062 (SWFC)
  Sellulocalamus bambusoides (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 44
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Bambusoidetes*
- Features: 7 - 15 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Kunming, western hills; Yuxi; Jiangshui, native; Yan Yang. Grown from 250 to 1,900 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus barbatus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus barbatus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 4, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, Mengla, June 1975, C.J. Hsueh 925 (SWFC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Dendrocalamus*
- Features: 15 - 18 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian, Mengla Xian, Jinping Xian; at 360 - 1,100 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus barbatus* var. *internodiiradicatus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus barbatus var. *internodiiradicatus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 6; type: Yunnan, Mengla, 27 Feb. 1981, Y.L. Huang 11151 (YNTBI)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Basal internodes densely covered with roots; culm sheaths without long hairs; foliage leaf blades larger in size, lateral nerves in 7 - 9 pairs; spikelets with 2 - 3 florets.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Tropical Botanical Garden, Menglun, 580 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus birmanicus A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus birmanicus A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris sér. 2, 4, 1932: 1044; type: Burma, no. 2066 (P); D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 7, fig. 2
  Sinocalamus birmanicus (A. Camus) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Dendrocalamus*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: south-eastern Shan; CHINA: Yunnan, at 800 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus brandisii (MUNRO) KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa brandisii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 109; type: Burma, Brandis no. 2
  Dendrocalamus brandisii (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94; M.K. Alam in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 83, fig.
  Arundarbor brandisii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Sinocalamus brandisii (Munro) P.C. Keng, 1962: 35
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Common names: Wabo, Wa-pyu, Kya-lo-wa (Burmese); Wa-khlu (Karen); Mai-puk (Shan); Mai-bongyai, Mai-sang-mon, Mai-sang-yen, Mai-po (Thai); Hok (Lao).
- Features: 30 m / 20 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part (Manipur), and Andaman Islands; BURMA: from the Kachin hills to Tavoy (Tenasserim), up to 1,200 m altitude; THAILAND: northern part, at 1,000 - 1,300 m altitude; LAOS; VIETNAM: Tonkin; CHINA: Yunnan, at 380 - 1,900 m altitude.
- Habitat: In wet evergreen tropical forests, usually up to 1,300 m altitude; grows on different soil types, may prefer well-drained loamy soil.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction, boat masts, furniture, farm implements, water pots, basketry, handicrafts, paper making. Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

Dendrocalamus calostachyus (KURZ) KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa calostachya Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250; type: Burma, Ava, Kurz s.n.
  Dendrocalamus calostachyus (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94
  Sinocalamus calostachyus (Kurz) P.C. Keng in J. Nanjing Univ. 1962 (1), 1962: 34
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Common names: Wabo (Burmese); Wara, Ura (Kachin).
- Features: 20 - 30 m / ? cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: BURMA: southern Kachin, at 1,050 m altitude; often cultivated; CHINA: Yunnan, at 1,350 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for small buildings and domestic purposes.

Dendrocalamus cinctus R. B. MAJUMDER EX SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus cinctus R.B. Majumder ex Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 45, fig. 30-32; type: Sri Lanka, 28 Sep. 1972, A.H.M. Jayasuriya 868 (US)
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: Anuradhapura, Kandy; at 600 m altitude, in dry scrub forest.

Dendrocalamus collettianus GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus collettianus Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 93, pl. 83; type: Burma, 1892, Abdul Huk s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Etymology: Named after General H. Collett.
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: southern Shan.

Dendrocalamus dumosus (RIDLEY) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum dumosum Ridley, 1912: 64; type: Rawei Island, Ridley 15903
  Dendrocalamus dumosus (Ridley) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296
- Features: 5 (?) m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: southern part: Rawei Island; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Kedah: Langkawi Island, and Baling Hill.

Dendrocalamus elegans (RIDLEY) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum elegans Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 73, 1916: 146; type: none cited
  Dendrocalamus elegans (Ridley) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296
- Features: 6 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Kedah: Langkawi Island, common.

Dendrocalamus farinosus (KENG & P. C. KENG) CHIA & H. L. FUNG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus farinosus Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36 (3), 1946: 79; type: Sichuan, 9 Sep. 1943, Y.L. Keng & P.C. Keng 3896
  Dendrocalamus farinosus (Keng & P.C. Keng) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215
  Lingnania farinosa (Keng & P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng, 1981: 142
  Neosinocalamus farinosus (Keng & P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng & Wen, 1985: 18
- Features: 10 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi, Guizhou, Sichuan, Yunnan; at 500 - 1,720 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus farinosus f. flavostriatus YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus farinosus f. *flavostriatus* Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 6 (4), 1986: 28, "flavo-striatus"; type: T.P. Yi 85406 (SCFS)
  Neosinocalamus farinosus f. *flavostriatus* (Yi) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 1.5 - 3.5 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate size, basal internodes with yellowish stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hubei: Yidu Xian, Zhicheng Xian, cultivated.

Dendrocalamus fugongensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus fugongensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 9, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Fugong, 5 Oct. 1977, T.P. Yi 77301 (SWFC)
  Sinocalamus fugongensis (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Features: 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Fugong Xian, Weixi Xian.

Dendrocalamus giganteus MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa gigantea Wallich ex Cat. Bot. Gard. Calc., 1840: 79, nom. nud.
  Dendrocalamus giganteus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 150; type: Calcutta Bot. Gard., Hb. Munro (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 23); E.A. Widjaja in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 85, fig.
  Bambusa gigantea (Munro) Wallich ex A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 685
  Sinocalamus giganteus (Munro) A. Camus, 1949: 551
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Features: 25 - 30 (35) m / 15 - 25 (30) cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Tokla bans (Bengali); Rachhasi bans, Burra bans (Nepali); Buloh beetong, Buloh sembilang (Malay); Wa-bo (Burmese); Dunkaloik (Talaing); Phai-pao, Phai-pok, Mai-po (Thai); Po (Lao); Russey prey (Cambodian); Bambu sembilang (Indonesia); Kyo-chiku (Japanese); Giant Bamboo.
- Distribution: Origin is not known precisely but is native in Burma and adjacent regions in north-eastern India, southern China and north-western Thailand, mostly known from cultivation. INDIA: north-eastern part: Meghalaya, Nagaland, in Assam as far north as Akum, probably cultivated; CHINA: Yunnan, at 580 - 1,470 m altitude; BURMA: from the upper Chindwin through the Shan hills to Moulmein, but uncommon outside cultivation; THAILAND: north-western part: Prov. Tak, near border to Burma, at 800 - 1,200 m altitude. Perhaps also native in northern MALAYSIA. Cultivated elsewhere in tropical Asia: known from Sri Lanka, northern India, Bangladesh, Laos, Vietnam, southern China including Taiwan, and Indonesia. Introduced and

planted in many botanic gardens all over the world, and widely cultivated outside botanic gardens in several countries, e.g. in Madagascar.
- Habitat: Occurs naturally in humid tropical highlands, usually up to 1,200 m altitude; can be grown successfully in lowlands, where humidity is high, on rich alluvial soils.
- Uses: Culms used for building construction, scaffolding, boat masts, rural housing, water pipes, buckets, matting, float, woven wares, boards and parquet, light interior constructions, furnitures, water pots, and paper making. Shoots edible, locally consumed. Culm sheats used to make hats.

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii NEES & ARNOTT EX MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus hamiltonii Nees von Esenbeck & Arnott ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 151; type: Assam, Goalpara, 17 July 1808, Buch.-Ham. 882 (lectotype, E, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 23)
  Sinocalamus hamiltonii (Nees von Esenbeck & Arnott ex Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
  Bambusa maxima Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 117, nom. nud.
  Dendrocalamus maximus (Buchanan-Hamilton) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773, invalid
  Bambusa monogynia Griffith, Itin. Notes, 1848: 110, "monogyna", nom. nud.; Griffith, Notulae Pl. As., 3, 1851: 63, nom. illeg.; not Blanco, 1837
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa falconeri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 95, p.p.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* var. *hamiltonii
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus hamiltonii var. *hamiltonii* [autonym]; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152; Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 24
- Features: 10 - 25 m / 10 - 18 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Tama bans, Choya bans (Nepali); Pag shi (Dzongkha).
- Distribution: INDIA: Tropical Himalaya and N.E. India; BHUTAN; NEPAL. Also recorded from CHINA: Yunnan.

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* var. *edulis MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus hamiltonii var. *edulis* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152; type: India, Sikkim, Hooker f. & Thomson s.n. 'C' (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 24); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 24
  Dendrocalamus edulis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152, 155, as syn.
- Features: 12 - 19 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Pag shi (Dzongkha); Guliyo tama bans (Nepali of Sikkim).
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, W. Bengal, and other areas of N.E. India, extending into BURMA.

Dendrocalamus hamiltonii* var. *undulatus STAPLETON
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus hamiltonii var. *undulatus* Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 24, fig. 7; type: Kathmandu, Balaju, 18 Feb. 1987, Stapleton 456 (E)
  Dendrocalamus sp. Dhungre bans Type D6, Stapleton in Jackson, Man. Affor. Nepal, 1987: 210
- Common names: Dhungre bans (Nepali).
- Features: 23 m / 15 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distinctive characters: Culm internodes broader, irregularly mildly ventricose; culm sheath blades undulating.
- Distribution: NEPAL: central and eastern part.

Dendrocalamus hirtellus RIDLEY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus hirtellus Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 73, 1916: 146; type: Johor, Apr. 1915, Ridley s.n.
  Bambusa klossii Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins., 5, 1925: 259; type: Kedah Peak, Robinson & Kloss 6069
- Common names: Buloh kapor (Malay).
- Features: 12 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Johor, Kedah, in montane forest.

Dendrocalamus hookeri MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa altissima hort. ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 199, as syn.
  ? *Bambusa globifera* Grisebach "in Goett., Nachtr.", 1868: 72; cf. Camus, Bamb., 1913: 199
  Dendrocalamus hookeri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 151; type: India, Bengal orient., Pundua, 11 June 1850, Hooker f. & Thomson 411 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 26)
  Bambusa hookeri (Munro) A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 642, fig. 20
  Sinocalamus hookeri (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
- Common names: Kalo bans, bhalu bans (Nepali); Pag shi (Dzongkha).
- Features: 15 - 19 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part including eastern Himalayas; NEPAL: eastern part; BHUTAN; BURMA: southern Kachin: Bhamo district, in moist forests, at 240 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus inermis (KENG & P. C. KENG) YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa sinospinosa var. *inermis* Keng & P.C. Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 36 (3), 1946: 80; type: Sichuan, Sep. 10, 1943, Keng & son 3903
  Bambusa inermis (Keng & P.C. Keng) Yi in Bull. Bot. Res. 2 (4), 1982: 102
  Dendrocalamus inermis (Keng & P.C. Keng) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (2), 1993: 54
  Dendrocalamus factitius Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 30, fig. 2, invalid (without type), conspecific with *Bambusa inermis*

- Features: 3 - 5 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms and branches without spines.
- Notes: This is not *Bambusa inermis* Caldas, 1809, and 1849, which is probably invalidly published.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan.

Dendrocalamus jianshuiensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus jianshuiensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 14, fig. 4; type: Yunnan, Jianshui Xian, 18 Nov. 1978, coll. unkn. 05 (SWFC)
  Sinocalamus jianshuiensis (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 17 - 18 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jianshui Xian, Yuanyuang Xian; at 850 - 1,510 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus latiflorus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 152, pl. 6; type: China, several types cited; C.A. Roxas in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 87, fig.
  Bambusa latiflora (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250
  Sinocalamus latiflorus (Munro) McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 67
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa verticillata Bentham, Fl. Hongk., 1861: 434, p.p. (excl. type); not *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799; not Lindley, 1835; not Hooker & Arnott, 1838
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Common names: Ma-chu (Chinese); Ma-chiku (Japanese); Wa-ni, Wa-bo (Burmese); Ura, Wara (Kachin); Mai-kao-quai (Shan); Phai-zangkum, Mai-sangkham (Thai); Bambu taiwan (Indonesian); Botong (Philippines: Tagalog); Taiwan Giant Bamboo, Sweet Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 14 - 20 (25) m / 8 - 20 (25) cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: Origin is not known precisely but possibly native in southern China including Taiwan. CHINA: Fujian, Taiwan, Guangdong, Guangxi, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan; at 100 - 700 m altitude. Also cultivated in several countries of South-East Asia, probably introduced: BURMA: cultivated throughout Shan; THAILAND: rarely cultivated in the northern part; VIETNAM: northern and southern parts; KAMPUCHEA. Introduced also in Japan, in the Philippines (Mindanao) in the early 1970s, in Indonesia in 1980. Widely distributed in botanic gardens all over the world.
- Habitat: Occurs in its native area under humid subtropical conditions, at elevations up to 1,000 m, tolerating temperatures as low as -4°C. In the tropics cultivated in the lowlands as well as in the highlands. Prefers high rainfall, grows best in moist, fertile soils. Heavy clay, gravel alkaline or acidic soils are not suitable for the production of edible shoots.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable. Culms used for house and temporary construction, agricultural implements, water pipes, rafts for fishing, woven wares, bamboo boards, paper making. Leaves used to make hats, roofs for boats, and as packing material.

***Dendrocalamus latiflorus* 'Mei-Nung'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Mei-Nung'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 10, fig. 6; type: Taiwan, Mei-nung, 2 Aug. 1959, W.C. Lin 31886 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
- Common names: Mei-nung Ma-chu (Chinese); Mino-machiku (Japanese).
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellowish green, gradually turning to green or green-brownish, with broad and narrow stripes in darker green. Culm leaves: sheaths yellowish-green to brownish green, with a few slender stripes in pale yellow.
- Uses: Planted as an ornamental, for its useful culms and edible shoots.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, commonly cultivated. USA: in cultivation, rare; introduced from Taiwan in the 1980's.

***Dendrocalamus latiflorus* 'Subconvex'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus latiflorus var. *lagenarius* Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 98, 1964: 6, fig. 3-5; Type: Taiwan, Chiayi, Aug. 1959, W.C. Lin 31882 (Taiwan For. Res. Inst.)
  Dendrocalamus latiflorus 'Subconvex'; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 271, 1976: 57, based on *D. latiflorus* var. *lagenarius*
- Common names: Koro-machiku (Japanese).
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 4 - 12 cm
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes ventricose, lagena- or pear-shaped, 10 - 30 cm long.
- Horticulture: CHINA: Taiwan, rarely cultivated; JAPAN: rarely cultivated.

Dendrocalamus latiflorus* var. *magnus (WEN) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus latiflorus var. *magnus* Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 34; type: Fujian, Wen 76129 (ZJFI)
  Dendrocalamus latiflorus var. *magnus* (Wen) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 23; Wen, Col. Ill. Bamb. China, 1993: 92
- Features: 18 m / 16 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: culms not arching, unbranched in the lower part (to 5 or 9 m), branches puberulent when young.
- Distribution: CHINA: Fujian. Frost resistance: tolerating -3°C.

Dendrocalamus liboensis HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus liboensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 19, in key, invalid
  Dendrocalamus liboensis Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 37, fi. 10; type: Guizhou,

Libo, 8 Oct. 1978, J.Q. Zhang & F.D. Liu 78022 (SWFC)
- Features: 12 - 15 m / 6 - 9 cm / fl(-); culms erect, pendulous above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo Xian, at 350 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus longifimbriatus GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus longifimbriatus Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 92, pl. 81
  Sinocalamus longifimbriatus (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
- Common names: Myin-wa, Wa-myin, Wa-pyaw (Burmese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: Tavoy and Mergui Districts; THAILAND: Chantaburi, Rachaburi; VIETNAM: southern part.

Dendrocalamus longispathus (KURZ) KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa longispatha Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 250
  Dendrocalamus longispathus (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94
- Common names: Rawnal (India: Mizo); Khang (Bengali); Ora (Arracanese); Wa-ya, Talagu-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 18 m / 7.5 - 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Mizoram; BANGLADESH: Sylhet, Chittagong; BURMA: Arakan, Pegu, Martaban, Tenasserim; THAILAND: Rachaburi, Sai Yok.
- Habitat: In mixed forests, in evergreen primary forests; common near streams.

Dendrocalamus longispathus var. *dholai* S. M. HASAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus longispathus var. *dholai* S.M. Hasan in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 17, nom. nud.
- Distribution: This variety was selected from seedlings of *Dendrocalamus longispathus* by the Forest Research Institute at Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Dendrocalamus longispathus var. *koila* S. M. HASAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus longispathus var. *koila* S.M. Hasan in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 17, nom. nud.
- Distribution: This variety was selected from seedlings of *Dendrocalamus longispathus* by the Forest Research Institute at Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Dendrocalamus membranaceus MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Oxytenanthera lacei* Gamble in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew, 1910: 385
  Dendrocalamus membranaceus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 149; S. Duriyaprapan & P.C.M. Jansen in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 90
- Misapplied names:
  Dendrocalamus strictus (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1834); cf. D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 2
- Common names: Huangzhu (Chinese), meaning yellow bamboo; Wa-pyu (Burmese); Mai-sang, Mai-lai-law (Shan); Wa-mu (Karen); Phai-nuan, Mai-nuan (Thai); White Bamboo.
- Features: 20 - 25 m / 6 - 10 (12) cm / fl(+)
- Notes: In a research paper by Stapleton & N.H. Xia in 1997, received after copy dead-line, this species is shown to be truly a species of *Bambusa*, not *Dendrocalamus*.
- Distribution: BURMA: from Kachin to Tenasserim; THAILAND: throughout Thailand, mainly in the northern and north-eastern part; LAOS; CHINA: Yunnan.
- Habitat: In tropical mixed deciduous or monsoon forest below 1,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for rural construction, furniture, bamboo board, agricultural implements, slat traps, matting, basketry, handicrafts, paper making, and as props for fruit trees. Shoots edible.

Dendrocalamus membranaceus* f. *striatus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus membranaceus f. *striatus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 3; type: Yunnan, 15 Sep. 1985, D.Z. Li 85219 (SWFC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms with yellow stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, cultivated in the Tropical Botanical Garden, Menglun, 580 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus membranaceus* f. *pilosus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus membranaceus f. *pilosus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 3; type: Yunnan, Jinghong, June 1975, C.J. Hsueh s.n. (SWFC)
- Distinctive characters: Culms covered with brown hairs.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinghong Xian.

Dendrocalamus membranaceus* f. *fimbriligulatus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus membranaceus f. *fimbriligulatus* Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 4; type: Yunnan, 14 Sep. 1985, D.Z. Li 85204 (SWFC)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths: ligule fimbriate.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, cultivated in the Tropical Botanical Garden, Menglun, 580 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus merrillianus (ELMER) ELMER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa merrilliana Elmer, 1908: 273; type: Philippines, Leyte, Jan. 1906, A.D.E. Elmer 7283
  Dendrocalamus merrillianus (Elmer) Elmer, 1915: 2675, "merrilliana"

Dendrocalamus parviflorus Hackel in Philipp. J. Sci. C 3 (3), 1908: 168; type: Mindanao, Lake Lanao, 1907, Mary Strong Clemens s.n.
- Common names: Bayog (Philippines).
- Features: ? m / 15 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: Named after E.D. Merrill.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: from Luzon to Mindanao.
- Uses: Culms used for vehicle shafts; culm splits are made into ropes.

Dendrocalamus messeri BLATTER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus messeri Blatter, 1930: 595; Rhind, Grass. Burma, 1945: 21
- Common names: Wabo-e (Burmese).
- Features: 24 - 30 m / 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin; in evergreen forest, in valleys.

Dendrocalamus minor (MCCLURE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus minor McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 47, pl. 11-12; type: Guangdong, 24 Oct. 1928, Y. Tsiang 1473
  Dendrocalamus minor (McClure) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 215
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 1.5 - 8 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong; Guangxi, Guizhou; in plains and along watersides.

Dendrocalamus minor* f. *amoenus (Q. H. DAI & C. F. HUANG) OHRNB.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus minor var. *amoenus* Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (2), 1981: 261, fig. 1; type: Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang 78034
  Dendrocalamus minor var. *amoenus* (Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang) Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 39
  Dendrocalamus minor f. *amoenus* (Q.H. Dai & C.F. Huang) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 3, 1996: 14
- Distinctive characters: Culms smaller in ultimate size, internodes pale yellow with green stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: southern part. Tolerates lime.

Dendrocalamus multispiculatus LAUTERBACH & K. SCHUMANN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus multispiculatus Lauterbach & K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 187, 189; type: Papua New Guinea, Finschhafen, 3 Jan. 1891, Lauterbach 1348
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Perhaps conspecific with *Bambusa atra* Lindley.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Finschhafen.

Dendrocalamus nudus PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus nudus Pilger in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 3, 1906: 117; type: Thailand, Chiangmai, Hosseus 290a
  Sinocalamus nudus (Pilger) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: northern part: Chiangmai, at 300 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus ovatus N. H. XIA & CHIA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus ovatus N.H. Xia & Chia in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31 (1), 1993: 61, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Changning, Wanling, 19 Aug. 1979, Nan-zhu 2607 (SCBI)
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Luoping; Guizhou: Luodian, Dushan, Guiyang; Sichuan: Changning.

Dendrocalamus pachystachyus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus pachystachyus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 17, in key, 14, nom. nud.
  Dendrocalamus pachystachyus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 25, fig. 6; type: Yunnan, Chengjiang Xian, C.J. Hsueh 1124 (SWFC)
  Sinocalamus pachystachyus (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6, "pachystachys"
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Chengjiang Xian, Xinping Xian, Jinping Xian, Yuanyang Xian, Wenshan Xian; at 1,200 - 1,550 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus parishii MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus parishii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 149; type: India, Parish, s.n.
  Dendrocalamus hookeri var. *parishii* (Munro) Blatter in Indian For. 55, 1929: 594
  Sinocalamus parishii (Munro) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: N.W. Himalaya; CHINA: Yunnan: Fugong Xian, at 1,300 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus peculiaris HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus peculiaris Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 18, in key, invalid
  Dendrocalamus peculiaris Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 32, fig. 8; type: Yunnan, Jinping Xian, 23 Aug. 1976, C.J. Hsueh 1080 (SWFC)
  Sinocalamus peculiaris (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7

- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 13 - 18 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms erect, drooping above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jinping Xian, at 1,200 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus pendulus RIDLEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum malayense Ridley, 1911: 118
  Dendrocalamus pendulus Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 44, 1905: 210; type: Selangor Pahang Track, Ridley 8482; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 90, fig. 22-23; S. Dransfield in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 92, fig.
  Schizostachyum subcordatum Ridley, 1920: 204
- Common names: Buloh akar (Malay).
- Features: 10 - 30 m / 6 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: in the foothills of the Main Range, abundant.
- Habitat: On hillsides and in forest margins of secondary forest; at 400 - 1,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and other handicrafts.

Dendrocalamus poilanei A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus poilanei A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 31, 1925: 205; type: Annam, Poilane 8463
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam.

Dendrocalamus pulverulentus CHIA & BUT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus pulverulentus Chia & But in But & al., Hong Kong Bamb., 1985: 62, fig., invalid (without Latin descr. or type)
  Dendrocalamus pulverulentus Chia & But in Kew Bull. 43 (1), 1988: 115, fig. 1; type: Hong Kong, Nan-Zhu 2780 (IBSC)
- Common names: Powdered Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 8 m / 4 - 7 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong. In cultivation in Hong Kong.

Dendrocalamus ronganensis Q. H. DAI & D. Y. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus ronganensis Q.H. Dai & D.Y. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (3), 1995: 3, fig. 2; type: Guangxi, Rongan, 30 Aug. 1993, Dai Qi-hui & Huang Da-yong 930802 (GXFA)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Rongan.

Dendrocalamus rongchengensis YI & C. Y. SIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus rongchengensis Yi & C.Y. Sia in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 20, fig. 1; type: Sichuan, Chengdu, 9 Nov. 1987, Yi Tong-pei 87497 (SCFS)
  Bambusa rongchengensis (Yi & C.Y. Sia) D.Z. Li in Acta Bot. Yunn. 16 (1), 1994: 41
- Features: 14 - 17 m / (6) 8 - 12 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Chengdu, at 505 m altitude, in cultivation.

Dendrocalamus sahnii NAITHANI & BAHADUR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus sahnii Naithani & Bahadur in Bahadur & S. Jain, 1981: 285, nom. nud.
  Dendrocalamus sahnii Naithani & Bahadur in Indian For. 108, 1982: 212, fig. 1
- Distribution: INDIA: E. Himalaya.

Dendrocalamus sapidus Q. H. DAI & D. Y. HUANG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus sapidus Q.H. Dai & D.Y. Huang in J. Bamb. Res. 14 (3), 1995: 1, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, Nanning, 30 Aug. 1993, Dai Qi-hui & Huang Da-yong 930801 (GXFA)
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Nanning.

Dendrocalamus semiscandens HSUEH & D. Z. LI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus semiscandens Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 17, in key, invalid
  Dendrocalamus semiscandens Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 28, fig. 7; type: Yunnan, Ximeng Xian, 27 Sep. 1985, D.Z. Li 85242 (SWFC)
- Features: (7) 10 - 18 m / (6) 10 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms erect, upper part almost scandent.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Ruili Xian, Yingjiang Xian, Ximeng Xian, Lancang Xian, Shuangjiang Xian, Mengla Xian; at 900 - 1,300 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus sikkimensis GAMBLE EX OLIVER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus sikkimensis Gamble ex Oliver in Hooker's Icon. Pl. ser. 3, 8, 1888: pl. 1770; type: India, Sikkim, 20 July 1885, Pantling (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 26
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Common names: Rawmi (India: Mizo).
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: E. Himalaya, N.E. India; BHUTAN; CHINA: Yunnan, at 130 - 580 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus sinicus CHIA & J. L. SUN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus sinicus Chia & J.L. Sun in Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 10, fig.; type: Yunnan, Mengla Xian, Nan-zhu 2570 (SCBI)
  Sinocalamus sinicus (Chia & J.L. Sun) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 6
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Common names: Mai-bo (meaning largest bamboo) (Thai, hilltribe people in Yunnan).
- Features: 20 - 30 m / 20 - 30 (32) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Gengma Xian, Menghai Xian, Mengla Xian; at 500 - 1,200 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus sinuatus (GAMBLE) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera sinuata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 71, pl. 62
  Dendrocalamus sinuatus (Gamble) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 97
  Gigantochloa sinuata (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
  Pseudoxytenanthera sinuata (Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Common names: Buloh akar (Malay).
- Features: 4 - 7 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Perak, Terengganu, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang; LAOS; VIETNAM: central and southern part.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry.

Dendrocalamus somdevai H. B. NAITHANI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus somdevai H.B. Naithani in Indian For. 119 (6), 1993: 504-506
- Distribution: INDIA: Uttar Pradesh.

Dendrocalamus strictus (ROXBURGH) NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glomerata Royle ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
  Bambusa hexandra Roxburgh ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
  Arundo hexandra Roxburgh ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
  Dendrocalamus strictus var. *prainiana* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 80,*
  Dendrocalamus prainiana J.C. Varmah & K.N. Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 22, as syn.
  Bambusa pubescens Loddiges ex Loudon, Hort. Brit., 1830: 124, nom. nud.
  Bambusa pubescens Loddiges ex Lindley in Penny Cycl., 3, 1835: 357
  Bambos stricta Roxburgh, Pl. Coast Corom., 1, 1795 [1796-1798]: 58
  Bambusa stricta (Roxburgh) Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25
  Nastus strictus (Roxburgh) Smith in Rees, 1819: n. 2
  Dendrocalamus strictus (Roxburgh) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 476; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 78, pl. 68-69; P.C.M. Jansen & S. Duriyaprapan in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 97, fig.
  Bambusa tanaea Buchanan-Hamilton, Cat., 1822: 118, nom. nud.
  Bambusa verticillata Rottler, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 147, as syn.
- Common names: Bans (Hindi); Karail (Bengali); Myin-wa (Burma); Buloh batu (Malay); Phai-sang (Thai); Male Bamboo, Calcutta Bamboo.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Dendrocalamus*
- Features: 6 - 20 m / 2.5 - 8 cm / fl(+); culms hollow when growing under humid conditions, but nearly solid under dry conditions; size of leaf blades variable, 5 - 25 cm long, 1 - 3 cm wide, thin, blades deciduous under dry conditions.
- Distribution: INDIA: almost throughout India (up to the borders of the arid tract of north-western India), very common, especially between the Ganges and Ramganga rivers; on dry hills; NEPAL; BANGLADESH; BURMA: very common; THAILAND. Occasionally cultivated outside its natural range: China (Guangdong); Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Vietnam.
- Habitat: In tropical and subtropical regions, mean annual temperatures 20 - 30°C, can withstand extreme temperatures (as low as -5°C, as high as +45°C); optimum annual rainfall 1,000 - 3,000 mm, with 300 mm per month during the growing season, but very drought resistant (grows rather well with 750 - 1,000 mm rainfall per year); prefers low relative humidity; altitudinal range from sea level to 1,200 m; frequent in hilly areas with drier conditions; grows on all soils with good drainage, preferring sandy loams with pH 5.5 - 7.5.
- Uses: Culms used as a building material, for furniture, bamboo board, mats, sticks, agricultural implements, rafts, baskets, woven wares, and as a raw material for paper pulp. Leaves used as forage. Shoots and seeds edible.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation.

***Dendrocalamus strictus* 'Argenteus'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa stricta var. *argentea* A. Rivière ap. A. & C. Rivière in Bull. Soc. Acclim. sér. 3, 5, 1878: 681
  Dendrocalamus strictus var. *argenteus* J.C. Varmah & K.N. Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 22, nom. nud.
  Dendrocalamus strictus var. *argenteus* McClure ex Bahadur ap. Bahadur & S. Jain in Indian J. For. 4 (4), 1981: 284, "argentea", invalid (Engl. descr.)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheaths with dark-green and yellowish stripes. Foliage leaves: blades with narrow silvery white stripes.
- Horticulture: INDIA, only known in cultivation.

Dendrocalamus strictus 'Mei-Nung'

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus strictus 'Mei-Nung'; Stover, 1983: 51, "D. s. Mei-nung", epithet not established
- Distinctive characters: Culms: internodes yellow-green, with stripes in green. Foliage leaves: blades occasionally striped.
- Notes: The cultivar epithet 'Mei-Nung' is to be rejected as it was re-used within the domination class when published (ICNCP 1995, Art. 17.2).

Dendrocalamus strictus* var. *sericeus (MUNRO) BRANDIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus sericeus var. *latifolius* A. Camus, 1919: 672
  Dendrocalamus sericeus Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 148

Dendrocalamus strictus var. *sericeus* (Munro) Brandis, 1878: 751
- Distinctive characters: Spikelets: lemmas silky pubescent.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part.

Dendrocalamus textilis N. H. XIA, CHIA & Z. Y. XIA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus textilis N.H. Xia, Chia & Z.Y. Xia in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 31 (1), 1993: 63, fig. 2; type: Sichuan, Qionglai, Shuikou, 19 Aug. 1979, Nanzhu 2612 (SCBI)
- Features: 7 m / 4 - 4.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Qionglai.

Dendrocalamus tibeticus HSUEH & YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus tibeticus Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 31, fig. 3; type: Xizang, Medog Xian, 17 Aug. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77185 (SCFS)
  Sellulocalamus tibeticus (Hsueh & Yi) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 10 (2), 1989: 45
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Draconicalamus*
- Features: 15 - 25 m / 12 - 18 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet) and Yunnan; at elevations from 1,220 - 1,720 m.

Dendrocalamus tomentosus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus tomentosus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 18, in key, invalid
  Dendrocalamus tomentosus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 34, fig. 9; type: Yunnan, Cangyuan Xian, Gongjia Shan, 28 Sep. 1977, C.J. Hsueh 1198 (SWFC)
  Sinocalamus tomentosus (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 20 m / 9 - 12 cm / fl(+); culms erect or scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Cangyuan Xian, on Gongjia Shan at 850 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus tsiangii (MCCLURE) CHIA & H. L. FUNG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lingnania tsiangii McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 41, pl. 9; type: Guizhou, Y. Tsiang 6495
  Dendrocalamus tsiangii (McClure) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 18 (2), 1980: 216; Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 34, fig. 3, emend.
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the Chinese plant collector, Y. Tsiang.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou, Sichuan; at 540 - 1,070 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus tsiangii* f. *striatus (YI & H. R. QI) YI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neosinocalamus affinis f. *striatus* Yi & H.R. Qi in Bull. Bot. Res. 5 (4), 1985: 131; type: Sichuan, Qi Huirong 8401 (SCFS)
  Dendrocalamus tsiangii f. *striatus* (Yi & H.R. Qi) Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 34
- Distinctive characters: Culms: green internodes with yellowish stripes; foliage leaves: blades with yellowish stripes.
- Distribution: CHINA: Sichuan: Liangping Xian, cultivated.

Dendrocalamus tsiangii f. *viridistriatus* X. H. SONG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus tsiangii f. *viridistriatus* X.H. Song, ined., ex D.Z. Li & Hsueh in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (1), 1989: 37, "varidistriatus", invalid (without Latin descr.); type: Guizhou, Libo Xian, Song Xianghou 895 (NJFU)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guizhou: Libo Xian, at 730 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus wabo BRANDIS EX CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus wabo Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 154, invalid
- Common names: Wabo (Burmese).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: southern Shan: Montague Hill, cultivated, at 450 - 650 m altitude.

Dendrocalamus yunnanicus HSUEH & D. Z. LI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus yunnanicus Hsueh & D.Z. Li in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (4), 1988: 17, fig. 5; type: Yunnan, Hekou Xian, 8 Nov. 1985, Hsueh & D.Z. Li 85288 (SWFC)
  Sinocalamus yunnanicus (Hsueh & D.Z. Li) W.T. Lin in Bamb. Res. no. 42, 1990: 7
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Sinocalamus*
- Features: 18 - 25 m / 11 - 18 cm / fl(+); culms erect, pendulous above.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Hekou Xian, Luoping Xian, Jinping Xian; at 80 - 750 m altitude.

Dinochloa BUSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 387; type: *Dinochloa scandens* (Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 613-618
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Features: Culms scandent or climbing.
- Number of species known: 27.
- Distribution: Mainly distributed on the Malay Peninsula, in Borneo, Indonesia and Philippines, extending to southern Thailand and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
  INDIA: north-eastern and eastern parts, Andaman and Nicobar Islands; BANGLADESH; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; VIETNAM; CHINA: Hainan; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo;

INDONESIA: Java, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, Lesser Sunda Islands; PHILIPPINES: from Luzon to Mindanao and Palawan.
- Habitat: In primary rain-forest, usually scattered as rare climbers in undisturbed forest; become abundant under disturbed forest conditions (forest gaps and margins along roads and around settlements).

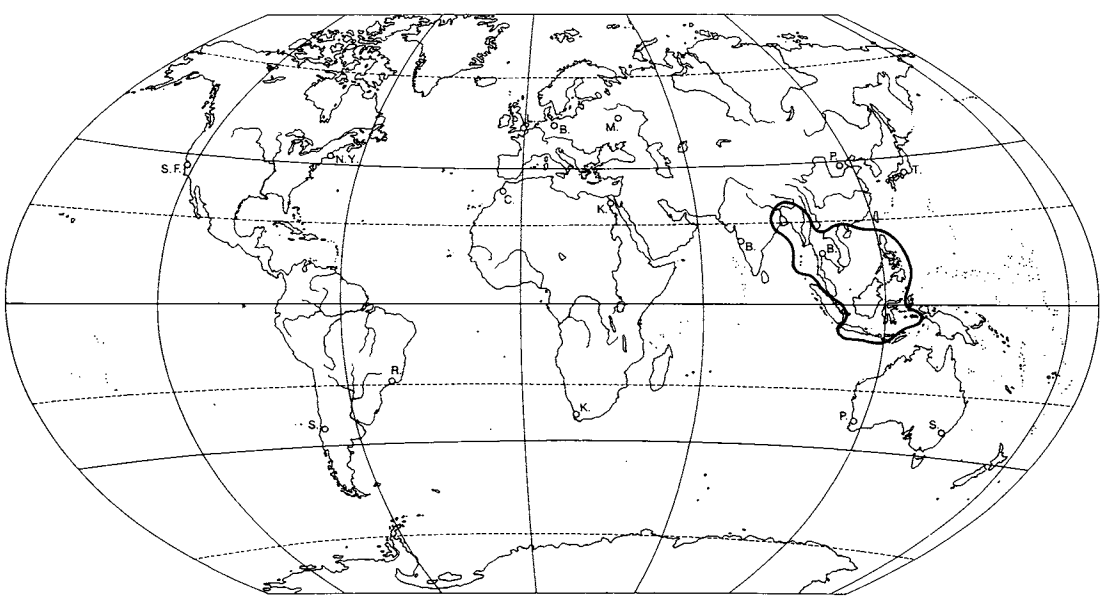
Dinochloa alata McCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dinochloa alata* McClure in J. Arnold Arbor. 23, 1942: 100; type: Tonkin, Laan Aang Ts'uen, 25 Aug. 1940, W.T. Tsang 30410 (Arnold Arbor.)
- Features: 11 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin.
- Habitat: At edge of forest, on dry clay soil.

Dinochloa andamanica KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dinochloa andamanica* Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253; Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 95; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 570; Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 681; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 169, fig.; Rhind, 1945: 23; Varmah & Bahadur in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 22
  Dinochloa tjankorreh var. *andamanica* (Kurz) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 112, fig.; Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 415
- Misapplied names: *Dinochloa scandens* (not Kuntze, 1891): R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277
- Features: 30 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms creeping along the ground or climbing over tallest trees.
- Distribution: INDIA: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, very common.

Dinochloa barbata S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dinochloa barbata* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 115, fig. 7; type: Sulawesi, Darnaedi 1492 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi: western part.
- Habitat: In disturbed lower mountain forest; at elevations from 1,000 to 1,300 m.

Dinochloa cordata S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dinochloa cordata* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 108, fig. 2; type: Sulawesi, de Vogel 6209a (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi.
- Habitat: In disturbed primary forests in river valley, on alluvial clay or ultramafic soil; at elevations from 60 to 500 m.

Dinochloa darvelana S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dinochloa darvelana* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 435, fig. 1; type: S. Dransfield SD 834 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)



Map 40: Distribution of *Dinochloa*

- Etymology: The epithet, darvelana, is after Darvel Bay.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: area around Darvel Bay, common; INDONESIA: Borneo (Kalimantan): Kalimantan Timur: Semboja (= Samboja) near Samarinda.
- Habitat: In forest or forest margins on ultramafic rock, or in primary forest on volcanic rock.

Dinochloa dielsiana PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa dielsiana Pilger in Perkins, Fragm. Fl. Philipp., 1, 1904: 148
  Schizostachyum dielsianum (Pilger) Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 391
- Misapplied names:
  Dinochloa diffusa Merrill, 1905: 7, p.p. (basionym *Bambus diffusa* Blanco excl.)
- Features: 20 - 25 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Palawan.
- Habitat: In thickets and forests at low elevations.

Dinochloa elmeri GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa elmeri Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 280; type: Benguet, June 1904, Elmer 6542
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Benguet: Mt. Santo Tomas.
- Habitat: In mossy forests, at about 2,200 m altitude.

Dinochloa hirsuta S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa hirsuta S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 115, fig. 6; type: Sulawesi, Ramlanto 136 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sulawesi: south-eastern part.
- Habitat: In forest on ultramafic soil; at elevations from 10 to 100 m.

Dinochloa kostermansiana S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa kostermansiana S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 108, fig. 3; type: Flores, Kostermans 22142 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the botanist A.J.G.H. Kostermans.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Lesser Sunda Islands: Flores and Sumba.
- Habitat: In lower montane forest; at elevations from 600 to 1,100 m.

Dinochloa luconiae (MUNRO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa aguilarii Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 280
  Dinochloa scandens var. *angustifolia* Hackel ex Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 392
  Dinochloa tjankorreh var. *angustifolia* Hackel ex Merrill in Philipp. J. Sci. 1 (Suppl. 5), 1906: 392, as syn.
  Dinochloa ciliata Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253
  Bambusa luconiae Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 115, "luçoniae"; type: Luzon, Mt. Banahao ["Mahaihai"], Wilkes s.n. (US)
  Arundarbor luconiae (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, A. "Luzoniae"
  Dinochloa luconiae (Munro) Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 100, "D. luçoniae"
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Mindoro, Leyte, Samar, Mindanao, Basilan; INDONESIA: Kalimantan (Borneo).
- Habitat: In forests at low and medium elevations.

Dinochloa macclellandii (MUNRO) KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa macclellandii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 114, "M'Clellandi", 154, "MacClellandi"; type: Burma, M'Clelland s.n.
  Dinochloa macclellandii (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253, "Maclellandii"
  Arundarbor macclellandii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "M'Clellandii"
- Features: 20 - 30 m / 2.5 - 5.0 cm / fl(-); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDIA: West Bengal, Assam, and other north-eastern and eastern parts; BANGLADESH: Chittagong; BURMA: Pegu Yoma, Martaban, Tenasserim; THAILAND. Perhaps also in VIETNAM.

Dinochloa macrocarpa ELMER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa macrocarpa Elmer in Leafl. Philipp. Bot. 7, 1915: 2675; type: Sibuyan, March 1910, A.D.E. Elmer 12059
- Common names: Bolocouwe (Visayan).
- Features: ? m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms climbing, sprawling and scandent.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Sibuyan: Mt. Giting-Giting (Guintinguintin).
- Habitat: Along river banks, at 30 m altitude.

Dinochloa malayana S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa malayana S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 110, fig. 4; type: Malay Peninsula, Ridley 3112 (K)
- Misapplied names:
  Dinochloa scandens (not Kuntze, 1891): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 84, p.p. (for Ridley 3112)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 - 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula; THAILAND: southern part.
- Habitat: Along forest margins; at elevations from 10 to 500 (1,300) m.

Dinochloa nicobariana R. B. MAJUMDAR
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa nicobariana R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 277; type: North Nicobar: Katchall Island, coastal forest, P. Chakravarty 1129 (CAL).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Nicobar Islands: Katchall Island.

Dinochloa obclavata S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa obclavata S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 620, fig. 2; type: Sabah, 25 Oct. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 784 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.
- Habitat: In forest on ultrabasic soil, at 50 m altitude.

Dinochloa oblonga S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa oblonga S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 113, fig. 5; type: Palawan, J. Dransfield JD6185 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1 - 1.9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Palawan.
- Habitat: Along forest margins; at elevations from 2 to 100 m.

Dinochloa orenuda MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa orenuda McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 18; type: Hainan, 3-20 May 1932, H. Fung 20230 (LU)
- Features: 9 - 20 m / 2.2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Dinochloa palawanensis (GAMBLE) S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum palawanense Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C 5 (4), 1910: 274; type: Palawan, Jan. 1906, Bermejos/Berjemos 277 (K)
  Dinochloa palawanensis (Gamble) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 106, fig. 1
- Features: ? m / 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Palawan.
- Habitat: In hill forest on ultramafic rocks; at elevations from 50 to 400 m.

Dinochloa prunifera S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa prunifera S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 622, fig. 4; type: Sabah, 23 Oct. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 776 (K)
- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Telupid, locally very common.
- Habitat: In forest, often disturbed forest, on ultrabasic soil at 50 m altitude.

Dinochloa pubiramea GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa pubiramea Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 279
  Dinochloa scandens var. *pubiramea* Merrill, ined., ex Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 279, as syn.
- Features: ? m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Leyte, Samar, Negros, Mindanao (Surigao), Basilan; MALAYSIA / INDONESIA: Borneo.

***Dinochloa pubiramea* 'Jean-Vincent de Saint-Castin'**
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa pubiramea 'Jean-Vincent de Saint-Castin'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 7 (3), 1988: 26-28
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades slightly shorter but much wider, 27 cm long, 7 to 8.5 cm wide, tessellation not visible.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Negros: on the slopes of Volcano Canlaon.

Dinochloa robusta S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa robusta S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 47 (3), 1992: 402; type: Borneo, Sabah, D. Balajadia 3757 (K)
- Misapplied names:
  Dinochloa scandens (not Kuntze, 1891): S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 630-632, fig. 8, p.p. (for Dransfield SD752 and Balajadia 3757)
- Features: ? m / 1.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(+), culms climbing
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah (northern part): Kudat, Puhlau Banggi; PHILIPPINES: Palawan: Puerto Princesa, St. Paul's Bay National Park.
- Habitat: At the edge of forest or secondary forest on ultramafic soil, or alluvial soil.

Dinochloa scabrida S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa scabrida S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 628, fig. 7; type: Sabah, 11 Sep. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 746 (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah; INDONESIA: Kalimantan Timur.
- Habitat: In lowland dipterocarp forest, along roads and at the forest margin.

Dinochloa scandens (BLUME) KUNTZE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea amplopaniculata Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 337; type: Zollinger 798
  Dinochloa scandens var. *normalis* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773, "α normlis", invalid
  Schizostachyum parviflorum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 153, as syn.
  Bambusa scandens Blume ap. Nees von Esenbeck in Flora 7, 1824: 291; type: Java, Megamendung, Blume s.n. (L)
  Dinochloa scandens (Blume) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 630, p.p. (excl. Dransfield SD752 and

Balajadia 3757); S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 51 (1), 1996: 104
Nastus tjankorreh J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1358, nom. illeg., based on *Bambusa scandens* Blume ex Nees von Esenbeck
Dinochloa tjankorreh (J.H. Schultes) Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 388
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java (western part), common.
- Habitat: In lowland and hill forests; at elevations from 200 to 1,200 m.

Dinochloa scandens var. *scaberrima* KUNTZE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa scandens var. *scaberrima* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 773, "β scaberrima"; type: "Java, Rambay" (NY; cf. Zanoni & Schofield in Brittonia 33 (2), 1981: 252)
- Features: culms up to 30 m long, climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

Dinochloa sipitangensis S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa sipitangensis S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 620, fig. 3; type: Sabah, 26 July 1964, M. Rundi SAN 43276 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Sipitang, Papar. Possibly also occurring in neighbouring areas (Brunei, Sarawak).
- Habitat: On roadsides, in forest on sandy yellow soil on hillsides, locally abundant.

Dinochloa sublaevigata S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa sublaevigata S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 626, fig. 6; type: Sabah, Sep. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 720 (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.
- Habitat: In hill dipterocarp forest along roads and forest margins.

Dinochloa trichogona S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa trichogona S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 36 (3), 1981: 624, fig. 5; type: Sabah, 14 Sep. 1979, S. Dransfield SD 747 (K)
- Features: ? m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah, common.
- Habitat: In forests or forest margins along roads, at 7 - 300 m altitude.

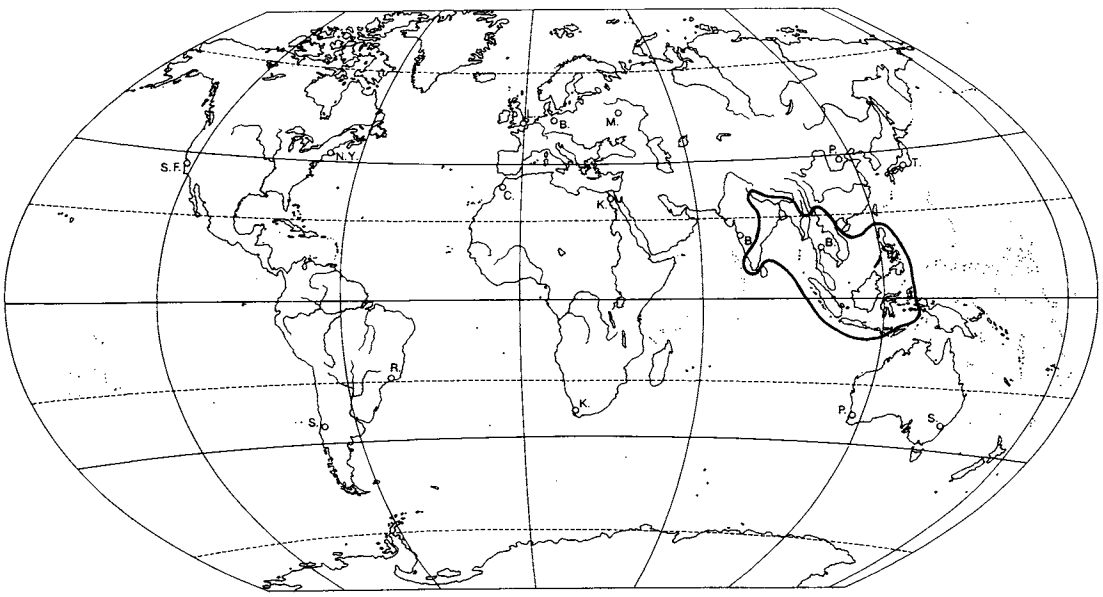
Dinochloa utilis MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Dinochloa utilis McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 20; type: Hainan, May 1932, McClure 20136 (LU)
- Features: 30 m / 4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.
- Uses: Culms used for paper pulp.

Gigantochloa KURZ EX MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, nom. nud.
Gigantochloa Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 123; type: *Gigantochloa atter* (Hasskarl) Kurz ex Munro (lectotype, selected by Holttum in Taxon 5, 1956: 28-30)
- Selected references: Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 104; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 291-380
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 37.
- Distribution: South and South-East Asia, in Malesia as far as the Moluccas, several species only known in cultivation.
MALAYSIA; SINGAPORE; BRUNEI; INDONESIA; PHILIPPINES; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; VIETNAM; CHINA: Yunnan; INDIA: northern; north-eastern; central, eastern and southern parts, Andaman Islands; BANGLADESH.

Gigantochloa achmadii WIDJAJA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Gigantochloa achmadii Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 67, 68, invalid
Gigantochloa achmadii Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 373, fig. 37-38; type: Sumatra, Simalur, 16 Jan. 1919, Achmad 854 (BO)
- Common names: Buluh apo (Simalur, West Sumatra).
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the Indonesian plant collector Mr. Achmad.
- Features: 20 m / 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: North and West Sumatra: Simalur Island and Secincin, Kayu Tanam, wild.
- Habitat: Known from disturbed forest; usually in heavy clay soil covered by humus.

Gigantochloa apus (J. H. SCHULTES) KURZ EX MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Bambusa apus J.H. Schultes in Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1353; type: Java, Gunung Salak, Blume s.n. (M)
Schizostachyum apus (J.H. Schultes) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332
Gigantochloa apus (J.H. Schultes) Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.)
Gigantochloa apus (J.H. Schultes) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 349, fig. 24-25
Arundarbor apus (J.H. Schultes) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
Oxytenanthera apus (J.H. Schultes) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 145
Gigantochloa kurzii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 65, p.p. (for type); type: Burma, Kobala, Jan.-Feb. 1878, Kurz s.n. (K, lectotype, selected by Widjaja, 1987: 349)



Map 41: Distribution of *Gigantochloa*

- Common names: Pring tali, Pring apus (Java: Javanese); Awi tali (Java: Sundanese); Perreng tale (Java: Madurese); Tiying tali (Bali: Balinese); Bambu tali, Bambu apus (Indonesian); Wado, Wapado, Watho (Burma).
- Features: 8 - 22 m / 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: northern and north-eastern part. INDONESIA: occurs wild or naturalised (in West and East Java), widely cultivated; introduced from Java to Celebes in 1970 and possibly to Kalimantan and to other regions. It grows in the lowland along rivers or on hill slopes up to 1,500 m altitude, prefers open areas or disturbed forests, grows easily either on sandy or clay soil. BURMA: Tenasserim, wild; on steep slopes scattered singly or in small groups in moist evergreen forest. THAILAND: occurs wild in the southern part.
- Uses: Economically the most important bamboo in Java, especially in the handicraft and furniture industries, moreover, it is used extensively for building materials such as for roofings, scaffoldings, bridges, walls etc.
- Horticulture: The species has been distributed into tropical regions outside South-East Asia. Recorded from southern and eastern Africa, Central and South America. EUROPE: in cultivation under glass.

Gigantochloa atroviolacea WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa atroviolacea Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 58, 67, invalid
  Gigantochloa atroviolacea Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 323-327, fig. 10-12; type: Java, Ramlanto s.n. (BO)
  Gigantochloa atter var. *nigra* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 61
  Gigantochloa atter f. *nigra* Hildebrand, 1954: 34, 43
- Misapplied names:
  Gigantochloa verticillata Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 275, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
- Common names: Bambu hitam (Indonesian); Pring wulung, meaning black bamboo, Pring ireng, Pring ulung (Java: Javanese); Awi hideung (Java: Sundanese).
- Features: 12 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Only known in cultivaton. INDONESIA: Java (widely cultivated in the western and central parts). Introduced to South Sumatra. Introduced early to Calcutta (India), recently to Thailand, and possibly cultivated elsewhere in tropical Asia. Introduced from Java to Australia (northern Queensland) many years ago. Apparently prefers to grow in dry areas on soil rich in limestone.
- Uses: Preferably used for making musical instruments (Angklung, Calung, Gambang, Celempung), furniture and as a row material by handicraft industries.

Gigantochloa atter (HASSKARL) KURZ EX MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa thouarsii var. *atter* Hasskarl, Pl. Jav. Rar., 1848: 41, "β atter"
  Bambusa atter Hasskarl ex Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, as syn.
  Gigantochloa atter (Hasskarl) Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.)

Gigantochloa atter (Hasskarl) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 125; type: Java, Kurz s.n. (K, neotype, selected by Widjaja, 1987: 315, 323); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 315-323, fig. 6-9

- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa verticillata Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 416, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
  Gigantochloa verticillata K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 300, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
- Common names: Pring Jawa, Pring legi (Java: Javanese); Awi ater, Awi temen (Sundanese); Perreng keles (Madurese).
- Features: 22 m / 5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Only known in cultivation. INDONESIA: Java, Sumatra, commonly cultivated in village areas; planted generally in the lowlands, but occurs from near the coast to 1,400 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable; culms used for building material, making musical instruments and other handicraft.

Gigantochloa auriculata (KURZ) KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa auriculata Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 86; type: none cited; not *Bambusa auriculata* Kurz ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 55, pl. 49
  Gigantochloa auriculata (Kurz) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A p. cxxxvii, App. B p. 94, in key; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 557
  Oxytenanthera auriculata (Kurz) Prain, Bengal Pl., 2, 1903: 931
  Oxytenanthera nigrociliata var. *hohenackeri* C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Pres. Madras, 10, 1934: 1287-1288; type: S. India: Coorg near Mercara (Hohenacker), S. Kanara (Rhodes Morgan, G.F.F. Foulkes) (syntypes)
- Common names: Tálákuwá (Burmese).
- Features: 12 - 15 m / 5 - 6.5 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BURMA: southern Pegu; BANGLADESH; INDIA: southern, eastern, and north-eastern part, Andaman Islands.

Gigantochloa balui K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa balui K.M. Wong in For. Dept. Occas. Pap., Ministry Industry Prim. Resourc., Brunei, 1, 1990: 1-10
- Distribution: BRUNEI?

Gigantochloa cochinchinensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa cochinchinensis A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 26, 1920: 567; A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 381; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 623
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: southern part: Prov. Giadinh.

Gigantochloa compressa R. N. PARKER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa compressa R.N. Parker in Indian For. 54, 1928: 98, pl. 9; type: R.N. Parker 2624, 2629, 2633, 2641, 2726 (syntypes)
- Features: 12 - 18 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Ngawan reserve, common on low hills; also in Mergui district.

Gigantochloa felix (KENG) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera felix Keng in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (10), 1940: 425; type: Yunnan, 15-17 Feb. 1922, J.F. Rock 2462
  Gigantochloa felix (Keng) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 24
- Features: 9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 1,260 - 1,350 m altitude.

Gigantochloa hasskarliana (KURZ) BACKER EX K. HEYNE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Melocanna hasskarliana* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
  Schizostachyum hasskarlianum Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 352; type: Java, Kurz s.n. (L, lectotype; cf. Widjaja, 1987: 335)
  Gigantochloa hasskarliana (Kurz) Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 299; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 335-339, fig. 16-17
- Common names: Awi lengka tali, Awi tela (Java: Sundanese); Pring jajang kapur, Pring jajang kertas (Java: Javanese); Tiying puthih (Bali: Balinese); Buluh mayan (Sumatra: South Sumatra); Buluh sorik (Sumatra: Tapanuli); Buluh lekukai (Sumatra: Lampung); Buluh didi (Sumatra: Aceh); Bulok busi (Kalimantan: Dayak Kenyah); Bambu lengka tali (Indonesian).
- Features: 8 - 12 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra, Kalimantan, Java, Bali, wild and cultivated. Introduced into Singapore and Papua New Guinea, and possibly into other countries of tropical Asia.
- Habitat: Usually in the lowlands, in Bali occurs in the highland up to 1,500 m altitude.
- Uses: Used as a hedge plant. Used for making baskets (by people of the Dayak Kenyah tribe in East Kalimantan).

Gigantochloa heteroclada STAPF

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa heteroclada Stapf ap. Gibbs in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 42, 1914: 190; type: L.S. Gibbs 3039 (K)

- Features: 15 m / 15 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu.

Gigantochloa holttumiana K. M. WONG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa holttumiana* K.M. Wong in Malaysian For. 45 (3), 1982: 346, fig. 1-2; type: Wong, Forest Research Institute 32245 (KEP); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 357
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 3 - 5.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet is dedicated to the British botanist R.E. Holttum.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: wild, only known from Pahang: Fraser's Hill, in mountain forest at 1,100 - 1,200 m altitude; possibly occurs as well on other mountains of the main range of the Malay Peninsula.

Gigantochloa kachinensis CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa kachinensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, Apr. 1893, Oliver s.n.
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: southern Kachin: Bhamo area, at 500 m altitude.

Gigantochloa kathaensis CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa kathaensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, March 1904, J. Messer s.n.
- Features: 24 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Sagaing: Katha area, in wet montane forest at 600 - 700 m altitude.

Gigantochloa latifolia RIDLEY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa latifolia* Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins., 5, 1925: 262; type: Pahang, Feb. 1921, E. Seimund 368 (K); Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 132, fig. 33A-B; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 359, fig. 28-29
- Common names: Buloh pahit (Malay).
- Features: 15 m / 4 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: wild, northern part, in lowlands and highlands.

Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *alba HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *alba* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 133; type: Kedah, Dec. 1953, Holttum K12 (K)
- Common names: Buloh pahit (Malay).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths covered with white hairs.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kedah.

Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *efimbriata HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa latifolia* var. *efimbriata* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 133; type: Singapore, 1905, Ridley 12198 p.p. (SING)
- Distinctive characters: Lemmas not fimbriate; foliage leaf blades pilose.
- Distribution: not recorded.

Gigantochloa levis (BLANCO) MERRILL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Dendrocalamus curranii* Gamble in Phil. J. Sci. Bot. 5, 1910: 271; type: Luzon, Tayabas, Sampaloe, March 1908, H.M. Curran BF 10177 (K)
  Bambus levis Blanco, Fl. Filipp., 1, 1837: 272; type: Philippines, Tayabas, Luzon, Species Blancoanae 310 (K)
  Bambusa levis (Blanco) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331
  Arundarbor levis (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Gigantochloa levis (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3, 1916: 61; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 353, fig. 26-27; K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 15-18, fig. 1
  Gigantochloa scribneriana Merrill in Phil. J. Sci. Bot. 1, Suppl., 1906: 390; type: Philippines, Cuyo, F. Lamson-Scribner 14 (PNH)
- Misapplied names: *Gigantochloa atter* (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): C.B. Robinson, 1911: 194
  Dendrocalamus flagellifer (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324
  Dendrocalamus latiflorus (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 291
  Gigantochloa robusta (not? Kurz, 1876): Gamble, 1913: 204
  Gigantochloa verticillata Ridley, 1907: 186, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
- Common names: Boho (Philippines); Anoh (Luzon); Poring (Dusun/Kadazan language of Sabah, Borneo); Buloh betung (Brunei and Dusun languages of Brunei); Buluh suluk (N. Borneo); Buluh poring, Buluh pering (Borneo: Sandakan); Buluh tup (Borneo: Dayak kenyah); Poring Bamboo.
- Features: 15 (30) m / 10 (16) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Occurs wild and cultivated. MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah, Sarawak; BRUNEI; INDONESIA: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: northern part; PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Cuyo. Perhaps not native to the Philippines; may have been early introduced by the Dayaks when they migrated from North Kalimantan. Reported also from Sumatra, Sulawesi (Celebes), and Moluccas. Not known from Java.
- Habitat: In lowlands; grows well in degraded forest land.
- Uses: Commonly planted as village bamboo. Shoots of excellent taste, consumed as a vegetable. Culms used as building material and for many other purposes (e.g. basketry, mattresses, fish traps, walking sticks, musical instruments, chopsticks, spoons, water vessels, umbrella handles, fences).

Gigantochloa ligulata GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa ligulata Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 67, pl. 58; type: Perak, J. Wray jr. 845 (K); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 361, fig. 30-31
- Common names: Buluh tikus, Buluh tilan, Buluh tumpat (Malay).
- Features: 9 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: wild, northern part; THAILAND: wild, southern part.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable; culms used for rural construction, agricultural implements, and paper making.

Gigantochloa macrostachya KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa macrostachya Kurz in J. As. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 251; Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvii, App. B, 94; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 557
  Bambusa macrostachya Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvii, as syn.
  Oxytenanthera macrostachya Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 719, as syn.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Assam and other north-eastern parts; BURMA.

Gigantochloa manggong WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa manggong Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 64, 67, 68, invalid
  Gigantochloa manggong Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 365, fig. 32-33; type: Java, 25 Nov. 1982, E.A. Widjaja 1793 (BO)
- Common names: Pring manggong (Java: Javanese); Tiying jahe (Bali: Balinese).
- Features: 15 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java (eastern part): Meru Betiri Nature Reserve, wild, at 50 m altitude; Bali: Candikuning, along dry river bed at 1,500 m altitude.
- Uses: In Bali culms used for building construction.

Gigantochloa mogaungensis CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa mogaungensis Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141, nom. nud.; type: Burma, Feb. 1895, J.W. Oliver s.n.
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin: Mogaung area, in forests.

Gigantochloa multiculmis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa multiculmis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 76, 1929: 769; type: Laos, Poilane 16009
- Features: 10 m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS: "Paksé" area, at 550 m altitude.

Gigantochloa nigrociliata (BUSE) KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa nigrociliata Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 389; type: Java, Junghuhn s.n. (K)
  Gigantochloa nigrociliata (Buse) Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.)
  Gigantochloa nigrociliata (Buse) Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 345; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 327-331, fig. 13-14
  Oxytenanthera nigrociliata (Buse) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 128, p.p. (for Javanese specimens only)
  Pseudoxytenanthera nigrociliata (Buse) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. 76 (7), 1991: 993, "nigro-ciliata"
  ? *Melocanna serpentina* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
  Schizostachyum serpentinum Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 351; type: Java, Kurz s.n. (K)
- Common names: Awi ular (Java: Banten); Awi lengka (Java: Sundanese); Tiying tabah (Bali: Balinese); Black-hair Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 20 m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java (western part), up to 600 m altitude; wild and cultivated. Also reported to grow in other parts of Indonesia (Sumatra, East Java, Bali, Sumbawa). INDIA: eastern, central and north-eastern parts, Andaman Islands.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

Gigantochloa parviflora (P. C. KENG) P. C. KENG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera parviflora P.C. Keng in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 6, 1957: 358, pl. 57; type: Yunnan, June 1936, C.W. Wang 75259
  Gigantochloa parviflora (P.C. Keng) P.C. Keng in J. Bamb. Res. 3 (1), 1984: 24
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: southern part, at 1,460 m altitude.

Gigantochloa pruriens WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa pruriens Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 60, 67, invalid
  Gigantochloa pruriens Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 369, fig. 34-36; type: Sumatra, 8 June 1982, E.A. Widjaja 1710 (BO)
- Common names: Buluh regen (Sumatra: Batak Karo, Alas); Buluh belangke (Sumatra: Melayu); Buluh yakyak (Sumatra: Gayo).
- Features: 15 m / 6 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra, wild and cultivated, at 15 - 400 m altitude.
- Uses: Shoots consumed as a vegetable; culms used for building materials such as pillars, walls and roofing.

Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea (STEUDEL) WIDJAJA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa verticillata var. *awi gombong* Ochse, Veg. Dutch E. Ind., 1931: 323, 325-326, invalid
  ? *Bambusa excelsa* Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418
  ? *Melocanna excelsa* Roep. ex Trinius, 1822: 105, 397

Gigantochloa maxima var. *major* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "α major", nom. nud.; type: Java; vern. name: Bambu andong besar
? *Arundarbor maxima* Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 12, invalid
? *Arundo maxima* Oken, Allg. Naturgesch., 3, 1, 1841: 422
Bambusa pseudoarundinacea Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 330; type: Java, Zollinger 3479 (P)
Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea (Steudel) Widjaja in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 58, 67, invalid
Gigantochloa pseudoarundinacea (Steudel) Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 305, fig. 1-2
? *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, Sp. Pl., 2, 1, 1799: 245, excl. syn. (nom. dub., according to Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 117); type: Java, Hb. Willdenow 7007 Thunberg s.n. (B); cf. Widjaja, 1987: 305, 309
? *Bambusa verticillata* Blume ex Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1346; not *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799
? *Bambos verticillata* (Willdenow) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 703
? *Nastus verticillatus* (Willdenow) Smith in Rees, 1819: n. 3, "verticillata"

- Misapplied names:
  Gigantochloa maxima Kurz in Natuurk. Tijdschr. Nederl. Ind. 27, 1864: 226, invalid (genus not validly publ.), p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambos maxima* Poiret); Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 343; cf. Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 114
  Gigantochloa verticillata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 124, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 63, p.p.
- Selected references: Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 305-311, fig. 1-2
- Common names: Awi andong, Awi gombong (Java: Sundanese); Pring gombong, Pring surat (Java: Javanese); Tiying jajang suwat (Bali: Balinese); Buluh batuang danto (West Sumatra); Greater Giant Bamboo.
- Features: 7 - 30 m / 5 - 13 cm / fl(+). Culms: internodes green, irregularly with stripes in yellowish green.
- Distribution: Only known in cultivation. INDONESIA: Java and West Sumatra. Introduced into the Malay Peninsula, Calcutta (India), and possibly into several other countries in tropical Asia.
- Uses: Widely used for building materials, water pipes, furniture and musical instruments; locally used for basketry and other handicrafts.
- Horticulture: West Java: 3 cultivated variants described under the vernacular (Sundanese) names "Awi andong", "Awi andong leah", "Awi andong keukeus" (Ochse & Bakhuizen v. d. Brink, 1931). Central and East Java: only 1 variant known, called "Pring surat".

Gigantochloa ridleyi HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa ridleyi Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 275; type: Oct. 1933, Singapore, J.L. Pestana s.n. (SING); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 347, fig. 23
  Gigantochloa maxima var. *ridleyi* (Holttum) Shamsuddin in Lessard & Chouinard, Bamb. Res. Asia, 1980: 92, "ridley", invalid
- Common names: Tiying kaas, Tiying jajang, Tiying jajang batu, Tiying aya (Bali: Balinese).
- Features: 16 m / 10 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: Only known in cultivation. MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula, in cultivation; SINGAPORE: in cultivation; INDONESIA: Bali, in cultivation.
- Uses: Used for roofing.

Gigantochloa robusta KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa robusta Kurz in Indian For. 1, 1876: 60; type: none cited; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 311-315, fig. 3-5
  Bambusa sp. Hasskarl, Cat. Pl. Hort. Bot. Bogor., 1844: 19; type (living): Bantam Exped. 92, "Bamboe maijang" (bambu mayang), nom. nud.
- Misapplied names:
  Gigantochloa verticillata Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 275, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa verticillata* Willdenow, 1799)
- Common names: Awi mayan (Java: Banten); Tiying jelepung (Bali: Balineses); Buluh riaw (West Sumatra); Buluh poring (Sumatra: Batak Tapanuli).
- Features: 20 m / 7 - 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Only known in cultivation. INDONESIA: Java (eastern and western part), Bali, Sumatra (western part, and Mentawai Islands), Moluccas (Pulau Jemdana); ranging from lowlands up to highland areas at 1,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for making water carrying vessels, traditional musical instruments (Anklung), and for building materials such as floors and walls. Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

Gigantochloa rostrata K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Bambusa gracilis* Wallich, Cat., 1831-1832: n. 5033, nom. nud.
  Gigantochloa maxima var. *minor* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "β minor", nom. nud.; vern. name: Bambu andong kecil
  Gigantochloa maxima var. *minor* Kurz ex Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 116, fig. 29; type: Sep. 1953, Holttum s.n. (SING, holotype), Forest Research Institute 32239 (KEP, lectotype; cf. K.M. Wong, 1982: 349)
  Gigantochloa rostrata K.M. Wong in Malaysian For. 45 (3), 1982: 349, fig. 3-4; type: Wong, Forest Research Institute 28981 (KEP); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 333, fig. 15
- Features: 8 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping slightly.

- Etymology: The epithet, rostrata, refers to the long-cusped lemmas of the spikelets.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Selangor: only known in cultivation in the Forest Research Institute at Kepong. Possibly also cultivated in India and Burma.

Gigantochloa scortechinii GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa scortechinii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 62, pl. 53; type: Perak, Father Scortechini s.n. (K); Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 122; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 341, fig. 20-22
- Common names: Buloh semantan, Buloh telor, Buloh rayah, Buloh paao, Buloh gala (Malay).
- Features: 20 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: occurs wild from Tampin northwards in the foothills of the Main Range, common.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and other handicrafts.

Gigantochloa scortechinii* var. *albovestita HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa scortechinii var. *albovestita* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 124; type: Kedah, Dec. 1953, Holttum K11 (K); Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 347
- Common names: Buloh seremai (Malay).
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths covered with white hairs, sheath auricles without bristles.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kedah.

Gigantochloa tekserah CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa tekserah Camus, Bambusées, 1913: 141; type: Garo Hills, 1889, G. Mann s.n.
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya: Garo Hills.

Gigantochloa thoii K. M. WONG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa thoii K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 1, 1992: 18, fig. 2; type: Selangor, Wong FRI 28972 (KEP)
- Misapplied names:
  Gigantochloa levis (not Merrill, 1916): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 119, p.p.; Widjaja, 1987: 353, p.p.
- Common names: Buloh betung.
- Features: 16 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the entomologist and conservationist, Tho Yow Pong.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula, known only in cultivation in several states of Malaysia, and in Singapore; of unknown origin.
- Uses: Village bamboo. Shoots consumed as a vegetable.

Gigantochloa toungooensis CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa toungooensis Camus, Bamb., 1913: 140; type: Burma, Feb. 1880, Brandis s.n.
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Karen: Karen Hills, in forests.

Gigantochloa vietnamica NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa vietnamica Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 829; type: Vietnam, Prov. Ha Tyuen, 13 Apr. 1967, Czinj Mak s.n. (HNF)
- Features: 20 m / 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Tyuen, in mountain forest.

Gigantochloa vinhphuica NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa vinhphuica Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 72 (6), 1987: 830; type: Vietnam, Prov. Vinh-Phu, 31 July 1972, Nguyen boi Quynh s.n. (HNF)
- Features: 25 m / 13 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Vinh-Phu, in mountain forest.

Gigantochloa wallichiana KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa wallichiana Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
- Distribution: BURMA.

Gigantochloa wanet CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa wanet Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, 1902, Pocock s.n.
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Shwegu.

Gigantochloa wrayi GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Gigantochloa kurzii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 65, p.p.
  Gigantochloa wrayi Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 64, pl. 55; type: Perak, May 1888, L. Wray 1895 (K); Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 124, fig. 31, emend.; Widjaja in Reinwardtia 10 (3), 1987: 339-341, fig. 18-19
  Gigantochloa maxima var. *viridis* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 115; type: Johor, 1 Nov. 1953, Holttum SFN 40201 (SING)
- Common names: Buloh beti, Buloh mata rusa, Buloh manis, Buloh semantan, Buloh minyak (Malay).
- Features: 10 m / 2 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: northern part, occurs wild, probably native. Not known from Indonesia.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry.

Gigantochloa wunthoensis CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa wunthoensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, Jan. 1902, Smales s.n.
- Features: 15 m / 7.5 - 10 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Sagaing, Wuntho area, in forests at 170 m altitude.

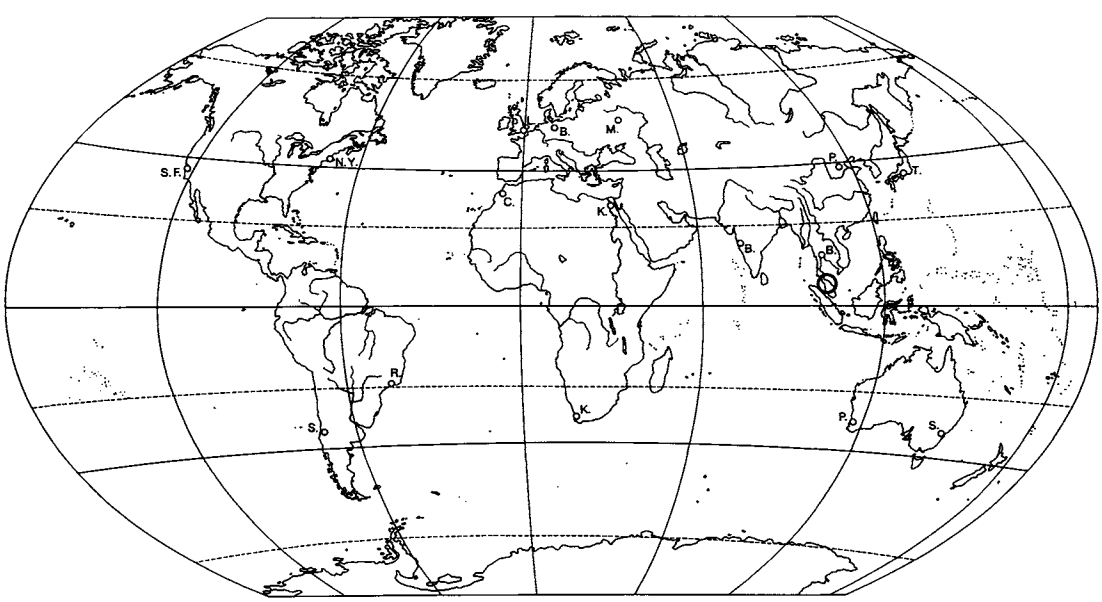
Gigantochloa yunzalinensis CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Gigantochloa yunzalinensis* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 141; type: Burma, March 1880, D. Brandis s.n.
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species. Perhaps conspecific with *Gigantochloa macrostachya* Kurz.
- Distribution: BURMA: Mountains of Maitarouk, Bithoko, Sinzway, Yunzalin.

Holttumochloa K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Holttumochloa* K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 518; type: *Holttumochloa magica* (Ridley) K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990); chloa = grass (Greek).
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula.

Holttumochloa korbuensis K. M. WONG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Holttumochloa korbuensis* K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 520, fig. 3; type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunong Korbu Symington KEP 31496 (KEP).
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: known only from Gunong Korbu in Perak, on the Main Range.
- Habitat: In montane forest.

Holttumochloa magica (RIDLEY) K. M. WONG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa elegans* Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 44, 1905: 209; type: Malay Peninsula, Selangor, Ulu Semangkok, Ridley 12114 (SING) *Bambusa magica* Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. Asiat. Soc. 44, 1905: 208; type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Gunong Brumbun, Wray 1560 (SING) *Holttumochloa magica* (Ridley) K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 520, fig. 1-2
- Misapplied names: *Bambusa nana* (not Roxburgh): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 40, p.p. (for Wray 1560)
- Common names: Buloh perindu (Malay).
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Cameron Highlands in Pahang, and the Fraser Hill area in the Pahang-Selangor state border, both on the Main Range.
- Habitat: In lower and upper montane forests, especially on ridges, at 1,200 - 2,000 m altitude.



Map 42: Distribution of *Holttumochloa*

Holttumochloa pubescens K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Holttumochloa pubescens* K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 523; type: Malay Peninsula, Kelantan, Gunong Stong, Whitmore Fri 12444 (KEP).
- Features: ? m / 0.6 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: known only from Gunong Stong in Kelantan.
- Habitat: In upper montane stunted forest on granite, at about 1,450 m altitude.

Kinabaluchloa K. M. WONG

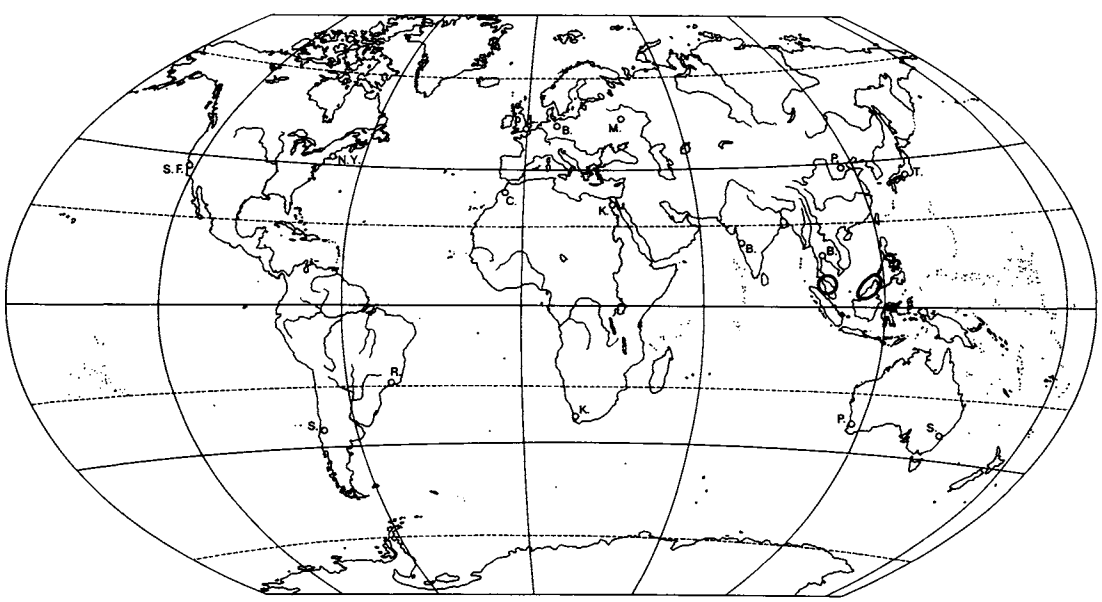
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Kinabaluchloa* K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 523; type: *Kinabaluchloa wrayi* (Stapf) K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The genus is named after Mount Kinabalu of Borneo, botanically one of the most spectacular mountains known.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo.

Kinabaluchloa nebulosa K. M. WONG

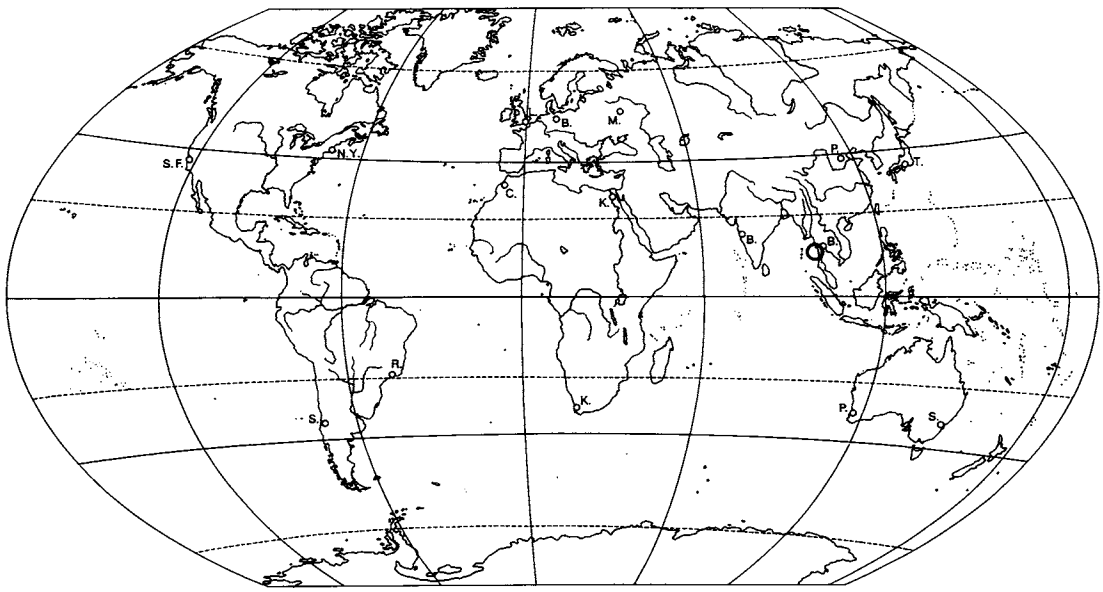
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Kinabaluchloa nebulosa* K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 526, fig. 5; type: Borneo, Sabah, Ranau, Mikil SAN 38475 (K); S. Dransfield in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 151
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); erect at base, entangled above with trees, or drooping over to the ground.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA, BRUNEI: Borneo: on Crocker Range (including Mount Kinabalu) of Sabah, Pagon range of Brunei, and in Kelabit Highlands of Sarawak.
- Habitat: In lower montane forest, at about 1,600 - 1,940 m altitude.
- Uses: Culm internodes used for making musical instruments ("sompoton" in Sabah, "engkrui" in Sarawak).

Kinabaluchloa wrayi (STAPF) K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambusa wrayi* Stapf in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew, 1893: 14; Stapf in Hooker's Icon. Pl., ser. 4, 3, 1893: t. 2253; type: Malay Peninsula, Perak, Gunong Inas, Wray 4166 (K)
  Kinabaluchloa wrayi (Stapf) K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 524, fig. 4
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in S. Dransfield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 151
- Common names: Buloh bersumpitan (Malay); Buloh sewor (Temiar Senoi, Negrito).
- Features: 12 - 18 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Main Range, Bintang Range, and Terengganu Highlands.
- Habitat: In lower and upper montane forest.
- Uses: Culm internodes uses for blowpipes among Temiar Senoi and Negrito peoples.



Map 43: Distribution of *Kinabaluchloa*



Map 44: Distribution of *Klemachloa*

Klemachloa R. N. PARKER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Klemachloa* R.N. Parker in Indian For. 58, 1932: 7; type: *Klemachloa detinens* R.N. Parker
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR).

Klemachloa detinens R. N. PARKER

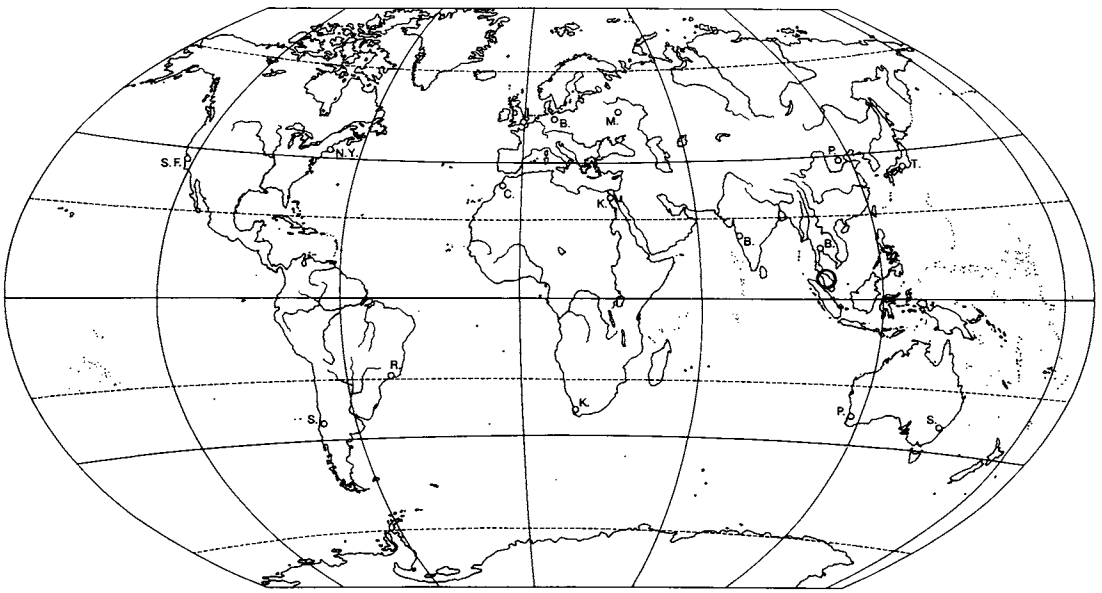
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Klemachloa detinens* R.N. Parker in Indian For. 58, 1932: 7, pl. 1; type: Burma, Parker 3130, 3132 (syntypes)
- Features: 20 m / 2.0 - 3.0 cm / fl(+); culms scandent or climbing.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: in Mergui district on Myinmoletkat Taung.
- Habitat: In forest at 600 - 1,200 m altitude.

Maclurochloa K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Maclurochloa* K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 528; type: *Maclurochloa montana* (Ridley) K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name commemorates the American botanist F.A. McClure (1897-1970).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula.

Maclurochloa montana (RIDLEY) K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa montana Ridley in J. Straits Br. Roy. As. Soc. no. 44, 1905: 210; type: Pinang, Ridley 10171 (lectotype, K, selected by K.M. Wong, 1993: 530)
  Bambusa montana (Ridley) Holttum in Kew Bull. 11 (2), 1956: 206
  Maclurochloa montana (Ridley) K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 528, fig. 6
  Bambusa pauciflora Ridley, Fl. Malay Penins., 5, 1925: 259; type: Pahang, Fraser Hill, Mhd. Nur SFN 11234 (SING)
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa klossii (not Ridley, 1925): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 79, p.p. (for Robinson & Kloss 6109)
- Features: fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Pinang, Kedah, Pahang and Selangor.
- Habitat: In lower montane forest, at 780 - 1,350 m altitude.



Map 45: Distribution of *Maclurochloa*

Melocalamus BENTHAM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocalamus Bentham in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. London 19, 1881: 134, nom. nud.
  Melocalamus Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1883: 1095, 1212; type: *Melocalamus compactiflorus* (Kurz) Bentham
- Selected references: Hui & Hsueh in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (2), 1992: 163-168
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 9.
- Distribution: Areas between the eastern Himalayas and Vietnam; most records from eastern Bangladesh to northern Thailand.
  CHINA: south-eastern Tibet, Yunnan and Guangxi; INDIA: Assam and other north-eastern parts; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA (MYANMAR): upper and lower parts; THAILAND: northern and north-western part; VIETNAM: Annam. May also occur in Nepal and Bhutan.

Melocalamus arrectus YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocalamus arrectus Yi in Acta Bot. Yunnan. 10 (4), 1988: 440, fig. 3; type: Yunnan, Lancang Xian, 1,900 m alt., Yi Tongpei 87019 (SCFS)
  Dinochloa bambusoides Q.H. Dai, 1987, ined.; cf. T.P. Yi in P.C. Keng & al., Fl. Reipubl. Pop. Sin., 9 (1), 1996: 37, as syn.
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan, at 700 - 1,900 m altitude.

Melocalamus compactiflorus (KURZ) BENTHAM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudostachyum compactiflorum Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 252; Kurz
  Melocalamus compactiflorus (Kurz) Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, 1883: 1212
  Dinochloa compactiflora (Kurz) McClure, 1936: 253
  Pseudostachyum glomeriflorum Kurz, ined.; ex Rhind, 1945: 23, as syn.
- Common names: Phai-hang-chang, Mai-hang-chang, Mai-lai-mong (Thai); Daral, Lata bans (Bangladesh); Wa-nwe, Wa-nwe-kok, Nachinwa (Burmese); Kale-o (Burma: Karen); Usawi (Burma: Kachin); Sairil (India: Mizo); Ca truc, Tre lim (Vietnam).
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Melocalamus mastersii* by R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278
- Distribution: INDIA: Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA: from Mergui in the south to Myitkyina in the north; THAILAND: northern and north-western part; VIETNAM: Annam; CHINA: Yunnan and Guangxi.
- Habitat: In evergreen or secondary forest up to 1,850 m altitude, also in open clearings and dense thickets.

Melocalamus elevatissimus HSUEH & YI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocalamus elevatissimus Hsueh & Yi in J. Bamb. Res. 2 (1), 1983: 28, fig. 1; type: Xizang, Medog Xian, 15 Aug. 1977, Yi Tongpei 77183 (SCFS)
- Features: 20 m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.

- Distribution: CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): south-eastern part: Medog Xian, at 940 - 2,000 m altitude; Zayu Xian, at 1,700 m altitude.

Melocalamus fimbriatus HSUEH & HUI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocalamus fimbriatus Hsueh & Hui in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (2), 1992: 167, fig. 1.5-9; type: Yunnan, 30 Sep. 1985, Li Dezhu 85246 (SWFC)
- Features: 20 - 40 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Menglian - Lancang, Jinghong, Menghai, Yingjiang; at 1,000 - 1,700 m altitude.

Melocalamus gracilis R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocalamus gracilis R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278; type: Barail Range, R. Majumdar 1138 (CAL)
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part (between Shillong and Cachar).

Melocalamus indicus R. B. MAJUMDER

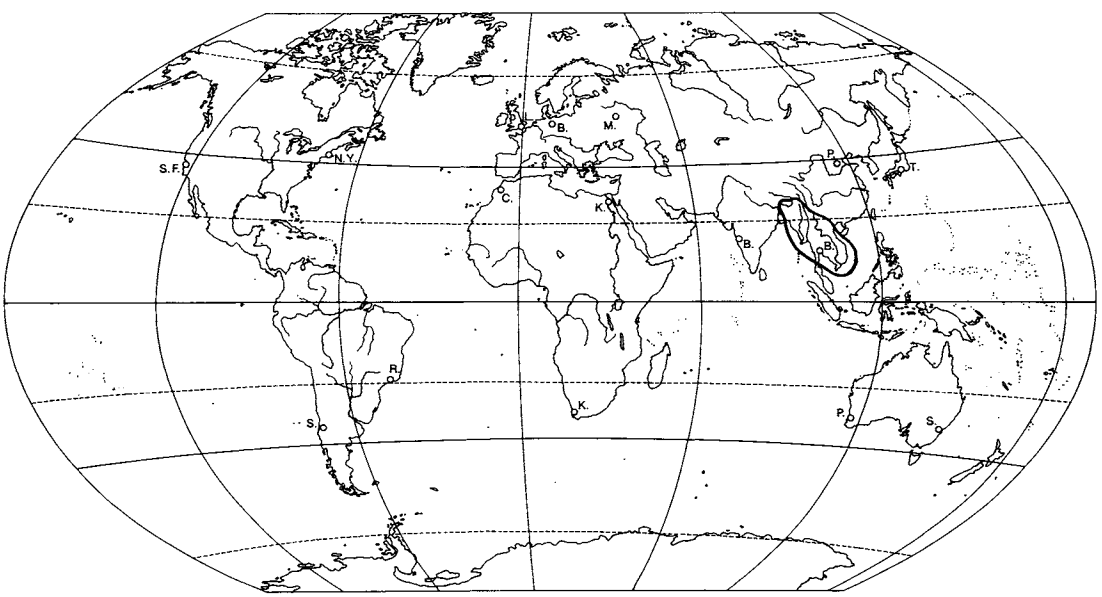
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocalamus indicus R.B. Majumder in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 25 (1-4), 1983 [1985]: 236, pl. II; type: Cachar: Bhuban Hill, Majumder 73083 (CAL)
- Misapplied names:
  Melocalamus compactiflorus (not Bentham, 1883): K.C. Malick, 1974: 166, fig. 1, p.p. (for Malick 942)
- Features: 6 - 30 (?)m / 1 - 2 (?) cm / fl(+); culms arching over.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: common in the tropical lowland rain-forests of Cachar, Manipur and other adjoining parts of Assam.

Melocalamus mastersii (MUNRO) R. B. MAJUMDAR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa mastersii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 113; type: Assam, Masters 1123
  Arundarbor mastersii (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Dinochloa mastersii (Munro) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 133, as syn.
  Melocalamus mastersii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 278
- Common names: Benti-bans (Assamese).
- Features: fl(-); culms scandent or climbing.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Assam: Dibrugarh.

Melocalamus ningmingensis OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocalamus gracilis W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 110, nom. illeg.; not R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan, 1989; type: Guangxi: Ningming, Longrui, Chen Feipeng 4726 (CANT)
  Melocalamus ningmingensis Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19, based on *Melocalamus gracilis* W.T. Lin
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Ningming, Longrui, in the region of limestone.



Map 46: Distribution of *Melocalamus*

Melocalamus scandens HSUEH & HUI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Melocalamus scandens* Hsueh & Hui in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 30 (2), 1992: 166, fig. 1.1-4; type: Yunnan, 1 Apr. 1988, Zhao Jianwei & Hui Chaomao 88027 (SWFC)
- Features: 20 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Jiangcheng, Simao; at 770 - 1,100 m altitude.

Monocladus CHIA, H. L. FUNG & Y. L. YANG

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Monocladus* Chia &al. is considered a species of *Bonia* Balansa, hence *Monocladus* is relegated to a synonym of → *Bonia*. A further species assigned to *Monocladus* is listed below. So far, this species has not been investigated for its generic affinity.

Monocladus parviflosculus W. T. LIN

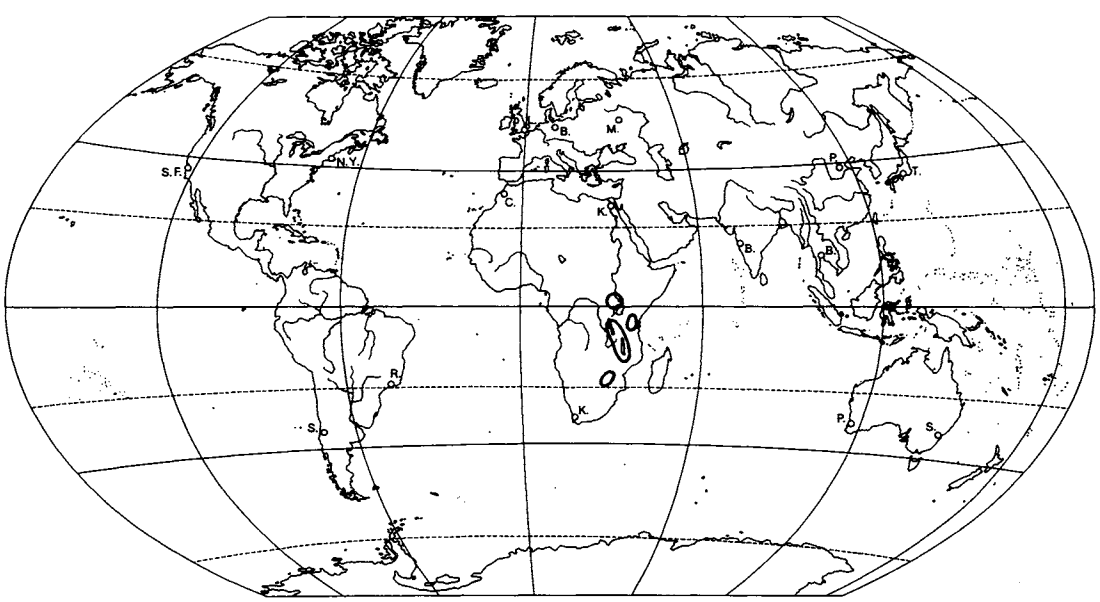
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Monocladus parviflosculus* W.T. Lin in J. Bamb. Res. 12 (3), 1993: 3, fig. 3; type: Li Zhenkui 84126, 30 July 1992 (CANT)
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / 0.4 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Generic affinity in doubt (N.H. Xia in Kew Bull. 51 (3), 1996: 565).
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Zhaoqing.

Oreobambos K. SCHUMANN

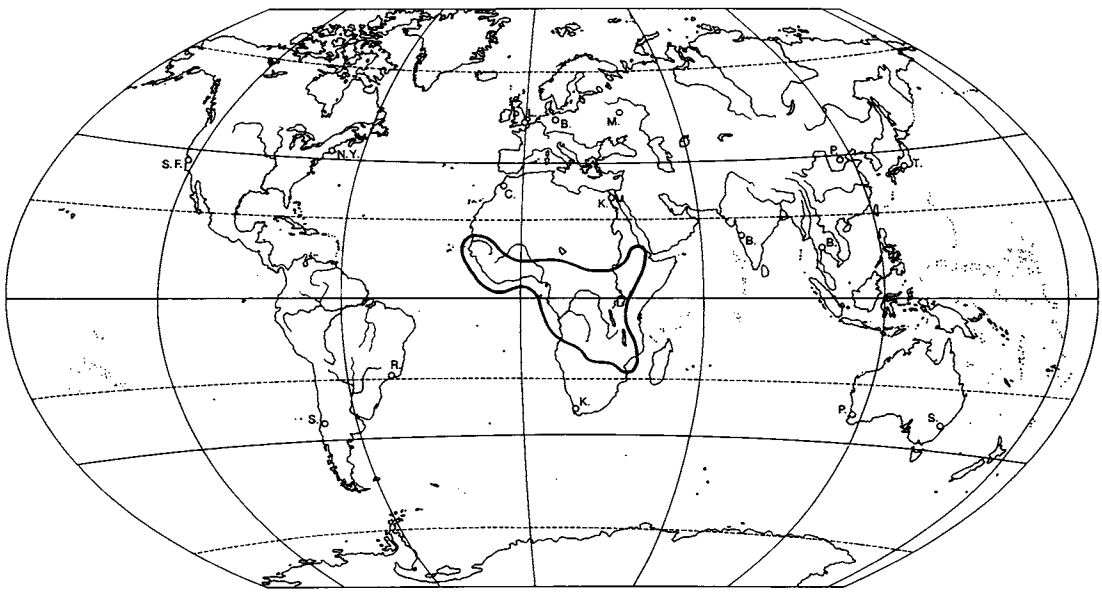
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oreobambos* K. Schumann in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin 1, 1896: 178; type: *Oreobambos buchwaldii* K. Schumann; C.E. Hubbard ap. W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 13
- Spelling variants: *Oreobambus*.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: Tropical East Africa: UGANDA; TANZANIA; MALAWI; ZAMBIA.

Oreobambos buchwaldii K. SCHUMANN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oreobambos buchwaldii* K. Schumann in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin 1, 1896: 178; type: Tanzania, Usambara, Buchwald 233 (B, destroyed); C.E. Hubbard ap. W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 13, fig. 4
- Features: 18 m / 10 cm / fl(+), culms spreading or drooping, rarely erect.
- Distribution: UGANDA: Bunyoro and Mengo Districts; TANZANIA: Tanga District: Usambara Mountains, Handeni; Mbeya (Rungwe) District; MALAWI; ZAMBIA. Perhaps also in ZIMBABWE: Mt. Buhwa in Belingwe District.
- Habitat: On open places in forest, often along rivers, at 300 - 1,950 m altitude.



Map 47: Distribution of *Oreobambos*



Map 48: Distribution of *Oxytenanthera*

Oxytenanthera MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Houzeaubambus Mattei in Boll. Soc. Ort. Mut. Soccor. Palermo 8 (6), 1910: 84; type: *Houzeaubambus borzoi* (Mattei) Mattei
  Oxytenanthera Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126; type: *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. Richard) Munro
  Bambusa sect. *Scirpobambos* A. Richard, Tent. Fl. Abyss., 2, 1850: 439, without rank designation; type: *Bambusa abyssinica* A. Richard; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 126, as section, as syn.
  Oxytenanthera sect. *Scirpobambos* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 96, with German diagn., without basionym reference; type: *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* (A. Richard) Munro
  Scirpobambos Kuntze ex Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21, "Scirpobambus", as syn.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Notes: Asian species previously assigned to *Oxytenanthera* belong to *Dendrocalamus*, *Gigantochloa* or *Pseudoxytenanthera*.
- Distribution: Throughout tropical Africa.

Oxytenanthera abyssinica (A. RICHARD) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa abyssinica A. Richard, Tent. Fl. Abyss., 2, 1850: 439; type: Quartin-Dillon s.n., Schimper 501 (syntypes)
  Oxytenanthera abyssinica (A. Richard) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 127; W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 11, fig. 3; W.D. Clayton in Hepper, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ed. 2, 3, 2, 1972: 360, fig. 417; Lin in Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 248, 1974: 86, fig. 39
  Oxytenanthera borzii Mattei ap. Lanza & Mattei in Bol. Ort. Bot. Palermo 8, 1909: 36,*; type: Eritrea, Senni 792
  Houzeaubambus borzii (Mattei) Mattei in Boll. Soc. Ort. Mut. Soccor. Palermo 8 (6), 1910: 84
  Oxytenanthera braunii Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 39 (3-4), 1907: 601; type: Tanzania, Braun 1347
  Oxytenanthera macrothyrsus K. Schumann in Engler, Deutsch-Ost-Afr., 5A, 1895: 117; type: Tanzania, Stuhlmann 6228, 6177 (syntypes)
  Bambusa schimperiana Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 330, as syn.
- Features: 7 - 15 m / 7 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Troughout tropical Africa. ERITREA; ETHIOPIA; SUDAN; SENEGAL; GAMBIA; GUINEA-BISSAU; GUINEA; SIERRA LEONE; IVORY COAST; GHANA; TOGO; BENIN; NIGERIA; CAMEROON; CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC; CONGO; ZAIRE; ANGOLA; UGANDA; TANZANIA; MALAWI; ZAMBIA; ZIMBABWE; MOZAMBIQUE.
- Habitat: In wooded savannas, often along watercourses, hills and ravines, in belts of fire-swept savannas; prefers warm and moist areas but grows under a variety of conditions and is rather drought-resistant (becomes semi-deciduous in dry places); at elevations from 15 to 2,000 m.

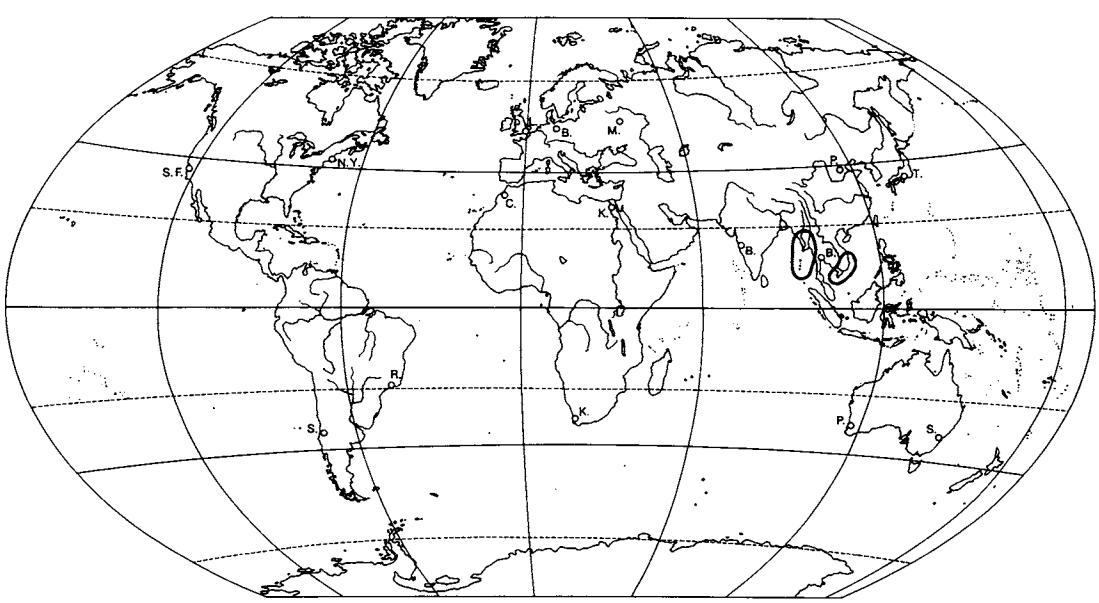
- Uses: For binder and pulp used in house construction; culms used for house construction, for roofing, fences, baskets, cups, furniture, tool-handles, tobacco crates, pipes, canoe poles, arrow and spear shafts; shoots and grains are sometimes eaten; grains are used for wine-making and brewing alcoholic drinks similar to beer; planted as a wind-break and as hedges.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation, rare.

Pseudobambusa NGUYEN

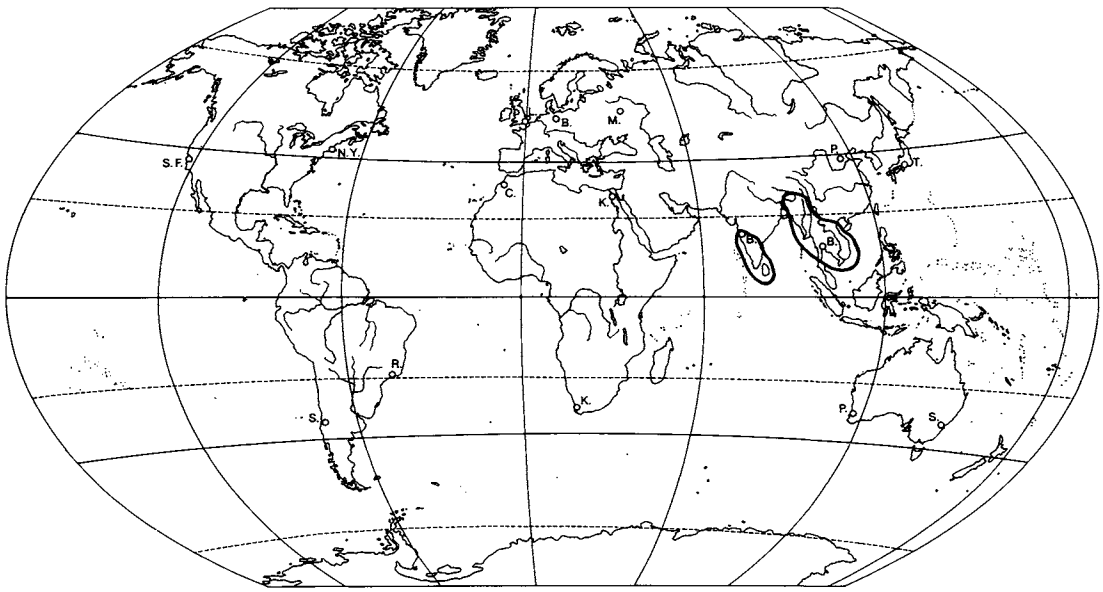
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudobambusa Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. 76 (7), 1991: 992; type: *Pseudobambusa kurzii* (Munro) Ohrnberger
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR): southern part; INDIA: Andaman Islands; VIETNAM: southern part.

Pseudobambusa kurzii (MUNRO) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna kurzii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134; type: Andaman Islands, Kurz s.n.
  Bambusa kurzii (Munro) N.P. Balakrishnan in Bull. Bot. Surv. India 22 (1-4), 1980 [1982]: 176
  Schizostachyum kurzii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
  Pseudobambusa kurzii (Munro) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 19
  Bambusa schizostachyoides Kurz, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134, as syn. under *Melocanna kurzii*
  Teinostachyum schizostachyoides Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 89, based on *Melocanna kurzii* Munro
  Cephalostachyum schizostachyoides Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A p. cxxxvii, App. B p. 94, in key; type: Burma
  Cephalostachyum schizostachyoides Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 565; type: South Andaman Island (? same type as *Melocanna kurzii*)
  Bambusa schizostachyoides (Kurz) Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1883: 1214; Kurz ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 48, pl. 44
  Pseudobambusa schizostachyoides (Kurz) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. 76 (7), 1991: 992
- Common names: Neua (Vietnam).
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 7.5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: South Andaman Island, and probably Middle Andaman Island. BURMA: Pegu. VIETNAM: southern part: Dongnai: Baria. Perhaps also from THAILAND.



Map 49: Distribution of *Pseudobambusa*



Map 50: Distribution of *Pseudoxytenanthera*

Pseudoxytenanthera SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pseudoxytenanthera Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 52; type: *Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha* (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis
  Pseudotenanthera R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280, nom. illeg. (superfluous, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: *Pseudotenanthera monadelpha* (Thwaites) R.B. Majumdar
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 12.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA; INDIA: southern and north-eastern parts; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM.

Pseudoxytenanthera albociliata (MUNRO) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera albociliata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 129, "albo-ciliata"; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 70, pl. 61
  Gigantochloa albociliata (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvi, App. B, 93, "albo-ciliata"; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 555
  Pseudotenanthera albociliata (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280
  Pseudoxytenanthera albociliata (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: 7 - 10 m / 1.5 - 3.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA: throughout upper Burma, mainly in the eastern and southern parts (east of Salween River, and from Pyinmana to southern Tenasserim), less common in Pegu; THAILAND: throughout the whole country, especially near the Burmese border; LAOS: abundant; VIETNAM.
- Habitat: Mainly in mixed forests.
- Uses: Of little use.

Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii (GAMBLE) OHRNB.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera bourdillonii Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 76, pl. 67, "bourdilloni"; type: Travancore, J.F. Bourdillon s.n.
  Pseudotenanthera bourdillonii (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280
  Pseudoxytenanthera bourdillonii (Gamble) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20
- Features: 6 - 9.5 m / 2.5 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Kerala, in the Western Ghats.
- Habitat: On steep precipitous places and wet rocks, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude, rare.

Pseudoxytenanthera densa (CAMUS) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera thwaitesii var. *densa* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 147, pl. 91 fig. C, p.p. (for specimens from Kampuchea, Pierre 6661, and [from Vietnam?] Lefèvre 337), cum descr.; cf. Lin, Sp. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. 6, 1968: 43
  Oxytenanthera densa Camus, Bamb., 1913: pl. 91 fig. C, nom. nud.
  Oxytenanthera densa Camus ap. A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28 (6), 1922: 444
  Oxytenanthera densa (Camus) Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Gén. Indo-Chine, 7, 1923: 620 (for specimens from Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam)
  Gigantochloa densa (Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224, based on *Oxytenanthera densa* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 147, pl. 91 fig. C, invalid?
  Pseudoxytenanthera densa (Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993, based on *Oxytenanthera densa* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 147, pl. 91 fig. C, invalid?
- Features: 3 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: KAMPUCHEA; LAOS; VIETNAM.

Pseudoxytenanthera dinhensis (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera dinhensis A. Camus in Not. Syst. 4 (1), 1923: 47; type: Mt. Dinh, Pierre s.n.; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 620
  Gigantochloa dinhensis (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
  Pseudoxytenanthera dinhensis (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Mt. Dinh.

Pseudoxytenanthera hayatae (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera hayatae A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28 (6), 1922: 444; type: Annam, Hayata 728; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 619
  Gigantochloa hayatae (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
  Pseudoxytenanthera hayatae (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam.

Pseudoxytenanthera hosseusii (PILGER) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera hosseusii Pilger in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 3, 1906: 116; type: Thailand, Hosseus 723a; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 615
  Gigantochloa hosseusii (Pilger) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
  Pseudoxytenanthera hosseusii (Pilger) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA; THAILAND; LAOS; VIETNAM.

Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha (THWAITES) SODERSTROM & ELLIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrocalamus monadelphus Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 1864: 376; type: Sri Lanka, Ambagamuwa, Dec. 1854, C.P. 3359 (lectotype, PDA, cf. Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 52, 56)
  Oxytenanthera monadelpha (Thwaites) Alston in Trimen, Suppl. Fl. Ceyl., 6, 1931: 342
  Pseudoxytenanthera monadelpha (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 52, fig. 34-37
  Pseudotenanthera monadelpha (Thwaites) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280
  Oxytenanthera thwaitesii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 129
- Misapplied names:
  ? *Bambos stricta* Roxburgh, 1798: pl. 80 (not descr.)
- Common names: Wattai (local Indian name).
- Features: 8 m / 1 - 1.5 (2.5) cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet, monadelpha, refers to the androecium of the flower which has the filaments united.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: mountains of the south-central part, common, at 1,200 - 1,800 m altitude; INDIA: southern part: Western Ghats, Southern Ghats, and Hills of Kurnool (Andhra Pradesh); at 1,000 - 1,800 m altitude.

Pseudoxytenanthera parvifolia (BRANDIS EX GAMBLE) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera parvifolia Brandis ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 72, pl. 63; type: Burma, Yunzalin, March 1880, Brandis s.n.
  Gigantochloa parvifolia (Brandis ex Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
  Pseudoxytenanthera parvifolia (Brandis ex Gamble) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA; THAILAND; KAMPUCHEA; VIETNAM.

Pseudoxytenanthera poilanei (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera poilanei A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 27, 1921: 455; type: Annam, Poilane 1339; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 617; A. Camus in Not. Syst. 14 (4), 1952 [1953]: 255

Gigantochloa poilanei (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
Pseudoxytenanthera poilanei (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: 5 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: Prov. Quang-tri: Lao-bao; Tonkin: Prov. de Sonla.

Pseudoxytenanthera ritchiei (MUNRO) OHRNB.
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum hindostanicum Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 252 (based on *Schizostachyum blumei* Munro, 1868; not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829)
  Oxytenanthera monostigma Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxiii; Beddome, Ic. Pl. Ind. Or., 1874: 56, pl. 234; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 74, pl. 65
  Bambusa ritchiei Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 113 "ritcheyi", 157 "ritchiei"; type: Bombay, Ritchie 820
  Arundarbor ritchiei (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, "ritcheyi", invalid
  Oxytenanthera ritchiei (Munro) Blatter & McCann in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 33, 1929: 773, "ritcheyi"; V.J. Nair & R. Ansari in J. Econ. Taxon. Bot. 3 (2), 1982: 616
  Pseudotenanthera ritchiei (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280, "ritcheyi"
  Pseudoxytenanthera ritchiei (Munro) Ohrnberger, Bamb. World Introd. ed. 4, 1997: 20
- Misapplied names:
  Schizostachyum blumei (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 136 (for Wight s.n.)
- Spelling variants: The correct spelling of the specific epithet is *ritchiei*, not *ritcheyi* (ICBN 1994, Art. 60.11, Rec. 60C.1.a)
- Common names: Garte (India).
- Features: 3 - 9 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats and adjoining hill ranges (from Bombay to Coimbatore area).
- Habitat: Often forming understorey in teak forests and other deciduous forests, usually occurs on the tops of ridges and hills, on dry sites on shallow soil.
- Uses: Mainly used for basketry.

Pseudoxytenanthera stocksii (MUNRO) NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera stocksii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 130; type: India, Concan, Stocks s.n.
  Pseudotenanthera stocksii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 280
  Gigantochloa stocksii (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224
  Pseudoxytenanthera stocksii (Munro) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Common names: Pannangi (India).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: southen part, usually cultivated; VIETNAM: southern part.
- Habitat: On banks of streams and other moist sites.

Pseudoxytenanthera tenuispiculata (A. CAMUS) NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera tenuispiculata A. Camus in Not. Syst. 4 (1), 1923: 48; type: Vietnam, Poilane 649; Camus & A. Camus in Lecomte, Fl. Génér. Indo-Chine, 7, 1, 1923: 621
  Gigantochloa tenuispiculata (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 225
  Pseudoxytenanthera tenuispiculata (A. Camus) Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. de Baria.

Sinocalamus McCLURE

- Notes: The type species of the genus *Sinocalamus* McClure is considered a species of *Dendrocalamus* Nees, hence *Sinocalamus* is relegated to a synonym of → *Dendrocalamus*. Some other species assigned to *Sinocalamus* are listed below. So far, these species have not been investigated for their generic affinity.

Sinocalamus bacthaiensis NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus bacthaiensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 222; type: Vietnam, 22 VI 1972, Ma Van Hach s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Bac Thai: Cho don, in mountain forest.

Sinocalamus maiensis NGUYEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus maiensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 224; type: Vietnam, 17 IX 1973, Nguyen Huu Hieu s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 20 m / 6 - 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Tuyen: Tuyen Quang, in mountain forest.

Sinocalamus nhatrangensis NGUYEN & VUCAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus nhatrangensis Nguyen & Vucan in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 76 (7), 1991: 993; type: Vietnam, 22 I 1923, Poilane N 5414 (MBHM).
- Misapplied names:
  Bambusa stenophylla "auct. non Haeckel: Pham, Fl. Ill. S. Vietnam, 1972: 858"; cf. Nguyen & Vucan, 1991
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Phu khanh, at 200 m altitude, in forest.

Sinocalamus rectocuneatus (W. T. LIN) W. T. LIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neosinocalamus rectocuneatus W.T. Lin in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 26 (3), 1988: 228, fig. 6, "rectocuneatus"; type: Guangdong, 17 XI 1986, Xiao Mian-yun 53487 (CANT)
  Sinocalamus rectocuneatus (W.T. Lin) W.T. Lin in J. S. China Agr. Univ. 14 (3), 1993: 111, "rectocuneatus"
- Features: 14 m / 8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong: Yingde.

Sinocalamus rugosiglumis NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus rugosiglumis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 74 (11), 1989: 1662; type: Vietnam, Prov. Vinh-Phu, 19 X 1972, Le Hai s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 12 m / 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Vinh-Phu, in mountain forest.

Sinocalamus sang NGUYEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus sang Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 223; type: Vietnam, 5 XII 1972, Ma Van Hach s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 7 - 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Bac Thai: Yen-nhuan, in mountain forest.

Sinocalamus yentuensis NGUYEN

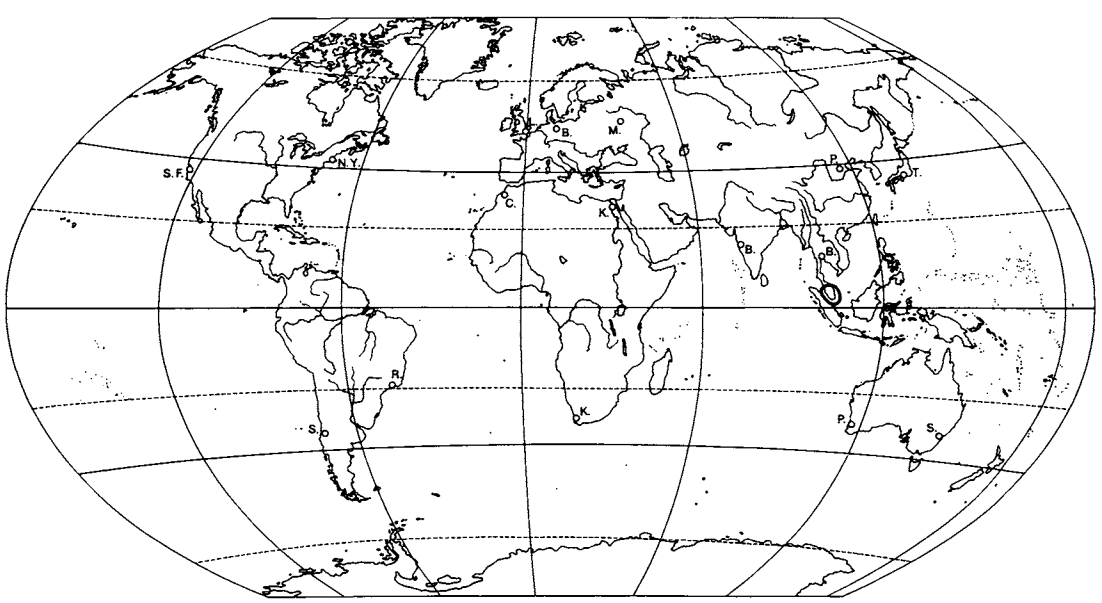
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sinocalamus yentuensis Nguyen in Bot. Zhurn. Akad. NAUK 75 (2), 1990: 223; type: Vietnam, 20 XI 1971, Nguyen Khac Knoi s.n. (HNF).
- Features: 26 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Prov. Ha Nam Ninh: Yen Tu, Cuc Phuong, in mountain forest.

Soejatmia K. M. WONG

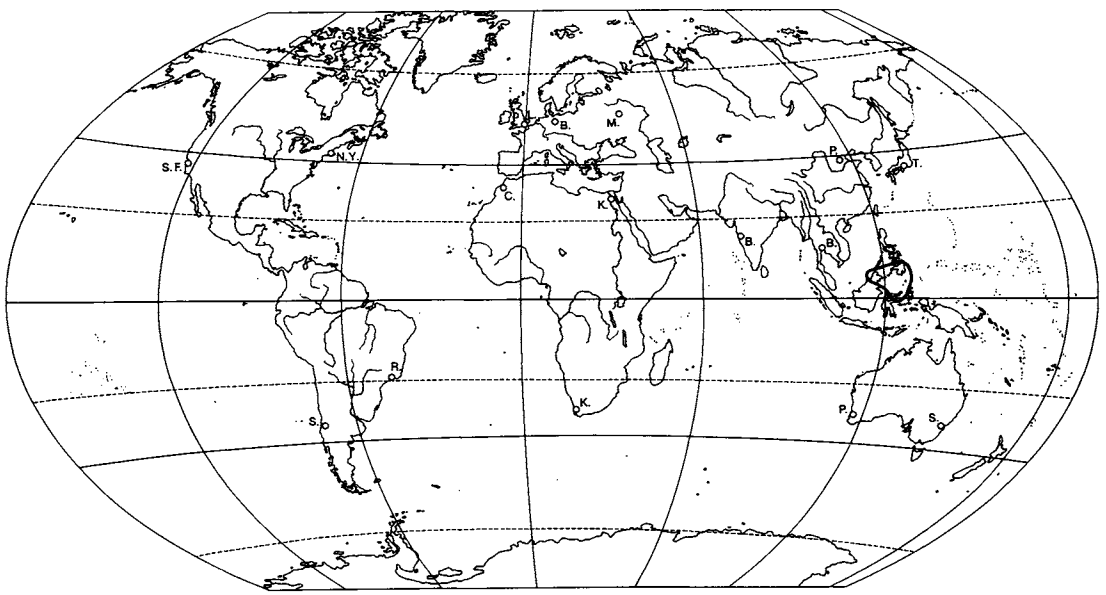
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Soejatmia K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 530; type: *Soejatmia ridleyi* (Gamble) K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the botanist Soejatmi Dransfield, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: southern part of the Malay Peninsula: MALAYSIA: Pahang, and SINGAPORE.

Soejatmia ridleyi (GAMBLE) K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa ridleyi Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 34, pl. 32; type: Singapore, Bukit Timah, Ridley 1693 (SING)
  Soejatmia ridleyi (Gamble) K.M. Wong in Kew Bull. 48 (3), 1993: 532, fig. 7
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: southern part of the Malay Peninsula: MALAYSIA: Pahang, and SINGAPORE.
- Habitat: Occurring in lowland forest, on fringes and large gaps.



Map 51: Distribution of *Soejatmia*



Map 52: Distribution of *Sphaerobambos*

Sphaerobambos S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sphaerobambos* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 428; type: *Sphaerobambos hirsuta* S. Dransfield
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo; PHILIPPINES: Mindanao; INDONESIA: Sulawesi (= Celebes).

Sphaerobambos hirsuta S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sphaerobambos hirsuta* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 428, fig. 1-3; type: S. Dransfield SD 844 (K)
- Features: 10 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah: near Mt. Kinabalu, known only from one small area, growing along forest margins on ultramafic soil.

Sphaerobambos philippinensis (GAMBLE) S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Guadua philippinensis* Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. Bot. 8 (4), 1913: 203; type: Mindanao, C.V. Piper 475 (K)
  Bambusa philippinensis (Gamble) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
  Sphaerobambos philippinensis (Gamble) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 432, fig. 4
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Mindanao: Davao oriental: Mati.

Sphaerobambos subtilis S. DRANSFIELD

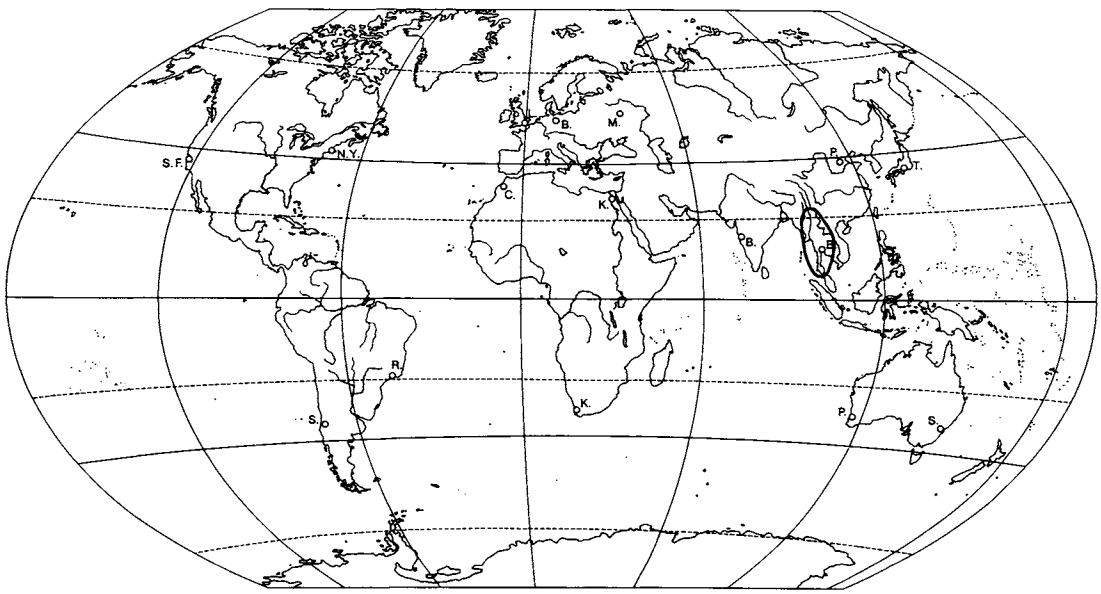
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Sphaerobambos subtilis* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 44 (3), 1989: 432, fig. 5; type: Sulawesi, Eyma 3436 (K)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: northern Sulawesi: Manado area.

Thyrsostachys GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thyrsostachys* Gamble in Indian For. 20, 1894: 1; type: *Thyrsostachys oliveri* Gamble; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 58
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *BAMBUSINAE*
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: THAILAND; BURMA (MYANMAR).
- Horticulture: Often cultivated in South-East Asia.

Thyrsostachys oliveri GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Thyrsostachys oliveri* Gamble in Indian For. 20, 1894: 1; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 58, pl. 50
- Common names: Thana-wa (Burmese); Mai-tong, Ura (Burma: Kachin); Mai-sa-lawn, Mai-he, Mai-pao (Burma: Shan); Phai-ruak-dam (Thai).
- Features: 15 - 25 m / 5 - 6.5 cm / fl(+)



Map 53: Distribution of *Thyrsostachys*

- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Shan Hills, Katha and Bhamo Districts (not in the northern moister districts); THAILAND: northern part. In cultivation inside and outside its natural range.
- Habitat: In moist forests, mixed or teak forests, at moderate elevations (650 m); prefers deep soil and high relative humidity.
- Uses: Culms used for house construction.

Thyrsostachys siamensis GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa regia T. Thomson ex Cat. Hort. Bot. Calc., 1864: 79, nom. nud.
  Bambusa regia T. Thomson ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 116; type: Salween River, Brandis 12, Siam, Kurz s.n. (syntypes); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 60, as syn.
  Arundarbor regia (T. Thomson ex Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Thyrsostachys regia (Munro) S.S.R. Bennet in Indian For. 114 (10), 1988: 711
  Arundinaria siamensis Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 19, nom. nud.
  Bambusa siamensis Kurz, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 116, as syn.
  Thyrsostachys siamensis Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 59, pl. 51, nom. illeg.; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 80; Lin in H.L. Li & al., Fl. Taiwan, 5, 1978: 768, pl. 1513; S. Duriyaprapan & P.C.M. Jansen in S. Dransield & E.A. Widjaja, Pl. Resources S.E. Asia, 7, 1995: 147
- Common names: Phai-ruak, Mai-ruak (Thai); Tiyo-wa, Kyaung-wa (Burmese); Mai-tiyo (Burma: Shan); Mai-hoak (Lao); Kyaung-wa (Chinese); Bambu jepang, Bambu siam (Indonesian); Monastery Bamboo, Thailand Bamboo.
- Features: 8 - 14 m / 2- 7.5 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The nomenclaturally correct name for this bamboo is *Thyrsostachys regia* (Munro) S.S.R. Bennet, not *Thyrsostachys siamensis* Gamble. However, the latter name is used widely throughout S.E. Asia for this economically important bamboo, that there seems to be a strong case for conservation of the name against the former (C.M.A. Stapleton in letter of 2 Jan. 1997 to D. Ohrnberger). Expecting this case to be submitted to the Committee as a proposal for species name conversation, the name *Thyrsostachys siamensis* Gamble is here provisionally retained.

- Distribution: BURMA: from Mandalay to Tenasserim, areas around Salween River; THAILAND: throughout the whole country, mainly in the northern, western and central parts; CHINA: Yunnan borderland, perhaps native. Widely cultivated in South-East Asia, inside and outside its natural range, frequent in Malaysia; occasionally cultivated in Indonesia, Bangladesh, India, and Taiwan.
- Habitat: Common in mixed deciduous and teak forest, also often in pure stands; grows mostly on dry and low-fertility soils; at moderate elevations (300 - 400 m), with annual rainfall of 800 - 1000 mm.
- Uses: Culms used for house construction, basketry, chopsticks, umbrella handles, fishing rods and other handicrafts, and serve as raw material for paper pulp and as fuel; shoots edible, consumed as a vegetable (fresh or from dried form); often planted as a garden ornamental and as a wind-break.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Thailand by C. Rifat. In cultivation in Nice (France) in greenhouse, and near Milano (Italy).

SUBTRIBE MELOCANNINAE

comprising:

CEPHALOSTACHYUM
DAVIDSEA
DENDROCHLOA
MELOCANNA
NEOHOUZEAUA
OCHLANDRA
PSEUDOSTACHYUM
SCHIZOSTACHYUM (LEPTOCANNA)
TEINOSTACHYUM

from the tropics and subtropics of Asia and Africa,
also from Pacific islands

Cephalostachyum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 138; type: *Cephalostachyum capitatum* Munro
  Schizostachium Griffith, Notulae Pl. As., 3, 1851: 64; Griffith, Ic. Pl. As., 3, 1851: tab. 151, nom. illeg.; not *Schizostachyum* Nees von Esenbeck, 1829
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 16.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Mindoro; VIETNAM; THAILAND; BURMA (MYANMAR); CHINA: southern part and southern Tibet; INDIA: southern, central, eastern, and north-eastern part, and Andaman Islands; BHUTAN; NEPAL; BANGLADESH; MADAGASCAR.
- Habitat: *Cephalostachyum* is known from the tropics and subtropics. Generally, its species like humid and shady conditions and occur mainly in forests of moderate and high elevations. A few species grow up to 2,450 m altitude in the eastern Himalayas.

Cephalostachyum sect. *Cephalostachyum*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum sect. *Cephalostachyum* [autonym]
  Cephalostachyum sect. *Eucephalostachyum* A. Camus, 1943: 75; type: *Cephalostachyum capitatum* Munro

Cephalostachyum sect. *Paraschizostachyum* A. CAMUS

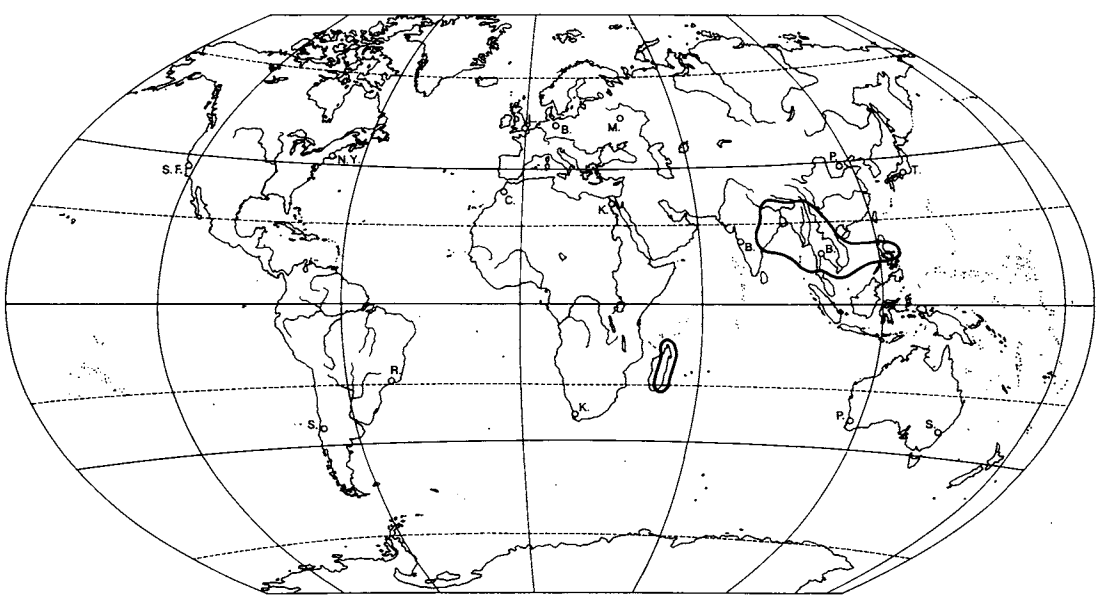
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum sect. *Paraschizostachyum* A. Camus, 1943: 75; type: not designated

Cephalostachyum burmanicum R. N. PARKER & C. E. PARKINSON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum burmanicum R.N. Parker & C.E. Parkinson ap. R.N. Parker in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 30, 1932: 127
- Common names: Kyat-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 15 - 18 m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Mergui district, gregarious in low-lying moist sites in evergreen forest.

Cephalostachyum capitatum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa capitata Wallich & Griffith in Wallich, 1849: n. 8913, invalid; not *Bambusa capitata* Trinius, 1835; not *Bambusa capitata* Willdenow ex Ruprecht, 1839
  Cephalostachyum capitatum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 139; Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 104,*
  Schizostachyum capitatum (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281, nom. illeg.; not *Schizostachyum capitatum* Ruprecht, 1839 and 1840



Map 54: Distribution of *Cephalostachyum*

Schizostachyum munroi S. Kumar & P. Singh in J. Indian Bot. Soc. 70 (1-4), 1991: 423, based on *Cephalostachyum capitatum* Munro
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya (Khasia and Jaintia Hills), Naga Hills, at 600 - 2,450 m altitude; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; BURMA: hills east of Bhamo; CHINA: Xizang (Tibet): southern part, at elevations from 1,900 to 2,350 m.

Cephalostachyum capitatum* var. *decompositum GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum capitatum var. *decompositum* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 105, "var. β decomposita"
  Schizostachyum capitatum var. *decompositum* (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar & S. Karthikeyan in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281, nom. illeg.
  Schizostachyum munroi var. *decompositum* (Gamble) S. Kumar & P. Singh in J. Indian Bot. Soc. 70 (1-4), 1991: 423
- Distinctive characters: Spikelets: in spicate almost paniculate clusters, with many fertile spikelets.
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, and Khasia Hills, rare.

Cephalostachyum chapelieri MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum chapelieri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 140; type: Madagscar, Chapelier s.n. (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 33; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 86
- Features: ? m / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave Province: western part (Analamazoatra, Ambalovola), usually scattered and associated with broad-leaved forests.

Cephalostachyum chevalieri A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum chevalieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 90, 1943: 74; type: Annam, A. Chevalier 4485
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: Nha-trang, at 500 m altitude.

Cephalostachyum flavescens KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum flavescens Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 252
  Schizostachyum flavescens (Kurz) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
  Melocanna lutescens Kurz, ined., ex Gamble in J.D. Hooker, Fl. Brit. Ind., 7, 1896: 414, as syn.
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 2.5 - 3.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Andaman Islands; BURMA: Pegu.
- Horticulture: In cultivation in Calcutta and Madras as garden plants.

Cephalostachyum langbianense A. CHEVALIER & A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum langbianense A. Chevalier & A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 27, 1921: 452; type: Annam, A. Chevalier 40430
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1.2 - 2.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Annam: Plateau de Langbian, Dran à Bellevue, at 800 - 1,400 m altitude, rare.

Cephalostachyum latifolium MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum fuchsianum Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 107, pl. 94; Type: India, Sikkim, Songchonglu, 1892, G.A. Gammie s.n. (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 29)
  Schizostachyum fuchsianum (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
  Cephalostachyum latifolium Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 140; type: Bhutan?, Griffith Hb. 2682, K.D. no. 6734 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 29); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 29
  Schizostachyum latifolium (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281, nom. illeg.; not *Schizostachyum latifolium* Gamble, 1896
  Schizostachyum sharmae S. Kumar & P. Sing in J. Indian Bot. Soc. 70 (1-4), 1991: 423, based on *Cephalostachyum latifolium* Munro
- Common names: Ghopi bans (Nepali); Jhi (Dzongkha).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Naga Hills, up to 2,450 m altitude; NEPAL; BHUTAN; BURMA: Kachin: Myitkyina. Perhaps also in BANGLADESH.

Cephalostachyum madagascariense A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum madagascariense A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 88; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 19, 33
- Features: 18 - 22 m / 12 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave Province: Analamazoatra, on riverside, at 800 - 1,200 m altitude.

Cephalostachyum mindorense GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum mindorense Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 272
- Misapplied names:
  ? *Cephalostachyum capitatum* (not Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1822; cf. Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 97
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)

- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon (Camarines), Mindoro.
- Habitat: In thickets and forests at low altitudes, rare but locally abundant.

Cephalostachyum pallidum MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum pallidum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 139
  Schizostachyum pallidum (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
- Features: 1.5 m / 1.5 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA (north-eastern part): Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, up to 1,500 m altitude; BHUTAN ?; BANGLADESH ?; BURMA: Patkai Range, at 1,500 m altitude.

Cephalostachyum peclardii A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum peclardii A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 87; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 19, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Fianarantsoa Province: along the banks of the Mananara River, at 700 m altitude.

Cephalostachyum pergracile MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera aliena McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 39; type: Hong Kong, H. Fung 21375 (LU)
  Cephalostachyum pergracile Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 141
  Schizostachyum pergracile (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282
- Common names: Phai-kaolarm, Mai-kaolarm, Mai-pang, Wa-phlong (Thai); Tinwa Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: southern, central, eastern, and north-eastern part; BANGLADESH; BURMA: throughout Burma, upper and lower parts, the commonest bamboo after *Dendrocalamus strictus*, mainly in the lower hills, in deciduous forest near streams; THAILAND: widely distributed in mixed forests and in association with teak in the northern region; CHINA: south-western borderland. Introduced to Hong Kong. Perhaps also in VIETNAM.
- Horticulture: USA: Puerto Rico: introduced, in cultivation, flowered in 1974.

Cephalostachyum perrieri A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 85; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 10781; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 18, 33
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave Province: Marolambo; Antsahabe; north-eastern part (Province Diégo-Suarez): Masoala; at 40 - 400 m altitude.

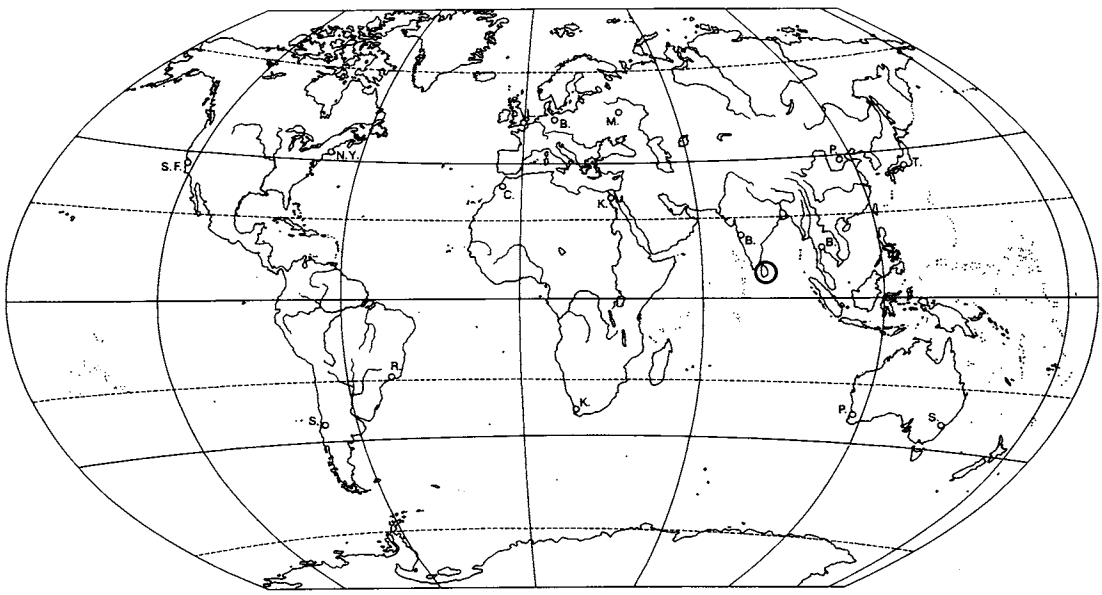
Cephalostachyum scandens BOR
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum scandens Bor in Kew Bull. 12 (3), 1957 [1958]: 419; type: Burma, Hkinlum, North Triangle, 23 Aug. 1953, F. Kingdon-Ward 20262 (K)
- Features: fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: BURMA: Kachin. In forest, lining the banks of mountain torrents, along paths, locally abundant, at 1,050 - 1,800 m altitude.

Cephalostachyum viguieri A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cephalostachyum viguieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 85; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 19, 33
- Features: ? m / 1.5 - 2 (3) cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: eastern part: Moromanga, Analamazoatra, Tamatave.
- Habitat: In forest, at 800 - 1,200 m altitude.

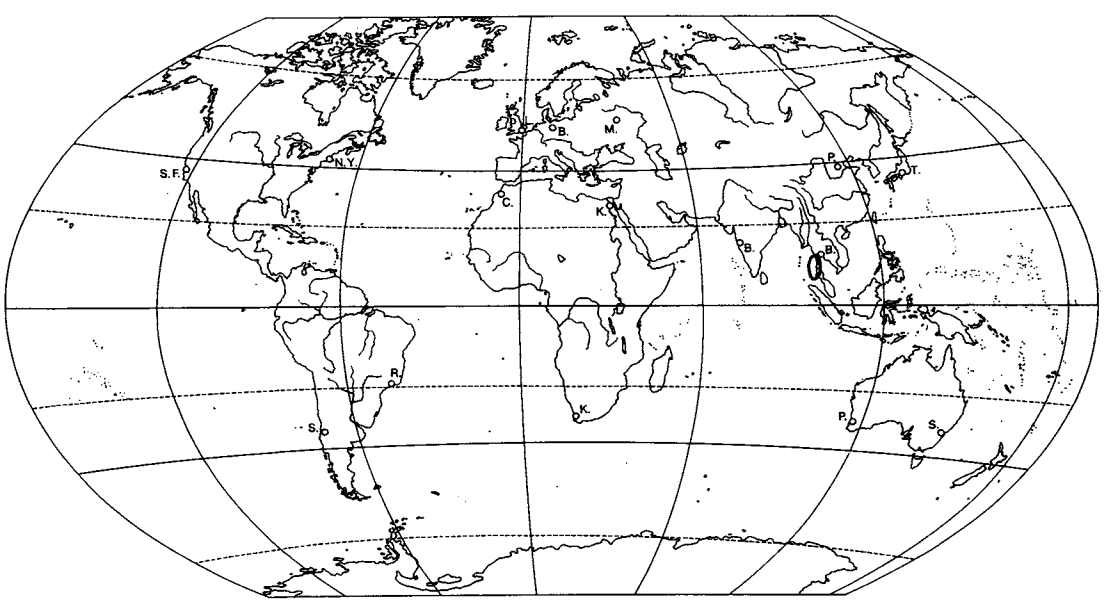
Cephalostachyum virgatum (MUNRO) KURZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna virgata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 133
  Cephalostachyum virgatum (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvii, App. B, 94
- Common names: Phai-hiar, Mai-hiar (Thai).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Kachin and northern Sagaing, in evergreen forest. Tenasserim: Mergui, Tavoy; THAILAND: occurs widely in mixed forests and in association with teak in the northern region; VIETNAM: southern part.

Davidsea SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Davidsea Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 59; type: *Davidsea attenuata* (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Etymology: The genus was named in honour of Dr. Gerrit Davidse (born 1940, The Netherlands), agrostologist of the Missouri Botanical Garden.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: SRI LANKA.

Davidsea attenuata (THWAITES) SODERSTROM & ELLIS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa attenuata Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, Enum. Pl. Zeyl., 1864: 375; type: Sri Lanka, C.P. 3255 (K, lectotype, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 59)
  Teinostachyum attenuatum (Thwaites) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 143
  Davidsea attenuata (Thwaites) Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 59, fig. 38-41



Map 55: Distribution of *Davidsea*



Map 56: Distribution of *Dendrochloa*

- Features: 8 - 9 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, whip-like and arching above.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA: mountains of the south-central part: upper montane zone between 1,200 and 1,800 m altitude.
- Uses: Extensively used for basketry and other purposes.

Dendrochloa C. E. PARKINSON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrochloa C.E. Parkinson in Indian For. 59, 1933: 707; type: *Dendrochloa distans* C.E. Parkinson
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR): lower part.

Dendrochloa distans C. E. PARKINSON

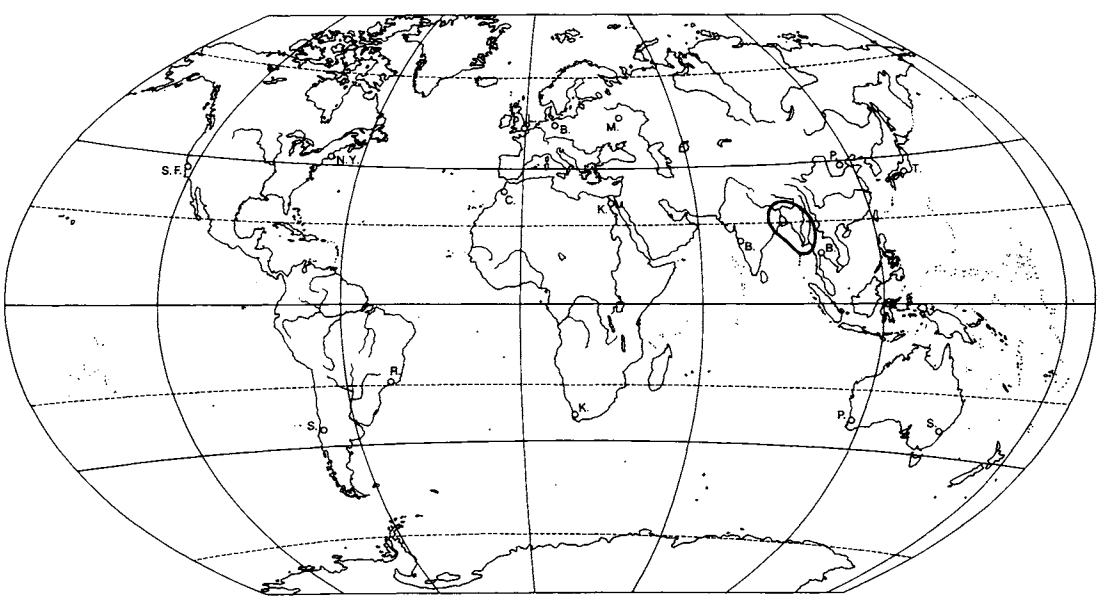
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dendrochloa distans C.E. Parkinson in Indian For. 59, 1933: 707, pl. 34; type: Burma, Mergui District, Theindaw, 11 Jan. 1932, Maung Po Khant 13286
- Common names: Tamyin-wa, Kamyin-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 11 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim, in patches in forests.

Melocanna TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna Trinius in Sprengel, Neue Entd., 2, 1821: 43; type: *Melocanna baccifera* (Roxburgh) Kurz
  Beesha Kunth in J. Phys. Chim. Hist. Nat. 95, 1822: 151, nom. illeg. (superfluous name, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); type: *Beesha baccifera* (Roxburgh) Kunth
  ? *Beesha* Rheede, Hort. Malabar., 5, 1685: 119, tab. LX, invalid (pre-Linnaean, ICBN 1994, Art. 13.1.a)
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 2 (1).
- Distribution: BURMA (MYANMAR); BANGLADESH; INDIA: north-eastern part; NEPAL.

Melocanna arundina C. E. PARKINSON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna arundina C.E. Parkinson in Indian For. 61, 1935: 326, based on *Melocanna humilis* Kurz
  Melocanna humilis Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 251; not *Melocanna humilis* Roepert ex Trinius, 1822; Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxvii, App. B, 94; Kurz, For. Fl. Brit. Burma, 2, 1877: 569
- Common names: Tabindaing-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 2.5 - 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-)
- Notes: An imperfectly known species.
- Distribution: BURMA: Arakan; Pegu: Pazundaung valley of Pegu River; Rangoon: Insein.



Map 57: Distribution of *Melocanna*

Melocanna baccifera (ROXBURGH) KURZ EX SKEELS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa baccifera Roxburgh, Hort. Beng., 1814: 25, nom. nud.
  Bambusa baccifera Roxburgh, Pl. Coast Corom., 3, 1819 [1815]: 37; type: based on Rheede, Hort. Ind. Malabar., 119, pl. 60, 1685, or: Roxb. Icones 1401 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 27)
  Beesha baccifera (Roxburgh) Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 253
  Nastus baccifera (Roxburgh) Roxburgh ex Raspail, 1825: 442
  Melocanna baccifera Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. B, 94, invalid (basionym not cited, nom. nud.)
  Melocanna baccifera (Roxburgh) Skeels in USDA Bur. Pl. Industr. Bull. no. 132, 1911: 50
  Melocanna bambusoides Trinius in Sprengel, Neue Entd., 2, 1821: 43, based on *Bambusa baccifera* Roxburgh
  Beesha rheedii Kunth, 1829: 141; type: based on *Bambusa baccifera* Roxburgh
- Common names: Philim bans (Jhapa); Lahure bans (Palpa); Mautak (India: Mizo); Payu-tullu (Bengali?); Muli Bamboo.
- Features: 10 - 20 (22) m / 5 - 9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BURMA: Arakan and Tenasserim; BANGLADESH: very common in the Chittagong Hills, and widely cultivated elsewhere; INDIA: West Bengal, Assam and other parts of N.E. India, often planted; NEPAL.

Melocanna humilis ROEPERT EX TRINIUS

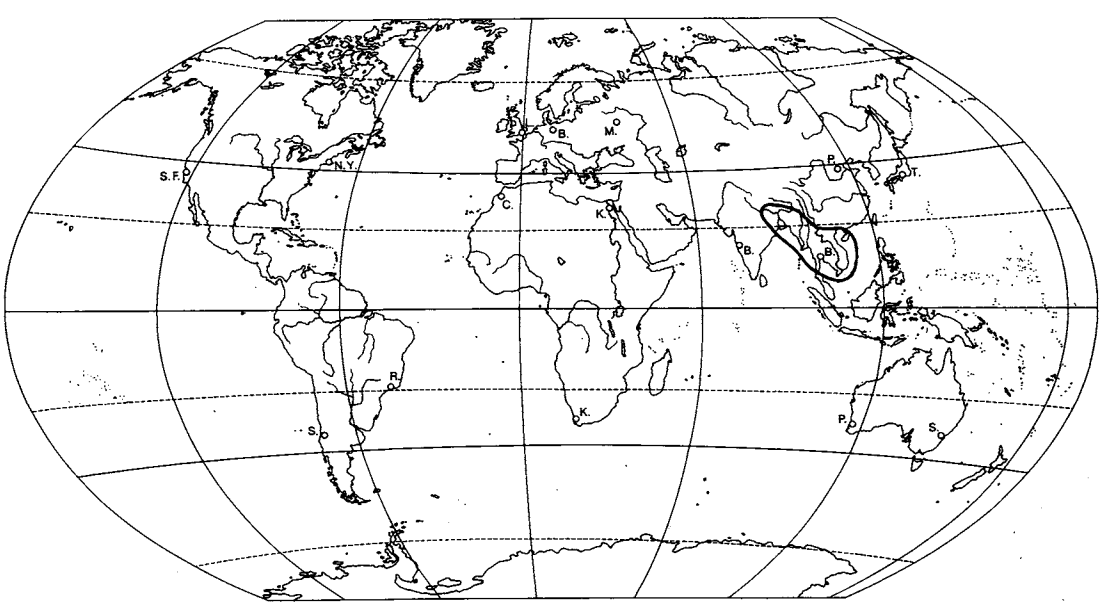
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna humilis Roepert ex Trinius, Clav. Agrost., 1822: 105
  Beesha humilis (Roepert ex Trinius) Kunth, 1833: 434
  ? *Bambusa humilis* Reichenbach ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. 2nd ed., 1, 1840: 183, 193, as syn.
- Notes: A doubtful species which is considered not to belong to *Melocanna* but rather to *Bambusa*.

Neohouzeaua A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neohouzeaua A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 100; type: *Neohouzeaua mekongensis* A. Camus; Rhind, Grass. Burma, 1945: 23-25
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNININAE*
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; BANGLADESH; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND; LAOS; VIETNAM; CHINA: Guangxi, Hainan.

Neohouzeaua coradata WEN & Q. H. DAI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neohouzeaua coradata Wen & Q.H. Dai in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 12, fig. 1; type: Guangxi, 7 Nov. 1973, Wen 73115 (ZJFI)
  Schizostachyum coradatum (Wen & Q.H. Dai) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5



Map 58: Distribution of *Neohouzeaua*

- Features: 9 - 13 m / 2 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangxi: Pingxiang, on Daqing Shan at 710 m altitude.

Neohouzeaua dullooa (GAMBLE) A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Teinostachyum dullooa Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 101, pl. 89; type: Burma, Katha dist., Feb. 1892, Oliver s.n. (K)
  Neohouzeaua dullooa (Gamble) A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 101, fig. 1-9
  Schizostachyum dullooa (Gamble) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Common names: Wazun, Wa-byauk, Gya-wa, Thaik-wabo (Burmese); Lahkra (Kachin); Tokhre bans (Nepali); Dalu (Assam).
- Features: 6 - 9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Two species may be involved under the name "dullooa".
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Sikkim, Meghalaya, Assam, West Bengal; BHUTAN: up to 1,700 m altitude; BANGLADESH; BURMA: from Katha District of Sagaing and the northern Shan States to Tavoy and Mergui of Tenasserim; VIETNAM: northern part: near Quang-Yen.

Neohouzeaua helferi (MUNRO) GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa helferi Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 114
  Pseudostachyum helferi (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 42, 2, 1873: 253
  Arundarbor helferi (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Teinostachyum helferi (Munro) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 102, pl. 90
  Neohouzeaua helferi (Munro) Gamble, 1923: 91,*
  Schizostachyum helferi (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Common names: Wa-thabut, Wa-nwe, Wase (Burmese); Thawwkhwe, Thaw-hkai (Karen).
- Features: fl(+); culms straggling.
- Distribution: INDIA: Meghalaya (Garo, Khasi, and Jaintia Hills), at 900 - 1,250 m altitude; BURMA: Pegu Yoma, Chin Hills, at 900 - 1,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: Frequent in the tropical moister upper mixed forests, eminently gregarious, forming impenetrable thickets of large extent.

Neohouzeaua mekongensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neohouzeaua mekongensis A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. Paris 28, 1922: 101, fig. 10-15; type: Laos, Ubon, Kemmarath, Thorel s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: LAOS.

Neohouzeaua puberula (MCCLURE) WEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Dinochloa puberula McClure in Lingnan Univ. Sci. Bull. no. 9, 1940: 19; type: Hainan, 28 Aug. 1929, McClure 18370 (LU)
  Neohouzeaua puberula (McClure) Wen in J. Bamb. Res. 10 (1), 1991: 14
- Features: 10 - 30 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan.

Neohouzeaua stricta R. N. PARKER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neohouzeaua stricta R.N. Parker in Indian For. 54, 1928: 97, pl. 9; type: Tavoy district, R.N. Parker 2404, 2408, Mergui district, R.N. Parker 2462 (syntypes)
- Common names: Tapat-wa (Karen); Thabut-wa (Burmese).
- Features: 7 - 9 m / 5 cm / fl(+), culms erect.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: common in Tavoy and Mergui districts, and along the Tenasserim river valley.

Neohouzeaua tavoyana GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neohouzeaua tavoyana Gamble, 1923: 92,*
- Features: 3 - 4.5 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BURMA: Tenasserim: Tavoy, at 600 m altitude.

Ochlandra THWAITES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Beesha Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 144, nom. illeg. (superfluous name for *Ochlandra*, ICBN 1994, Art. 52.1); not *Beesha* Kunth, 1822; type: *Beesha rheedei* Kunth sensu Munro (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 201)
  Irulia Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxv, invalid
  Ochlandra Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, 1864: 376; type: *Ochlandra stridula* Moon ex Thwaites
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 66; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 63-89
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Common names: Reed Bamboo.
- Number of species known: 11.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka); SRI LANKA; MADAGASCAR.
- Habitat: Generally and widely distributed in forests (except dry deciduous forest), humid areas preferred; mainly at low and moderate elevations.
- Uses: Only three species are of high industrial value, the others are only of local and limited use, mainly for basketry and mat-making.

Ochlandra beddomei GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ochlandra beddomei Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 124,*; type: "Nilgiris, 3 - 4500", Gamble? s.n. (K, lectotype; cf. M. Kumar, 1955: 68)
- Selected references: S.C. Basha & M. Kumar in Rheedea 4 (1), 1994: 25, fig. 1; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 66, fig. 1.
- Features: 10 - 12 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect, often arched.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats, rare, localised.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry.

Ochlandra capitata (KUNTH) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus capitatus Kunth, 1830: 325,*
  Bambusa capitata (Kunth) Willdenow, ined., ex Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 43, as syn.
  Beesha capitata (Kunth) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 145
  Ochlandra capitata (Kunth) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 183,*
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: On the islands Nosy Bé and Nosy Komba, and in the districts of the Monangarivo massiv and river Sambirano.

Ochlandra ebracteata RAIZADA & CHATTERJI

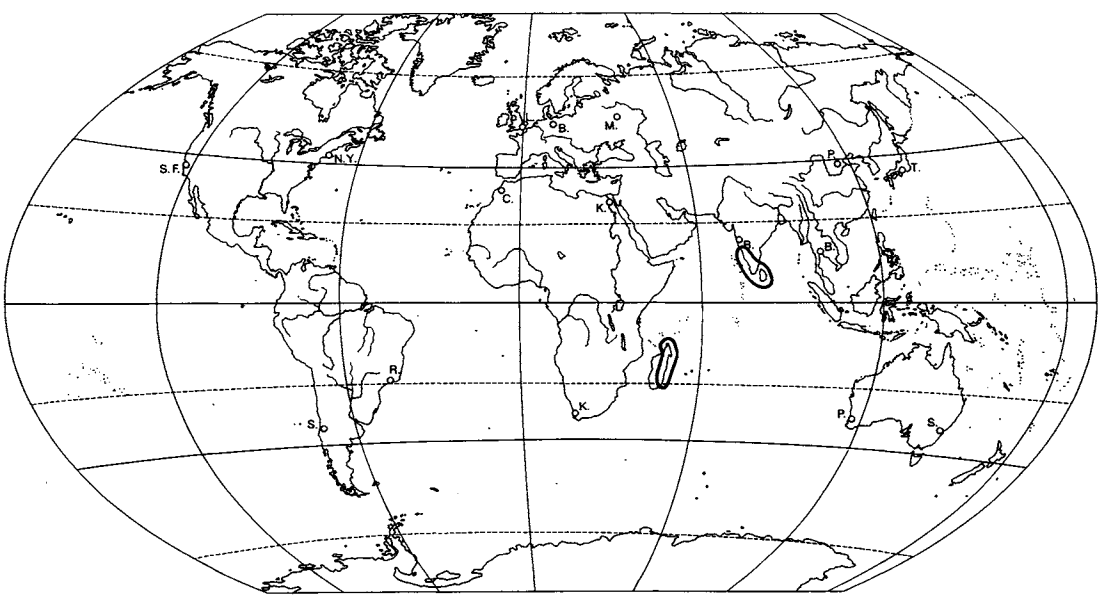
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ochlandra ebracteata Raizada & Chatterji in Indian For. 89, 1963: 362; type: (DD)
- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 68, fig. 2.
- Common names: Valleta (Malassar).
- Features: 4.6 m / 2 - 3.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats.
- Habitat: In hilly areas along streams.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material in paper pulp industry, and for making baskets and mats; powder prepared from dried seeds are used for cattle feed.

Ochlandra perrieri A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ochlandra perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 82, 1935: 310; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 24, 34
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: in the dry forest near to Andrafiamena, and in the northernmost parts of the island.

Ochlandra scriptoria C. E. C. FISCHER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Beesha rheedii (not Kunth, 1829): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 144, p.p.; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 201, "rheedei"
  Melocanna rheedii Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332
  Ochlandra rheedii Bentham & J.D. Hooker ex Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 121, p.p.
  Bambusa scriptoria Dennstedt, Schlüs. Hort. Ind. Malabar., 1818: 31, without descr., type: based on *Beesha* Rheede
  Ochlandra scriptoria C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1289, type: based on *Ochlandra rheedii* Gamble



Map 59: Distribution of *Ochlandra*

- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 70, fig. 3.
- Features: 5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu): Western Ghats, widely distributed and common.
- Habitat: Along stream banks at lower elevations.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material for paper pulp industry, and for mats, baskets, floats and roofings; bamboo boards are made from mats; small culms are used for making flutes.

Ochlandra setigera GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ochlandra setigera Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 128, pl. 115; type: India, Nilgiri Hills, Gamble 20503 (K)
  Neomicrocalamus setigerus (Gamble) Hsueh & Yi ap. Yi in Z.Y. Wu, Fl. Xizang., 5, 1987: 50
- Selected references: S.C. Basha & M. Kumar in Rheedea 4 (1), 1994: 25, fig. 2; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 72, fig. 4.
- Features: 6 m / 1.2 - 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, often straggling, unbranched below, much branched above.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala, Tamil Nadu): Western Ghats; rare.
- Uses: Culms/branches used locally to tie up bundles of fire-wood, and for basketry; leaves used as fodder.

Ochlandra sivagiriana (GAMBLE) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ochlandra rheedii var. *sivagiriana* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 122,*; type: Gamble s.n. (K)
  Ochlandra sivagiriana (Gamble) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 181
  Ochlandra scriptoria var. *sivagiriana* (Gamble) C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1289
- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 74, fig. 5.
- Features: 5 m / 1.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Tamil Nadu, Kerala): Western Ghats, very restricted in distribution.
- Uses: Culms/branches locally used to tie up bundles, for basketry and fencing.

Ochlandra stridula MOON EX THWAITES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa stridula Moon, Catal. Indig. Exot. Pl. Ceyl., 1824: 26, nom. nud.
  Ochlandra stridula Moon ex Thwaites in Thwaites & J.D. Hooker, 1864: 376; type: Sri Lanka, C.P. 241 (lectotype, PDA, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 67, 71); Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 123, pl. 109; Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 67, fig. 42-44
  Beesha stridula (Moon ex Thwaites) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 145
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Ellis in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 72, 1988: 67, fig. 42-44; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 76, fig. 6
- Features: 4 - 5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SRI LANKA.
- Habitat: Grows extensively in dense thickets in rainforest of wet lowlands and lower montane areas, in forest gaps and stream sides.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and wattle, storage boxes for paddy, winnowing fans, housing, woven interior partitions, and for making flutes; leaves used for roof thatch.

Ochlandra stridula* var. *maculata (TRIMEN) GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Teinostachyum maculatum Trimen, 1885: 273, "Teinostachyum? maculatum"; type: Sri Lanka, Ambagamua, Dec. 1883, C.J. Ferguson (lectotype, PDA, selected by Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 67, 71)
  Ochlandra maculata (Trimen) Trimen, Hort. Zeyl., 1888, ined., cf. Soderstrom & Ellis, 1988: 71
  Ochlandra stridula var. *maculata* (Trimen) Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 124
- Distinctive characters: Culms: banded and blotched with dark purple.
- Distribution: SRI LANKA.

Ochlandra talbotii BRANDIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Ochlandra talbotii Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 684, "talboti"
- Misapplied names:
  Ochlandra rheedii var. *sivagiriana* (not Gamble, 1896): Talbot, Trees Bombay, 1902: 348
  Ochlandra stridula (not Thwaites, 1864): Woodr. in J. Bombay Nat. Hist. Soc. 13, 1901: 442
- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 80, fig. 7.
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1.2 - 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching at the tip.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats.
- Habitat: In rain-forests, often along stream banks.
- Uses: Culms used for making mats and baskets.

Ochlandra travancorica (BEDDOME) BENTHAM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna travancorica F. Mueller, Sel. Pl., 1872: 129, invalid?
  Beesha travancorica Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxiv, pl. 324; type: Beddome s.n. (K)
  Irulia travancorica Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxv, as syn.
  Ochlandra travancorica (Beddome) Bentham in Bentham & J.D. Hooker, 1883: 1215
- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 82, fig. 8.
- Common names: Irul, Iral (Tamil); Elephant Bamboo; Reed Bamboo.
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 2.5 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part: Western Ghats, widely distributed and common.

- Habitat: Occurs as an undergrowth in the lowland evergreen and semi-evergreen forests, and as pure patches and impenetrable thickets along the sides of streams and rivers.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material for paper pulp industries, for mat and basket making, and housing.

Ochlandra travancorica* var. *hirsuta GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ochlandra travancorica* var. *hirsuta* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 126,*; type: Beddome 87 (K)
- Selected references: S.C. Basha & M. Kumar in Rheedea 4 (1), 1994: 28, fig. 3; M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 85, fig. 9.
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Spikelets: with light-brown velvety hairs. Culm leaves: sheaths with appressed hairs. Foliage leaves: blades thicker.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Kerala): Western Ghats.
- Habitat: Along stream banks at lower elevations.
- Uses: Culms used as a raw material for paper pulp industries, and for rayon manufacture.

Ochlandra wightii (MUNRO) C. E. C. FISCHER

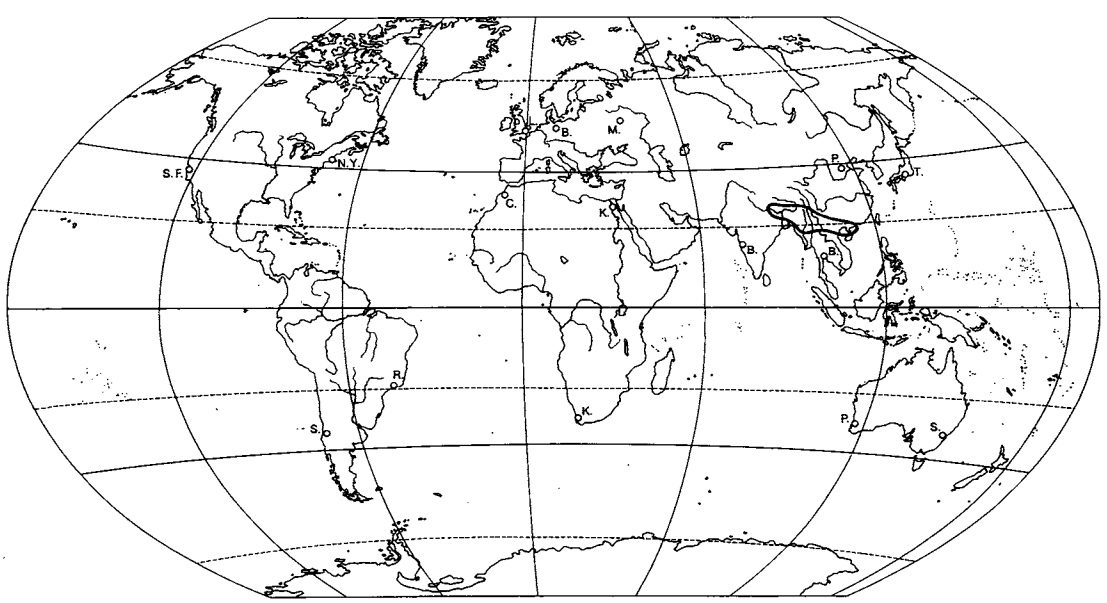
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ochlandra brandisii* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 126,* based on *Bambusa wightii* Munro
  Bambusa wightii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 111
  Teinostachyum wightii (Munro) Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxiii, p.p. (for type only)
  Ochlandra wightii (Munro) C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1290
- Selected references: M. Kumar in Rheedea 5 (1), 1995: 88, fig. 10.
- Common names: Ira-kalli (Tamil).
- Features: 6.5 - 7.5 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western part (Tamil Nadu, Kerala): Western Ghats, up to 1,000 m altitude.
- Uses: Culms used for making mats, baskets and huts; leaves are used as fodder.

Pseudostachyum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudostachyum* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 141; type: *Pseudostachyum polymorphum* Munro
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 2 (1).
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part; BHUTAN; BURMA (MYANMAR); CHINA: southern part.
- Habitat: Most common in moist and shady places.

Pseudostachyum polymorphum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum leviculme* McClure in Sunyatsenia 6 (1), 1941: 43, pl. 10; type: Guangxi, 23 Nov. 1928, S.S. Sin 3656, Herb. no. 126599 (SYS)



Map 60: Distribution of *Pseudostachyum*

Pseudostachyum polymorphum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 142, pl. 4; type: India, Assam, Nigrigam, 18 Jan. 1836, Griffith K.D. 6735 (lectotype, K, selected by Stapleton, 1994: 30); Stapleton in Edinb. J. Bot. 51 (1), 1994: 30

Schizostachyum polymorphum (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282

- Common names: Dai (Bhutan: Kengkha); Chal (India: Mizo); Bawa, Pauk-wa (Burmese); Katau (Burma: Kachin).
- Features: 17 (25) m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms very thin-walled, scandent, branching occurs at the culm top only.
- Distribution: INDIA (north-eastern part): Sikkim, Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram; up to 900 m altitude; BHUTAN: up to 1,500 m altitude; BURMA: in the moister districts of the upper part, up to 900 m altitude; CHINA: Guangxi, Guangdong, Yunnan.

Pseudostachyum wakha BRANDIS EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudostachyum wakha* Brandis ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 162, "P? Wakha"
- Notes: A doubtful species.
- Distribution: BURMA: upper part: Mangin Range at 750 m altitude, gregarious.

Schizostachyum NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Leptocanna* Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (2), 1981: 212; type: *Leptocanna chinensis* (Rendle) Chia & H.L. Fung

  Schizostachyum subg. *Leptocanna* (Chia & H.L. Fung) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5; type: *Schizostachyum chinense* Rendle

  Schizostachyum Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 535; type: *Schizostachyum blumei* Nees von Esenbeck

  Schizostachyum subg. *Schizostachyum* [autonym]; N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5; type: *Schizostachyum blumei* Nees von Esenbeck
- Selected references: McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 575-602; McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 15 (2), 1936: 301-304; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 31; N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 1-10
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 45.
- Distribution: In the tropical and subtropical regions from Madagascar to the Pacific Islands with South-East Asia as the centre of distribution. The northernmost species is reported from Jiangxi in South China.

Asia: CHINA: Jiangxi, Guangdong, Hong Kong, Hainan, Guangxi, Yunnan, Taiwan; VIETNAM; LAOS; THAILAND; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula and Borneo; BRUNEI; SINGAPORE; INDIA: north-eastern India, Andaman Islands; INDONESIA: Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, Irian Jaya; PHILIPPINES: from Babuyan Islands to Palawan and Mindanao; PAPUA NEW GUINEA.
Pacific Islands: CAROLINE ISLANDS; SOLOMON ISLANDS; FIJI ISLANDS; SAMOA ISLANDS; SOCIETY ISLANDS; MARQUESAS ISLANDS; HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
Africa: MADAGASCAR; COMORO ISLANDS.

- Habitat: Usually occurring wild or spontaneous at low and medium elevations up to about 1,000 m (a few species up to about 2,000 m), in forests, clearings, and also in the open field, preferring humid conditions.
- Uses: Some species have been introduced into cultivation as ornamental and useful plants.

Schizostachyum aciculare GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum aciculare* Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 117, pl. 104
- Common names: Buloh padi (Malay).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Bien-hoa: Mt. Nui-chua-chang at 200 - 800 m altitude; LAOS: mountains near Bassac; THAILAND: Lampang, Ngao, Nakhon Ratchasima (= Korat), Katok, Surat Thani; MALAYSIA: Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor; INDONESIA: Sumatra?; Borneo (Kalimantan): south-eastern part.

Schizostachyum alopecurus (STAPF) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Oxytenanthera alopecurus* Stapf, 1909: 266

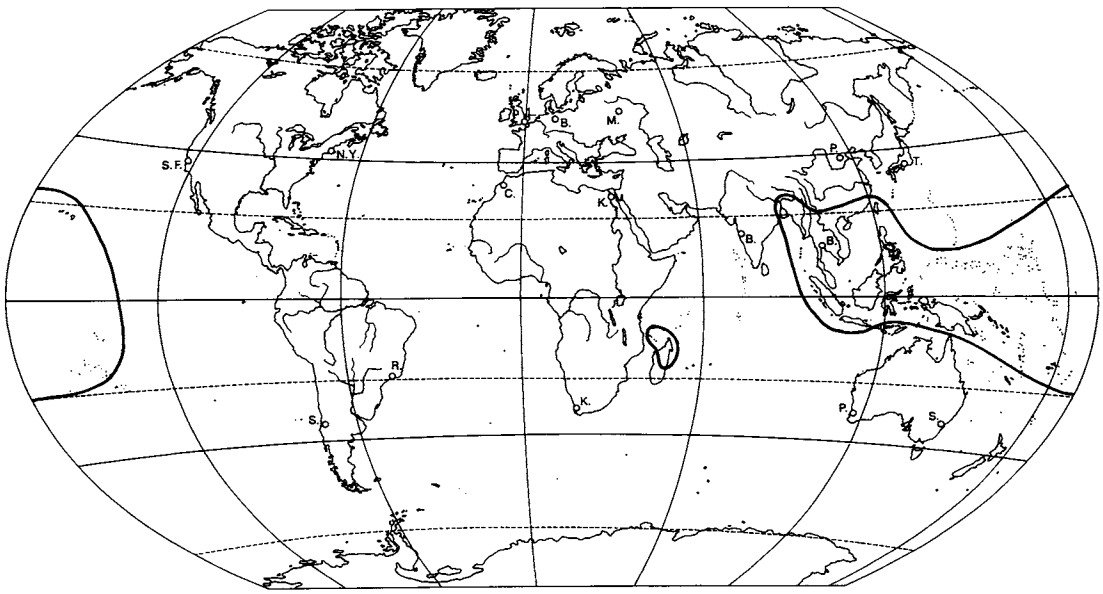
  Schizostachyum alopecurus (Stapf) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 280
- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya (West New Guinea).

Schizostachyum arunachalensis H. B. NAITHANI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum arunachalensis* H.B. Naithani in Indian For. 118 (3), 1992: 230-231
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh.

Schizostachyum blumei NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum blumei* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 535, "Blumii"; type: Java, Blume s.n. (B, destroyed)



Map 61: Distribution of *Schizostachyum*

Bambusa longinodis Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 418, nom. dub.?, possibly based on *Arundarbor spiculorum* Rumphius; cf. Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 42
Arundarbor longinodes (Miquel) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
Melocanna longispiculata Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, "longespiculata", nom. nud.
Melocanna zollingeri var. *longispiculata* Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134; type: Java, Bogor, cult., Kurz s.n. (K)
Schizostachyum longispiculatum (Kurz ex Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 89, pl. VI fig. 1
Schizostachyum zollingeri var. *longispiculatum* (Kurz ex Munro) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 173, "longispiculata"
Arundarbor spiculorum Rumphius, 1743: 7, invalid; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 118; cf. Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 42
Arundo spiculorum (Rumphius) Oken, 1841: 422; cf. Merrill, 1950: 271
? *Melocanna tenuispiculata* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.

- Features: 6 - 10 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips slightly drooping.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah, Sarawak; INDONESIA: Borneo (Kalimantan): South Kalimantan: Banjarmasin. Introduced to Java prior to 1866, cultivated at Bogor.

Schizostachyum bosseri A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum bosseri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 104, 1957: 281
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tamatave: Fénérive, in forest edge.

Schizostachyum brachycladum (MUNRO) KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna brachyclada Kurz, 1864, under *Melocanna humilis*, nom. nud.
  Melocanna zollingeri var. *brachyclada* Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134
  Schizostachyum brachycladum (Munro) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 89, pl. VI fig. 2
  Arundarbor cratium Rumphius, Herb. Amboin., 4, 1743: 5, invalid; cf. K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 303
  Arundo cratium Oken, 1841: 422; cf. Merrill, 1950: 271
- Common names: Buloh nipis (Malay).
- Features: 15 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips slightly drooping.
  Different culm colour types are recorded (green, yellow, yellow with green stripes) but not formally named.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan; MALAYSIA (Malay Peninsula and Borneo): Kedah, Pinang, Perak, Pahang, Johor, Sabah; probably occurring in all

states of Malaysia; cultivated in villages; SINGAPORE: cultivated; INDONESIA: Java: western and eastern parts, up to 300 m altitude, in ravines and village groves, cultivated, possibly sometimes spontaneous. Perhaps also in Borneo; PHILIPPINES: possibly only known in cultivation.

Schizostachyum brachycladum* var. *auriculatum HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum brachycladum var. *auriculatum* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 47; type: Singapore, 11 Dec. 1934, Kiah s.n. (K)
- Distinctive characters: Culms sheaths with auricles.
- Distribution: SINGAPORE: probably introduced, possibly of Indonesian origin.

Schizostachyum brachycladum (MUNRO) KURZ x *Schizostachyum lima* (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum brachycladum (Munro) Kurz x *Schizostachyum lima* (Blanco) Merrill; J. Kulip in J. Trop. For. Sci. 4 (3), 1992: 268, nom. nud.
- Features: 16 m / 6.7 - 7.7 cm
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.

Schizostachyum brachythyrsus (K. SCHUMANN) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oxytenanthera brachythyrsus K. Schumann ap. K. Schumann & Hollrung in Nachr. Kaiser Wilhelms-Land 5, Beih., 1889: 23; type: Hollrung 669 (B)
  Schizostachyum brachythyrsus (K. Schumann) Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 281
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: East Sepik: Sepik River (= Augustafluss) near Yellow River, in swamp forests, common.

Schizostachyum caudatum BACKER EX HEYNE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum caudatum Backer ex K. Heyne, Nutt. Pl. Nederl. Ind. ed. 2, 1, 1927: 304
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 1.5 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra: Bengkulu. Cultivated in West Java.

Schizostachyum chinense RENDLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum chinense Rendle in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 36, 1904: 448; type: A. Henry 10420 (K); McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 596, pl. 38; N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 5
  Leptocanna chinensis (Rendle) Chia & H.L. Fung in Acta Phytotax. Sin. 19 (2), 1981: 213
- Features: 8 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Mengzi, Jingping, Pingbian, Menghai, Shuanjiang, Xinping, Gengma, Luchun.
- Habitat: In montane forests on cliffs, at 1,500 - 2,400 m altitude.

Schizostachyum copelandii F. MUELLER & HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum copelandii F. Mueller & Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 46 (7), 1896: 241, "Copelandi"
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Mt. Pudi.

Schizostachyum curranii GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum curranii Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 277
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Ifugao, Benguet.
- Habitat: In borders of mossy forest at about 2,000 m altitude.

Schizostachyum diffusum (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum acutiflorum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 137
  Bambus diffusa Blanco, 1837: 269
  Arundarbor diffusa (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Dinochloa diffusa (Blanco) Merrill 1905: 93, p.p.
  Schizostachyum diffusum (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 62
  Dinochloa major Pilger in Perkins, 1904: 149
- Misapplied names:
  ? *Schizostachyum blumei* (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Fernandez-Villar, 1882: 324; cf. Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 98
  Ischurochloa floribunda (not Buse, 1854): Fernandez-Villar in Blanco, 1880: 14; cf. Merrill, Enum. Philipp. Fl. Pl., 1, 1923: 98
- Common names: Tsuru-take, Hiiran-chiku (Japanese).
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: CHINA: Taiwan: southern and eastern parts, at 250 - 800 (1,200) m altitude; PHILIPPINES: Babuyan Island, Luzon, Mindoro, Palawan, Leyte, Mindanao?
- Habitat: Common in secondary and primary forests at low and medium elevations, up to 1,700 m.

Schizostachyum dumetorum (HANCE EX WALPERS) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa dumetorum Hance ex Walpers, 1852-1853: 781
  Schizostachyum dumetorum (Hance ex Walpers) Munro in Seemann, 1857: 424; Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 136, 123
- Features: 4 - 5 (10) m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Hong Kong.

Schizostachyum dumetorum* var. *xinwuense (WEN & J. R. JIN) N. H. XIA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum xinwuense Wen & J.R. Jin in J. Bamb. Res. 1 (1), 1982: 28, fig. 6; type: Jiangxi:

Xunwu ("Xinwu"), Jin Jianrong ("J.Y. Chin") JW81502 (ZJFI)
Schizostachyum dumetorum var. *xinwuense* (Wen & J.R. Jin) N.H. Xia in J. Trop. Subtrop. Bot. 1 (1), 1993: 7
- Features: 8 m / 1 cm / fl(-); culms scandent or climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Jiangxi: Xunwu Xian.

Schizostachyum fenixii GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum fenixii* Gamble, 1911: 289
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon, Panay; in thickets at low and medium elevations.

Schizostachyum funghomii MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum funghomii* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 585, figs.; type: several types cited
- Features: 15 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+); culms erect, not climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Guangdong, Guangxi, Yunnan.

Schizostachyum glaucifolium (RUPRECHT) MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Bambos arundo* Solander ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 137, as syn.
Bambusa glaucifolia Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 57; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 147
Schizostachyum glaucifolium (Ruprecht) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 137
? *Schizostachyum glaucifolium* f. *gracile* Moore ex Papy, 1951-1955: 303, nom. nud.
- Features: 2.5 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Islands of the Pacific Ocean: HAWAIIAN ISLANDS (USA): Hawaii; MARQUESAS ISLANDS (French Polynesia): Nukuhiwa; SOCIETY ISLANDS (French Polynesia): Tahiti, Raiatea; SAMOA ISLANDS: Samoa; FIJI ISLANDS: Fiji.

Schizostachyum gracile (MUNRO) HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Melocanna gracilis* Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
Melocanna gracilis Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 133; type: Singapore, Wallich 5032
Schizostachyum gracile (Munro) Holttum in Kew Bull. 11, 1956: 206; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 37
Schizostachyum tenue Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 114,*; type: Pahang, Ridley 5596
- Misapplied names: *Schizostachyum chilianthum* (not? Kurz, 1870): Kurz, 1876: 88
- Common names: Buloh rappen, Buloh akar (Malay).
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+); culm top bending over.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Terengganu, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor; SINGAPORE.
- Habitat: On forest edges and river banks.

Schizostachyum gracile* var. *erectum HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum gracile* var. *erectum* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 38; type: Negeri Sembilan, Holttum S.F.N. 38408
- Distinctive characters: Culms slender and erect, drooping at the tip only.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Negeri Sembilan.

Schizostachyum grande RIDLEY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum grande* Ridley, 1920: 204; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 49
- Common names: Buloh semeliang (Malay).
- Features: 20 m or more long / 12 cm / fl(+); culms leaning or often drooping to the ground.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Kedah (Langkawi Island), Perak, Kelantan, Pahang, Selangor.
- Habitat: Common in foothills up to 1,000 m altitude in open places of the forest.

Schizostachyum hainanense MERRILL EX MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum hainanense* Merrill ex McClure in Porterfield, Govt. Bur. Econ. Inf., Booklet Ser. no. 2, 1926: 74, nom. nud.
Schizostachyum hainanense Merrill ex McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 591, pl. 36, 39 fig. 1; type: Hainan, Ling-shui District, Chim-shan, McClure 20063 (LU)
- Features: 5 - 17 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culm top drooping or climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan; VIETNAM: Tonkin.

Schizostachyum hantu S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum hantu* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 327, fig. 4; type: Borneo, S. Dransfield SD 803 (K)
- Features: 15 - 20 m / 1.5 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms leaning, top long drooping.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sarawak: Gunong Matang, and near Lundu.
- Habitat: In forest, forest margin, and on river side, at 20 - 700 m altitude.

Schizostachyum insulare RIDLEY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum insulare* Ridley, 1912: 64
- Features: 6 - 13 m / 7.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: southern part: Rawi Island (west to Terutao Island), La Dang Island (?) and Satun (?). Possibly also on Malaysian islands near Langkawi Island.

Schizostachyum iraten STEUDEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum biflorum McClure in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 89, figs.; type: Java, Mt. Salak, Blume s.n. (L)
  Schizostachyum iraten Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332; type: Java, Zollinger 3531, 3472, 2595 (syntypes)
  Bambusa iraten Steudel ex Zollinger, 1854: 56, nom. nud.; type: Zollinger 2595
  Schizostachyum iraten var. *longispiculata* Zollinger, 1854: 56, nom. nud.; type: Zollinger 3472
  ? *Schizostachyum iraten* var. *paniculata* Zollinger, 1854: 56, nom. nud.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java: western and central parts, up to 650 m altitude, in scrub vegetation, thin forest, and village groves, often cultivated.

Schizostachyum irratun KURZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Melocanna blumei Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
  Schizostachyum irratun Kurz, 1876: 66, valid?; Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 286; Monod de Froideville in Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen v. d. Brink jr, Fl. Java, 3, 1968: 641
- Common names: Bambu tamiyang.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: This species is considered to be distinct from *Schizostachyum iraten* Steudel but its status is questionable.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

Schizostachyum jaculans HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum jaculans Holttum, 1953 [1954]: 494,*; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 40, fig. 12
- Misapplied names:
  Schizostachyum blumei (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 116,*, "Blumii", p.p.
- Common names: Buloh sumpitan (Malay).
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: THAILAND: southern part; MALAYSIA: Perak, Pahang, Selangor, Melaka, Johor (probably native of North Malaya and planted in the South); SINGAPORE: cultivated; CHINA: Hainan: Baoting Xian.

Schizostachyum latifolium GAMBLE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum latifolium Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 117, pl. 103; type: Malay Peninsula, Pahang, Ridley 5602 (K)
  Ochlandra ridleyi Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 127, pl. 114; type: Malay Peninsula, Ridley 4620
  Schizostachyum ridleyi (Gamble) Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 11 (4), 1947: 296
- Misapplied names:
  Schizostachyum longispiculatum (not Kurz, 1870): Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 48, p.p.
- Common names: Buloh kasap (Malay).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Perak, Kelantan, Pahang, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor; Borneo: Sarawak, Sabah; SINGAPORE; INDONESIA: Sumatra: Riau, Sumatera Barat; Borneo (Kalimantan): Kalimantan Timur: West Kutai, Long Liah Leng.

Schizostachyum lima (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum hallieri Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 274; type: Basilan, Hallier s.n.
  Bambus lima Blanco, Fl. Filip., 1837: 271; type: none cited
  Arundarbor lima (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
  Schizostachyum lima (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 62
  ? *Schizostachyum stenocladum* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 81, 1934 [1935]: 759
- Misapplied names:
  Schizostachyum brachycladum (not Kurz, 1870): Gamble 1913: 206
  Bambusa longinodis (not Miquel, 1857): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 323
  Schizostachyum longispiculatum (not Kurz, 1870): Gamble 1913: 206
- Features: 9 m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The epithet, "lima", is a Latin noun and means "file", possibly alluding to the rough surface of the culm.
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: from northern Luzon to Palawan and Mindanao; in thickets and secondary forests at low and medium elevations; MALAYSIA / INDONESIA: possibly in Borneo; INDONESIA: Sulawesi (Celebes), Moluccas, and supposedly in Irian Jaya; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Madang, Morobe, Gulf, Western Papua; SOLOMON ISLANDS (for *Schizostachyum stenocladum* A. Camus).

Schizostachyum lumampao (BLANCO) MERRILL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum hirtiflorum Hackel, 1907: 420
  Bambus lumampao Blanco, 1837: 272
  Bambusa lumampao (Blanco) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331
  Arundarbor lumampao (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
  Schizostachyum lumampao (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 63
  ? *Schizostachyum mucronatum* Hackel in Philipp. J. Sci. C 3 (3), 1908: 169; type: Luzon, Prov. Ilocos Sur, Oct.-Nov. 1906, Klemme 5659
- Misapplied names:
  Dendrocalamus membranaceus (not Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 324
- Features: fl(+); culms erect.

- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Cagayan, Isabela, Ilocos Norte and Sur, Benguet, Pangasinan, Zambales, Pampanga, Bataan, Rizal; Quezon: Tayabas, Camarines; Panay.
- Habitat: In secondary forests, and gregarious at low and medium elevations where forests have been destroyed.

Schizostachyum luzonicum GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum luzonicum* Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 277
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: only known from Zambales. In forests and ravines, at about 800 m altitude.

Schizostachyum mannii R. B. MAJUMDAR
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum mannii* R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281; type: Johwai, Khasia and Jaintia Hills, G. Mann 31982 (CAL)
- Misapplied names: *Bambusa khasiana* (not Munro, 1868): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 39, pl. 37
- Distribution: INDIA (north-eastern part): Assam.

Schizostachyum parvifolium MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum parvifolium* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 136
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Nossi-Bé Island. COMORO ISLANDS.

Schizostachyum perrieri A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum perrieri* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924 [1925]: 780; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 16149; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 28, 34
- Features: 2 - 8 m / 7 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tsaratanana Mountains, at 2,000 m altitude.

Schizostachyum pilosum S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum pilosum* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 325, fig. 3; type: Borneo, S. Dransfield SD 745 (K)
- Features: 15 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms leaning or drooping.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Borneo: Sabah.
- Habitat: Common in damp places and at forest edges, at 50 - 600 m altitude.

Schizostachyum pleianthemum S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum pleianthemum* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 325, fig. 2; type: Sumatra, J. Dransfield JD 3638 (L)
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+); culm top long pendulous.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra: Bengkulu.
- Habitat: In secondary forest on steep hillslope, at 700 m altitude.

Schizostachyum pseudolima MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum pseudolima* McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 19 (4), 1940: 537, pl. 39-40; type: Hainan, Ling-shui District, Chim Shan, 3 May 1932, H. Fung 20078 (LU)
- Misapplied names: *Schizostachyum lima* (not Merrill, 1916): McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 588, figs., p.p. (Philippine specimens excluded) *Schizostachyum hainanense* Merrill ex McClure in Lingnan Sci. J. 14 (4), 1935: 591, p.p. (for McClure 20047)
- Features: 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect or nearly so, top drooping or climbing.
- Distribution: CHINA: Hainan (wild), Guangxi, Yunnan; in cultivation in southern Guangdong; VIETNAM: Tonkin (wild).

Schizostachyum rogersii BRANDIS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum rogersii* Brandis, Ind. Trees, 1906: 679; type: Andamans, G. Rogers s.n.
- Features: 10 m / 2 cm / fl(+); culms drooping or scandent.
- Distribution: INDIA: Andaman Islands, in forests.

Schizostachyum sanguineum W. P. ZHANG
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum sanguineum* W.P. Zhang in Bamb. Res. no. 41, 1989: 12, fig. 1; type: Yunnan, 10 Nov. 1985, Zhang Weiping 840333 (SWFC)
- Features: 5 - 7 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: CHINA: Yunnan: Malipo Xian, at 1,600 m altitude.

Schizostachyum seshagirianum R. B. MAJUMDAR
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum seshagirianum* R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 282; type: Arunachal Pradesh, R.S. Rao 1794 (CAL)
- Features: fl(-); culms scandent.
- Distribution: INDIA: Arunachal Pradesh.

Schizostachyum terminale HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Schizostachyum terminale* Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 15, 1956: 274; type: Kedah, J.C. Nauen 35821
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula: Kedah and Selangor, rare; Borneo: Sabah; BRUNEI.
- Habitat: Along streams, on swampy ground, seasonally flooded 2 - 3 m high; at 15 - 70 m altitude.

Schizostachyum tessellatum A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum tessellatum A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 81, 1934 [1935]: 785
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SOLOMON ISLANDS: San Cristóbal, very common.

Schizostachyum textorium (BLANCO) MERRILL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Schizostachyum merrillii* Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 278
  Bambus textoria Blanco, 1837: 270
  Bambusa textoria (Blanco) Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 331
  Arundarbor textoria (Blanco) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Schizostachyum textorium (Blanco) Merrill in Amer. J. Bot. 3 (2), 1916: 64
- Misapplied names:
  Gigantochloa atter (not Kurz ex Munro, 1868): Fernandez-Villar, 1880: 323
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Batangas, Rizal; in secondary forests at low elevations.

Schizostachyum toppingii GAMBLE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum toppingii Gamble in Philipp. J. Sci. C, 1910: 276
- Distribution: PHILIPPINES: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya, Rizal; Mindoro.
- Features: fl(+); culms erect or scandent.
- Habitat: In thickets and secondary forests at low and medium elevations.

Schizostachyum undulatum S. DRANSFIELD
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum undulatum S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 38 (2), 1983: 323, fig. 1; type: Sumatra, Meijer 4767 (K)
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra: Sumatera Barat: near Payakumbuh, Mt. Sago, at 400 m altitude.

Schizostachyum warburgii HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum warburgii Hackel ap. Warburg in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 13, 1890: 263; type: Moluccas, Kepulauan Kai (Kai Kecil) ["Klein-Key"], Warburg s.n. (B, destroyed); K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1901 [1900]: 189; Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 281
  Oxytenanthera warburgii (Hackel) K. Schumann ap. Volkens in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 31 (3), 1901: 457; K. Schumann & Lauterbach, Nachtr. Fl. Deutsch. Schutzgeb. Südsee, 1905: 59
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Moluccas: Kepulauan Kai; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Simbang near Finschhafen. Perhaps also in CAROLINE ISLANDS: Yap.

Schizostachyum whitei HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum whitei Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 280; type: C.T. White 627 (BRI)
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Bisiatabe.

Schizostachyum zollingeri STEUDEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Schizostachyum zollingeri Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 332; type: Java, Zollinger 3529; Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 283; Holttum in Gard. Bull. Singapore 16, 1958: 42, fig. 13
  Melocanna zollingeri Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 22, invalid
  Melocanna zollingeri (Steudel) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 134
- Misapplied names:
  Schizostachyum blumei (not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Miquel in Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 3, 1857: 424
  Schizostachyum chilianthum (not Kurz, 1870): Gamble in Ann. Roy. Bot. Gard. Calcutta 7, 1896: 115, p.p.
- Common names: Buluh deli, Buluh dinding, Buluh kasap, Buluh kecai, Buluh nipis, Buluh telor (Malay).
- Features: 15 m / 10 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips drooping.
- Distribution: VIETNAM: Tonkin: Valley of Soui-au; Annam: Prov. Thua-then, upper Bo-giang; THAILAND: southern part: Surat Thani; MALAYSIA: Malay Peninsula (wild), probably throughout the Peninsula; also cultivated in villages particularly in Perak and Perlis; SINGAPORE; INDONESIA: Java, western part, below 300 m altitude; Seram; perhaps also in Sumatra.
- Habitat: Grows in the lowlands on forest edges, in clearings, on river banks, on faces of ravines, and in village groves.
- Uses: Culms split and woven into screens for walls and flooring, or into baskets for market produce.

Teinostachyum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Teinostachyum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 142; type: *Teinostachyum griffithii* Munro
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *MELOCANNINAE*
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: INDIA: south-western and north-eastern part; BANGLADESH: eastern part; BURMA (MYANMAR); THAILAND: northern part.

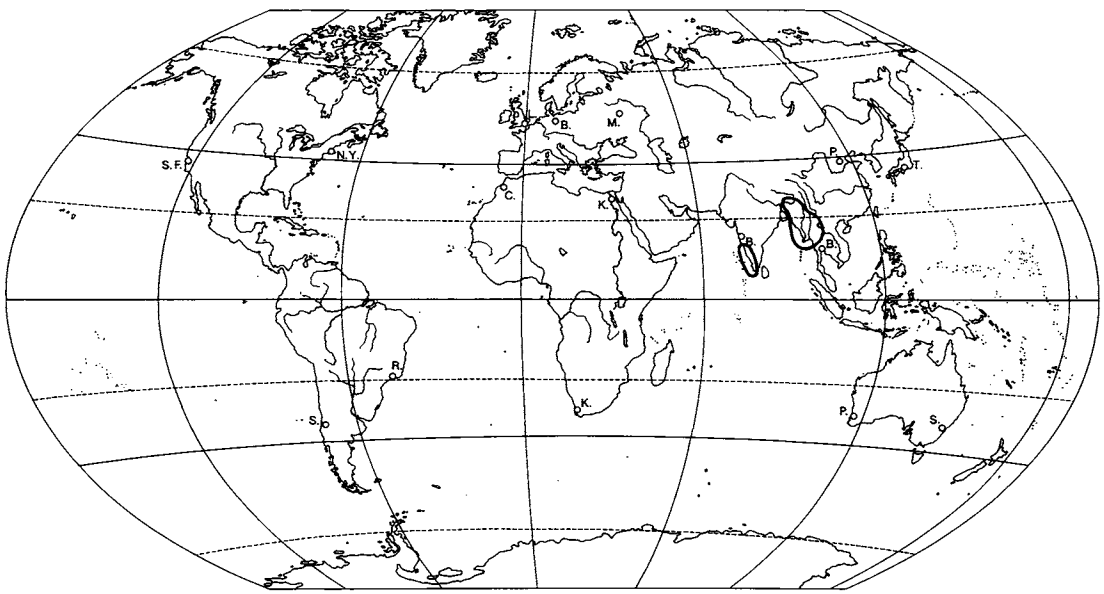
Teinostachyum beddomei C. E. C. FISCHER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Teinostachyum beddomei C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, Fl. Presid. Madras, 3, 1934: 1287, based on *Teinostachyum wightii* Beddome

Schizostachyum beddomei (C.E.C. Fischer) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281

- Misapplied names:
  Teinostachyum wightii Beddome, Fl. Sylv. S.Ind., 1873: ccxxxiii, pl. CCCXXIII, p.p. (excl. basionym *Bambusa wightii* Munro)
- Common names: Nanyura, Mai ita, Chittu (Tamil).
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 2.5 - 3.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent and pendulous above.
- Distribution: INDIA: southern part: slopes of Western Ghats from North Kanara to Cape Comorin, common.
- Habitat: Mostly in the undergrowth of high tree forest, usually between 900 and 1,550 m altitude.
- Uses: Mats, baskets and fencing (C.E.C. Fischer in Gamble, 1934: 1287).

Teinostachyum griffithii MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Teinostachyum griffithii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 143, pl. III
  Cephalostachyum griffithii (Munro) Kurz, Prelim. Rep. For. Veg. Pegu, 1875: App. A, cxxxviii, App. B, 94
  Schizostachyum griffithii (Munro) R.B. Majumdar in S. Karthikeyan & al., Fl. Ind. Enumer. Monocotyl., 1989: 281
- Common names: Behti, beti (Assamese).
- Features: 7.5 - 15 m / 1.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, drooping and scandent above.
- Distribution: INDIA: north-eastern part: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya; BANGLADESH: Chittagong; BURMA: Pegu, and northern parts; THAILAND: northern part.



Map 62: Distribution of *Teinostachyum*

SUBTRIBE HICKELIINAE

comprising:

DECARYOCHLOA
GRESLANIA
HICKELIA (PSEUDOCOIX)
HITCHCOCKELLA
NASTUS (CHLOOTHAMNUS, OREIOSTACHYS)
PERRIERBAMBUS
TEMBURONGIA

from the tropics of South-East Asia and Africa,
also from Pacific islands

Decaryochloa A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Decaryochloa* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 93, 1946 [1947]: 242; type: *Decaryochloa diadelpha* A. Camus
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR.

Decaryochloa diadelpha A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Decaryochloa diadelpha* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 93, 1946 [1947]: 244
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: eastern central part, at 800 m altitude.
- Habitat: On margins of disturbed remains of forest, not rare, prefers sunny places, does not occur in the high forest.

Greslania BALANSA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Greslania* Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 319; type: *Greslania montana* Balansa
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French agronomist de Greslan.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: occurs in montane areas at elevations from 100 m to 1,400 m.

Greslania circinnata BALANSA

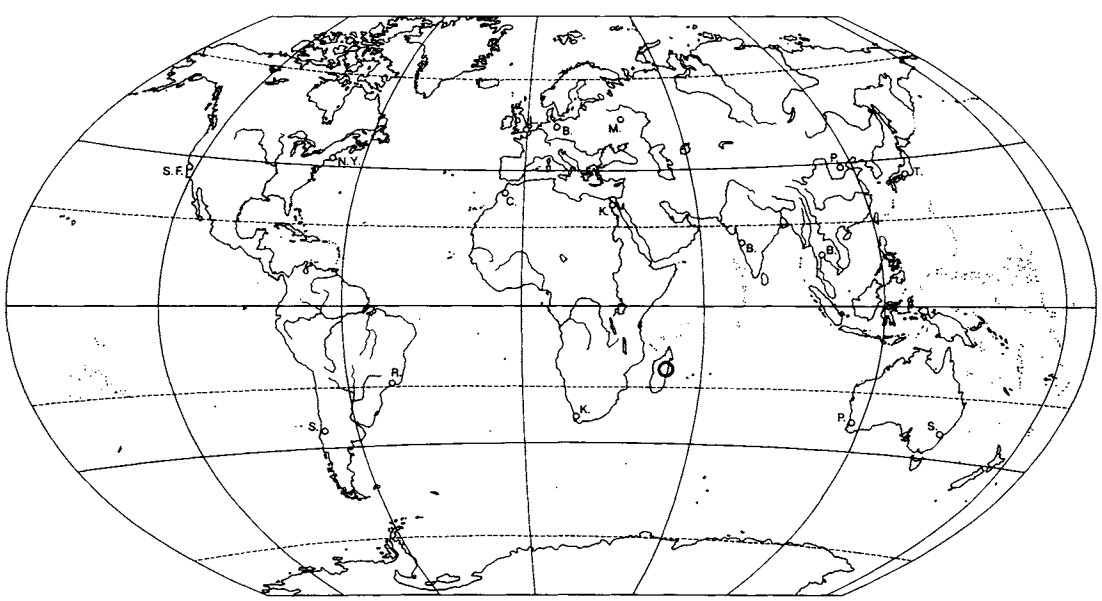
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Greslania circinnata* Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 320
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: woods of Mt. Humboldt up to 1,200 m altitude, mountains near Paita, valley of Pourina (Pondjemia).

Greslania montana BALANSA

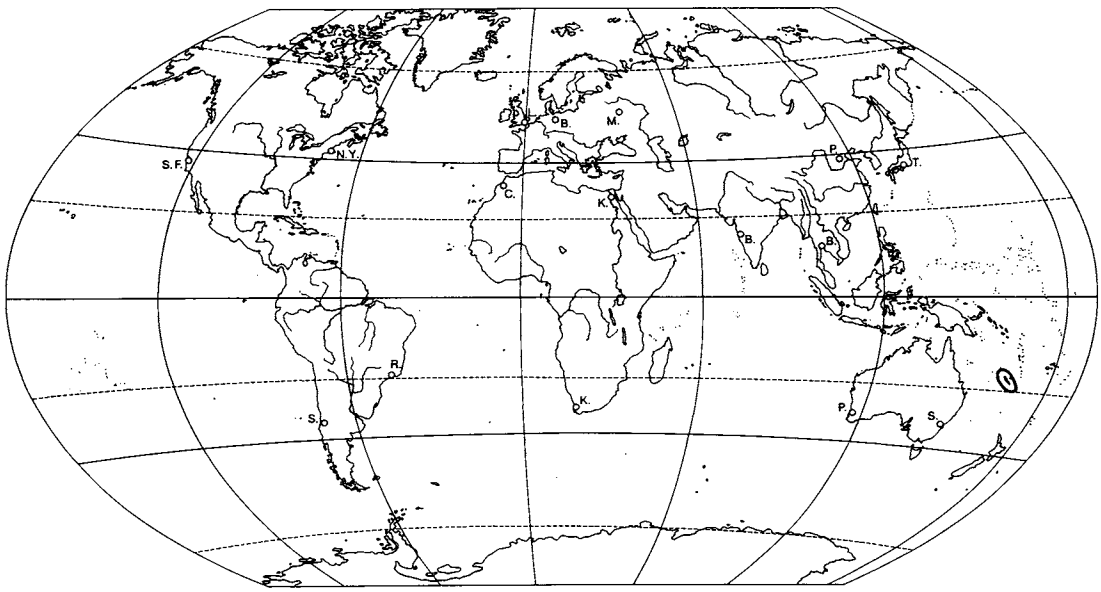
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Greslania montana* Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 320; type: Balansa 2917
- Features: 0.9 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: rocky slopes at Saint-Vincent at 800 m altitude, summit of Mt. Cougui, summit at 1,400 m and eastern slopes of Mt. Humboldt, summit of Mt. Moné at 1,070 m.

Greslania multiflora PILGER

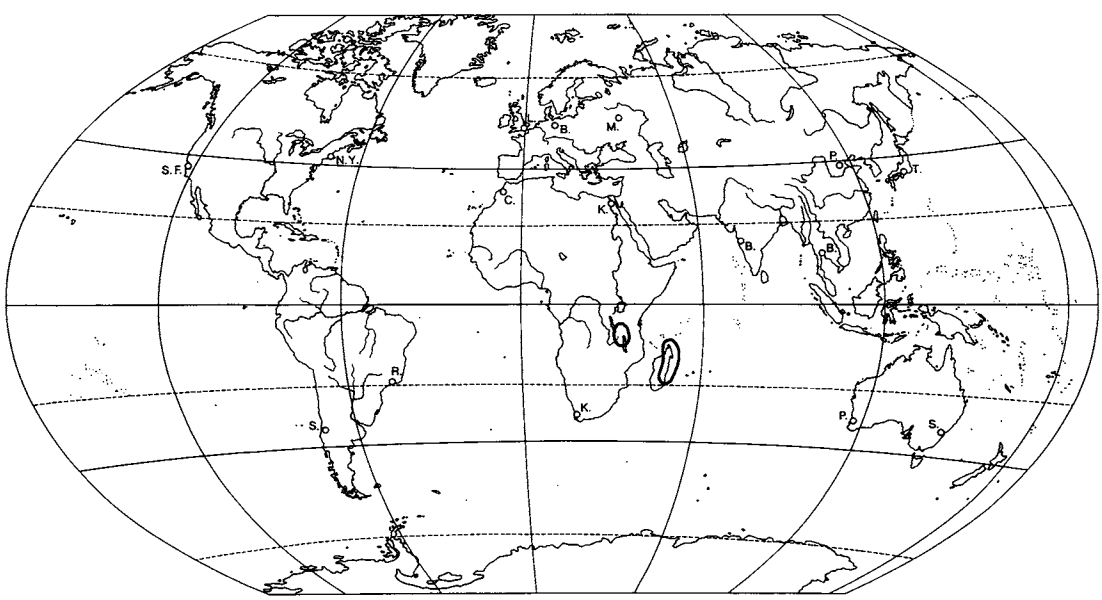
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Greslania multiflora* Pilger ap. Schlechter in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 39, 1906: 23; type: R. Schlechter 15177
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: mountains near Ngoye at 1,000 m altitude.



Map 63: Distribution of *Decaryochloa*



Map 64: Distribution of *Greslania*



Map 65: Distribution of *Hickelia*

Greslania rivularis BALANSA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Greslania rivularis* Balansa in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 19, 1872: 320; type: Balansa 1742
- Features: 1.8 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NEW CALEDONIA: Pamboui River near Messioncoé, hills near Ngoye at 100 m altitude, forest in the North of Bois du Pin, Blue River at 200 m altitude, valley of Fausse Yaté.

Hickelia A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Hickelia* A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 479; type: *Hickelia madagascariensis* A. Camus
  Pseudocoix A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 478; type: *Pseudocoix perrieri* A. Camus
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 24, 1924: 899; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 429-443
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the dendrologist P. Robert Hickel, 1865-1935.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central region. TANZANIA.

Hickelia africana S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Hickelia africana* S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 440, fig. 2-3; type: Tanzania, Bidgood & al. 873 (K)
- Features: 3 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: TANZANIA: Iringa District, Njombe District, Mufindi District, at 1,750 - 1,800 m altitude.
- Habitat: In wet mountain forest, along streams.

Hickelia alaotrensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Hickelia alaotrensis* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 102, 1955: 120; type: Madagascar, Boiteau, 4330 (P)
- Selected references: S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 441
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Central region: Alaotra: forest of Anony.

Hickelia madagascariensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Hickelia madagascariensis* A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 480; type: Madagascar, Ambatofitorana, Perrier de la Bâthie, 10787 (P)
- Selected references: A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 24, 1924: 901, fig.; S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 439, fig. 1
- Features: ? m / 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, upper part and branches pendulous or scrambling.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Central region: Province of Fianarantsoa: forest of Ambatofitorana (in the South of Ambositra); Province of Antananarivo: Ankazobe; Province of Tamatave: Ranomafana National Park; at 1,000 - 1,600 m altitude.

Hickelia perrieri (A. CAMUS) S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pseudocoix perrieri* A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 478; type: Madagascar, Perrier de la Bâthie, 16361 (P)
  Hickelia perrieri (A. Camus) S. Dransfield in Kew Bull. 49 (3), 1994: 441, fig. 4
- Selected references: A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Acad. Sci. 179, 1924: 478; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 24, 1924: 904, fig.
- Features: 40 - 60 m and more long / 6 cm / fl(+); culms leaning on trees, almost climbing.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern central part: Tsaratanana Mountains, forest on burned underwood, at 2,000 - 2,400 m altitude.

Hitchcockella A. CAMUS

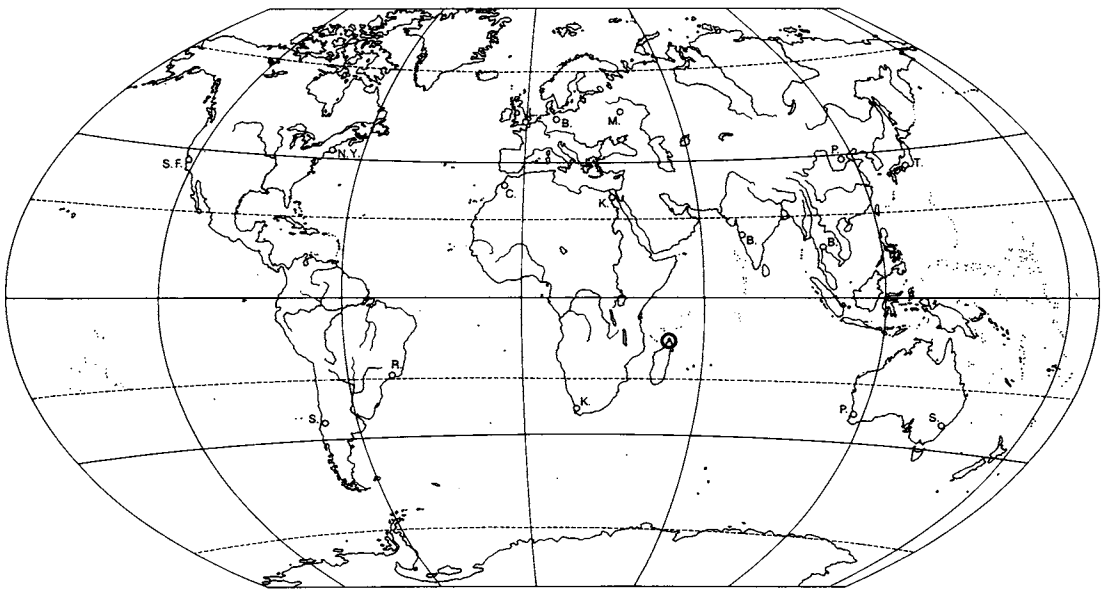
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Hitchcockella* A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 181, 1925: 253; type: *Hitchcockella baronii* A. Camus
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the American botanist and agrostologist Albert Spear Hitchcock, 1865-1935.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR.

Hitchcockella baronii A. CAMUS

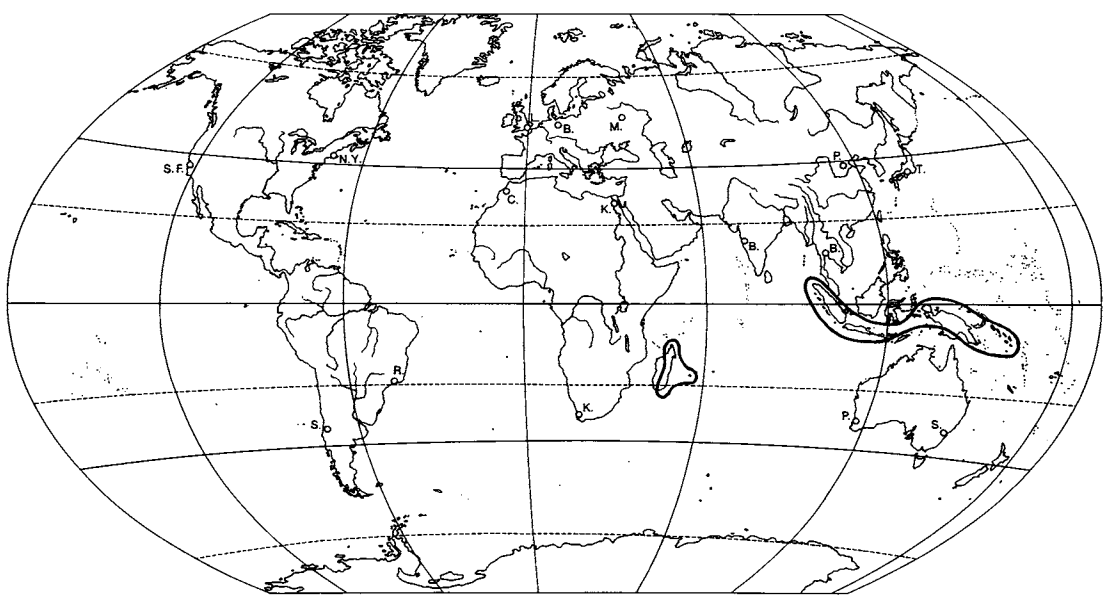
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Hitchcockella baronii* A. Camus in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 181, 1925: 253; type: Baron 6108
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern part.

Nastus JUSSIEU

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chloothamnus* Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 386; type: *Chloothamnus chilianthus* Buse; Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 60-73
  Nastus Jussieu, Gen. Pl., 1789: 34; type: *Nastus borbonicus* J.F. Gmelin; Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 593, emend.
  Oreiostachys Gamble ap. Koorders in Proc. Sect. Sci. Amsterdam 10, 1908: 685; type: *Oreiostachys pullei* Gamble
  Stemmatospermum Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 144; type: *Stemmatospermum verticillatum* Palisot de Beauvois
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*



Map 66: Distribution of *Hitchcockella*



Map 67: Distribution of *Nastus*

- Number of species known: 24.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR; REUNION; INDONESIA: Sumatra, Java, Lesser Sunda Islands, Irian Jaya; PAPUA NEW GUINEA; SOLOMON ISLANDS.

Nastus amazonicus HUBER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus amazonicus Huber in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 6 (4), 1906: 276
- Notes: An insufficiently described species which may belong to *Guadua*. It is not mentioned in McClure, 1973.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Purus / Rio Acre.

Nastus ambrensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus ambrensis A. Camus in Not. Syst. 14 (3), 1951 [1952]: 214; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 17765
- Features: 15 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern central part, in forest at 1,000 m altitude.

Nastus aristatus A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus aristatus A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 26; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: 1 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Analamazoatra; Massif de Manongarivo; Beondroka; at 900 - 1,200 m altitude.

Nastus borbonicus J. F. GMELIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus borbonicus J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 580; type: "Borbon" [Reunion], Commerson s.n.; cf. McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 205
  Bambusa alpina Bory, Voy., 1804: 310, tab. 12
  Bambusa arundinacea Humboldt & Bonpland, Pl. Equin., 1, 1806: 71; not *Bambusa arundinacea* (Retzius) Willdenow, 1799
  Bambusa paniculata Willdenow, ined., ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. 2nd ed., 1, 1840: 183, nom. nud.
  Nastus paniculata Smith in Rees, Cycl., 24, 1819: n. 4
  Stemmatospermum verticillatum Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 145, pl. 25 fig. 5
- Features: 17 m / 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: REUNION: common in the uplands.

Nastus decaryanus A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus decaryanus A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 94, 1947: 42; type: Decary 16480
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central part: Massif d'Andringitra, at 1,200 m altitude.

Nastus elatus HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus elatus Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 291, fig. 5; type: Western Highlands, Millar & Holttum 18538 (K)
- Features: 15 - 20 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect, not scrambling.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: throughout the Highlands, common.
- Uses: Probably of considerable importance to the local people who recognise distinctive varieties, one with edible shoots.

Nastus elegantissimus (HASSKARL) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chloothamnus chilianthus Buse in Miquel, Pl. Jungh., 3, 1854: 387; type: Sumatra, Jungh. s.n.; Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 72, fig. 1-2
  Schizostachyum chilianthum (Buse) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 88
  Bambusa elegantissima Hasskarl, Cat. Pl. Hort. Bot. Bogor., 1844: 295, nom. nud.
  Bambusa elegantissima Hasskarl, Hasskarl, Pl. Jav. Rar., 1848: 42; type: South-western India, Malabar, Bosscha s.n.; cf. Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 69
  Melocanna elegantissima Kurz ex Teijsmann & Binnendijk, Cat. Pl. Horto Bot. Bogor., 1866: 20, nom. nud.
  Beesha elegantissima (Hasskarl) Kurz ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 146
  Schizostachyum elegantissimum (Hasskarl) Kurz in J. Asiat. Soc. Bengal n.s. 39, 2, 1870: 90
  Ochlandra elegantissima (Hasskarl) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 184
  Oreiostachys elegantissima (Hasskarl) Valeton ex Backer, Handb. Fl. Java, 2, 1928: 288, "elegantissimus"
  Chloothamnus elegantissimus (Hasskarl) Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 68, 70, 72, invalid
  Nastus elegantissimus (Hasskarl) Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 593; Monod de Froideville in Backer & R.C. Bakhuizen v. d. Brink jr, Fl. Java, 3, 1968: 628
  Oreiostachys pullei Gamble ap. Koorders in Proc. Sect. Sci. Amsterdam 10, 1908: 685; type: Malabar, Pulle 3173, Java, Junghuhn 143 (syntypes)
  Chloothamnus chilianthus var. *subscabra* Buse in de Vriese, Pl. Ind. Batav. Orient., 2, 1857: 114; type: Java, Reinwardt s.n. (LE); Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 4, 1859: 751
  Bambusa tenuis Reinwardt, ined., ex Miquel, Fl. Nederl. Ind., 3, 4, 1859: 751, as syn.
- Features: 10 - 25 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Sumatra, Java. Perhaps also in south-western India (for *Oreiostachys pullei* Gamble, p.p.)

Nastus elongatus A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus elongatus A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 23; type: Sep. 1911, Perrier de la Bâthie 10846; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: 150 - 200 m long / 3 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling over vegetation.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: south-eastern part: Massif d'Andringitra; Beondroka; at 900 - 1,450 m altitude.

Nastus emirnensis (BAKER) A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus borbonicus var. *emirnensis* Baker in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. London 20, 1883: 302; type: Madagascar, Parker s.n.
  Nastus emirnensis (Baker) A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 24
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central part, in forests.

Nastus holttumianus BOR

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus holttumianus Bor in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 120, 1972: 90, fig. 1; type: West Irian, 28 May 1910, K. Gjellerup 144 (K)
- Features: 20 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms climbing or scrambling over low vegetation.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya, at 2 - 20 m altitude.

Nastus hooglandii HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus hooglandii Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 287, fig. 4; type: Hoogland 9322 (CANB); P. Royen, Alpine Fl. New Guinea, 2, 1979: 1220, fig. 392
- Features: ? m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Huon Peninsula, summit area of Mt. Rawlinson; Eastern Highlands: Okapu area; Northern, Central and Milne Bay Districts: Mt. Suckling area.
- Habitat: In montane forests, along open ridges; at 2,000 - 3,200 m altitude.

Nastus humbertianus A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus humbertianus A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 84, 1937: 286; type: H. Humbert, 4e voyage, s.n.; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Beampingaratra Mountains (southern Madagascar) and Andohahelo; at 900 - 1,400 m altitude.

Nastus humilis HASSKARL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus humilis Hasskarl, Cat. Pl. Hort. Bot. Bogor., 1844: 19, nom. nud., "N.? humilis"; local name: Tjangkoreh dioek
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Java.

Nastus lokohoensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus lokohoensis A. Camus in Mém. Sci. Madagasc. sér. B, 6, 1955: 251, nom. nud.
  Nastus lokohoensis A. Camus in Bull. Mus. Nation. Hist. Nat. sér. 2, 29, 1957: 274; type: Jan. 1949, Humbert & Cours 22951 (P); Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 23, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Province de Tamatave: Ambatosoratra Mountains; Massif de Marojejy; Massif du Betsomanga; at 1,200 - 1,700 m altitude.

Nastus longispicula HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus longispicula Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 287; type: Papua, Tufi, Darbyshire 1210 (L)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Northern District: Tufi area, in forest.

Nastus madagascariensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus madagascariensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 24; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 10908; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: central part.

Nastus manongarivensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus manongarivensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 25; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 10260; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 22, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Manongarivo, at 500 - 1,000 m altitude.

Nastus obtusus HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus obtusus Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 594; type: W. New Guinea, Rouffaer River, van Leeuwen 10196 (K); Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 288
- Features: 20 (25?) m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scrambling or climbing above.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: Rouffaer River; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Western Highlands: Mt. Hagen area; Papua (eastern part): Milne Bay

District: Mt. Dayman area, and Goodenough Island; SOLOMON ISLANDS: Central Division: Guadalcanal and Santa Ysabel.
- Habitat: In forests; at 200 - 2,000 m altitude.

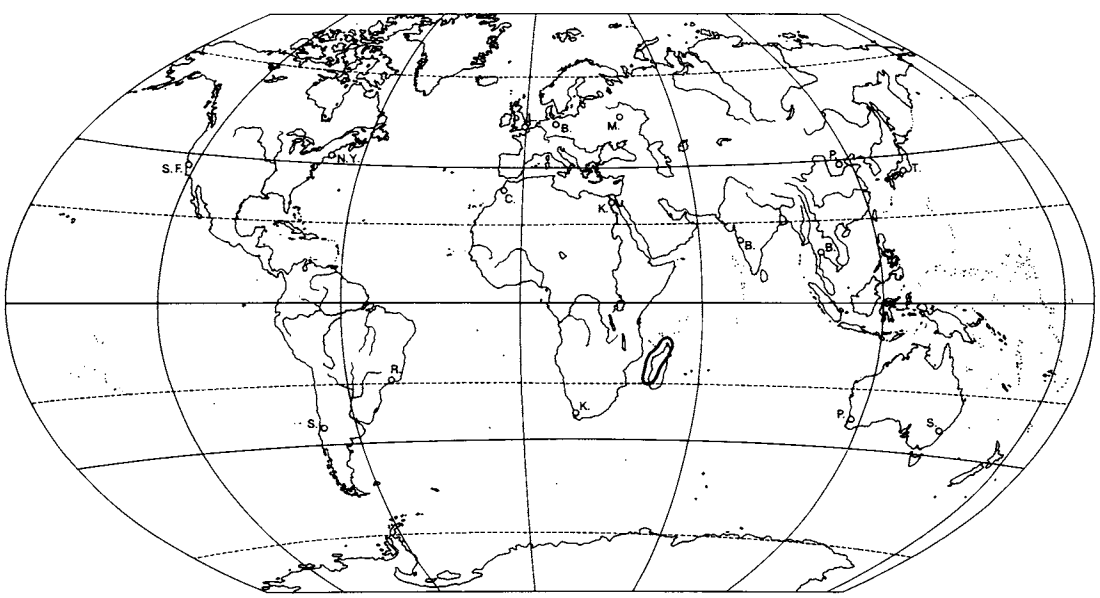
Nastus perrieri A. CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus perrieri A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 26 "pierrieri", 23 "perrieri"; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 15491; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 23, 33, fig. 23
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: Tsaratanana Mountains (northern Madagascar); Vohiparara; at 1,040 - 1,700 m altitude.

Nastus plicatilis ZIPPELIUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus plicatilis Zippelius ex H. Macklot in Bijdr. Nat. Wet. 5, 1830: 180, nom. nud.
- Distribution: NEW GUINEA.

Nastus productus (PILGER) HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oreiostachys producta Pilger ap. Diels ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 62, 1929: 460; type: Saruwaged Mountains, Mt. Bolan, Keysser s.n. (B, destroyed, dupl. at BM); Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 71
  Nastus productus (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 594; Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 289, fig. 2.6-8; P. Royen, Alpine Fl. New Guinea, 2, 1979: 1216, fig. 391, pl. 112
- Features: 20 m / 0.3 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms scrambling.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: area of Lake Habbema, at 2,300 m altitude; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District, Eastern Highlands, Madang District, Chimbu District, Western Highlands, Sepik District; Milne Bay District with Goodenough, Fergusson and Normanby Islands
- Habitat: Mainly in the montane to subalpine regions, forming extensive and dense thickets, usually in disturbed forest areas; occasionally reaching up to the edge of the alpine grasslands; at (800) 1,200 - 3,300 m altitude.

Nastus reholttumianus S. SOENARKO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus reholttumianus S. Soenarko in Gard. Bull. Singapore 30, 1977: 17, fig. 1; type: Sumba, 9 May 1925, Iboet 443 (BO); S. Dransfield in Reinwardtia 9 (4), 1980: 386
- Common names: Heso (Flores).
- Features: ? m / 3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Lesser Sunda Islands: Sumba, and western Flores at 650 - 800 m altitude.

Nastus rudimentifer HOLTTUM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus rudimentifer Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 288; type: W. New Guinea, Idenburg River, Brass 13020 (L)



Map 68: Distribution of *Perrierbambus*

- Features: 7 - 8 (9) m / 4 (5) cm / fl(+); culms erect, scandent above.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: Idenburg River, at 1,450 m altitude; PAPUA NEW GUINEA: Morobe District: Bulolo area, at 1,200 m altitude.

Nastus schlechteri (PILGER) HOLTTUM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Oreiostachys schlechteri Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 174; type: New Guinea, Kaiser-Wilhelmsland, June 1909, R. Schlechter 19720 (B, destroyed)
  Chloothamnus schlechteri (Pilger) Henrard in Blumea 2 (2), 1936: 71, 72
  Nastus schlechteri (Pilger) Holttum in Kew Bull. 10, 1955 [1956]: 594; Holttum in Kew Bull. 21, 1967: 287
- Features: fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: north-eastern part, at 1,300 m altitude.

Nastus schmutzii S. DRANSFIELD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus schmutzii S. Dransfield in Reinwardtia 9 (4), 1980: 388, fig. 2; type: Flores, Manggarai, 18 Nov. 1971, E. Schmutz 2789 (BO)
- Common names: Heso (Flores).
- Features: ? m / 6 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: INDONESIA: Lesser Sunda Islands: western Flores, at 850 - 900 m altitude.

Nastus tsaratananensis A. CAMUS

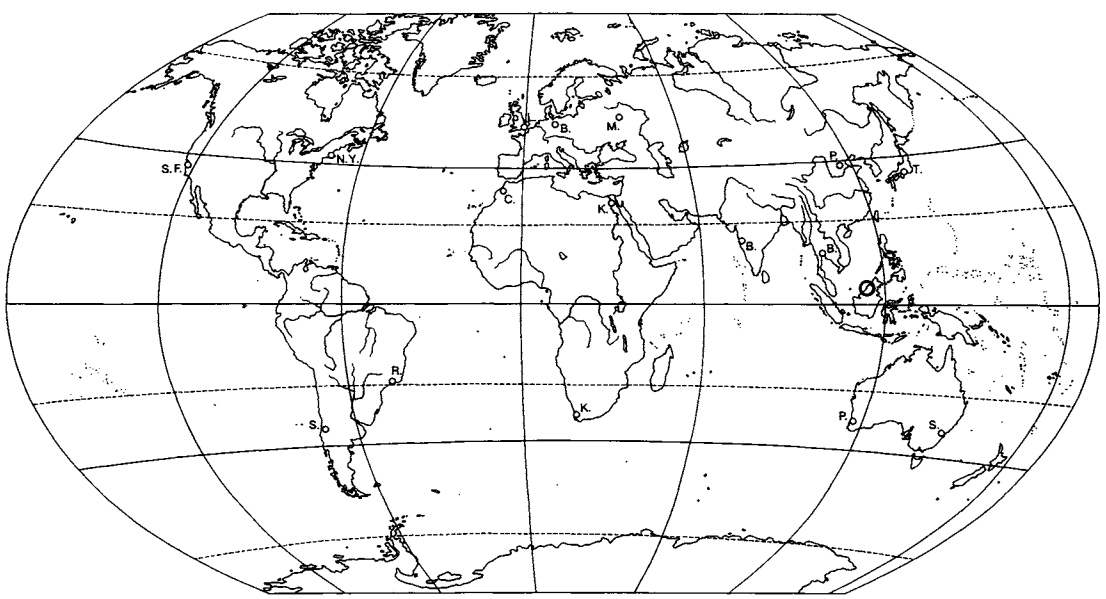
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Nastus tsaratananensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 26; type: Apr. 1924, Perrier de la Bâthie 16170; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 23, 33
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern part: Tsaratana Mountains, at 2,000 m altitude.

Perrierbambus A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Perrierbambus A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 699; type: *Perrierbambus madagascariensis* A. Camus
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French botanist J. M. Henri A. Perrier de la Bâthie, 1873-1958.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR.

Perrierbambus madagascariensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Perrierbambus madagascariensis A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 699, fig. 1-13; type: Perrier de la Bâthie 11248; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 542; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 26, 34, fig. 27-28



Map 69: Distribution of *Temburongia*

- Features: 5 - 6 (9) m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(+); culm top drooping.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: northern (and western?) region in dry wood at 150 - 500 m altitude, abundant in the basins of the Lokia River and Mahavavy River.

Perrierbambus tsarasaotrensis A. CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Perrierbambus tsarasaotrensis* A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 71, 1924: 700, fig. 14-22; type: Nov. 1897, Perrier de la Bâthie 389; A. Camus in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 72, 1925: 542; Lin in Spec. Bull. Taiwan For. Res. Inst. no. 4, 1967: 26, 34
- Features: 3 (?) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to Tsarasaotra, the locality where the species had first been found in flower.
- Distribution: MADAGASCAR: western part: from the region of Sambirano in the North to the southwestern region in the South, much distributed there. One of the most characteristic plants of the "Flore sous le Vent".

Temburongia S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Temburongia* S. Dransfield & K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 7, 1996: 53; type: *Temburongia simplex* S. Dransfield & K.M. Wong
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *HICKELIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name refers to the Temburong area where the type species was found.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRUNEI.

Temburongia simplex S. DRANSFIELD & K. M. WONG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Temburongia simplex* S. Dransfield & K.M. Wong in Sandakania no. 7, 1996: 55, fig. 1-5; type: Brunei, S. Dransfield SD 1200 (BRUN)
- Features: 10 m / 0.7 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, culm tips and branches scrambling or hanging over nearby vegetation.
- Distribution: BRUNEI: Temburong: Temburong river and Belalong river up to Bukit Belalong.
- Habitat: In primary forest on river banks or hill slopes, from 50 to 900 m altitude.

SUBTRIBE GUADUINAE

comprising:

CRICIUMA
EREMOCAULON
GUADUA
OLMECA
OTATEA

from the tropics of Central and South America

Criciuma SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Criciuma* Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 74 (1), 1987: 35; type: *Criciuma asymmetrica* Soderstrom & Londoño
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Common names: Criciuma. The generic name is the same as the common local name used for this and vegetatively similar bamboos.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Criciuma asymmetrica SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Criciuma asymmetrica* Soderstrom & Londoño, 1987b: 35,*; type: C.E. Calderón & T.S. Santos 2486 (CEPEC)
- Features: 15 - 20 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "asymmetrica", alludes to the asymetric look of the leaf blades which is due to the excentric principal nerve.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In sandy forests near the Atlantic Ocean ("mata littorânea").

Eremocaulon SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO

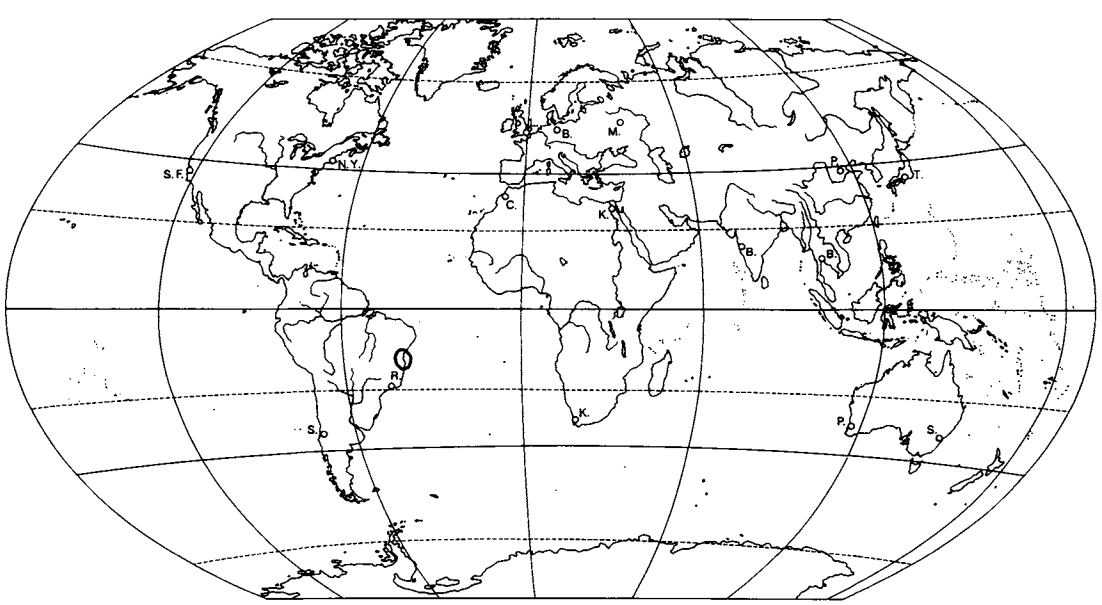
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Eremocaulon* Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 74 (1), 1987: 37; type: *Eremocaulon aureofimbriatum* Soderstrom & Londoño
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name derives from the Greek words, eremos, solitary, and kaulos, stem, thus referring to the solitary, spaced culms which are formed by rather long-necked rhizomes.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Eremocaulon aureofimbriatum SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO

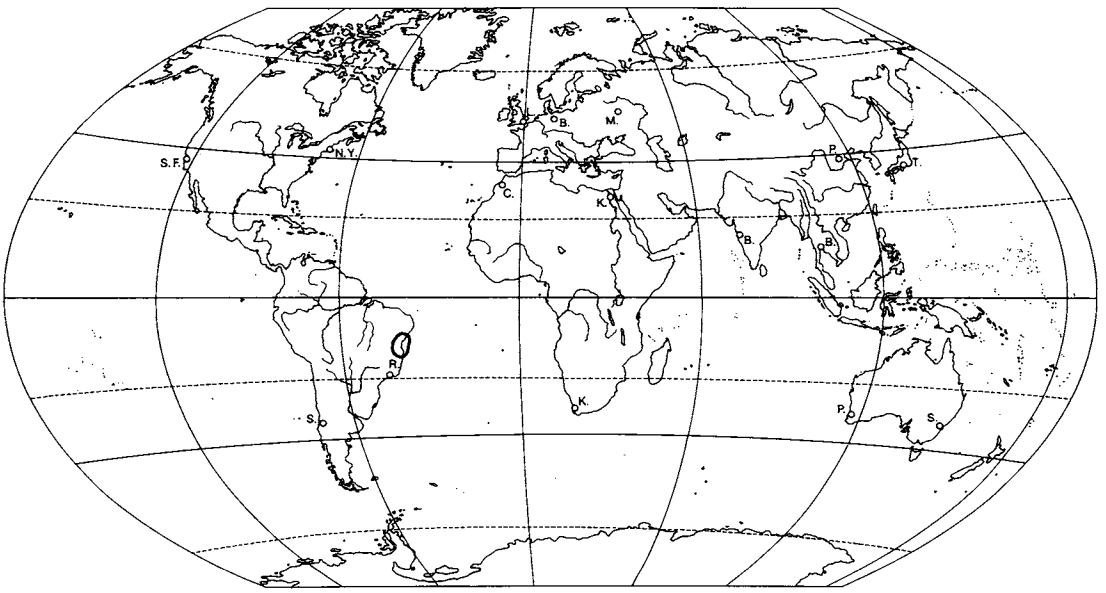
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Eremocaulon aureofimbriatum* Soderstrom & Londoño, 1987b: 37,*; type: C.E. Calderón, T.S. Santos & L.B. de Oliveira 2374 (CEPEC)
- Features: 10 - 11 m / 2.5 - 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching above; rhizome sympodial with long necks up to 2 m long.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the golden yellow oral setae of the culm leaf-sheaths.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: only known from the lowland forests of Bahia.

Guadua KUNTH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Guadua* Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 252; type: *Guadua angustifolia* Kunth (lectotype, selected by McClure in Taxon 6 (7), 1957: 203); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 76; Soderstrom & Londoño, 1987b: 28, fig. 6
  Bambusa subg. *Guaduae* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 532, as "divisio", invalid



Map 70: Distribution of *Criciuma*



Map 71: Distribution of *Eremocaulon*

Bambusa sect. *Guadua* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 95, "sect. II Guadua"
Bambusa subg. *Guadua* (Kunth) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 194; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61,*

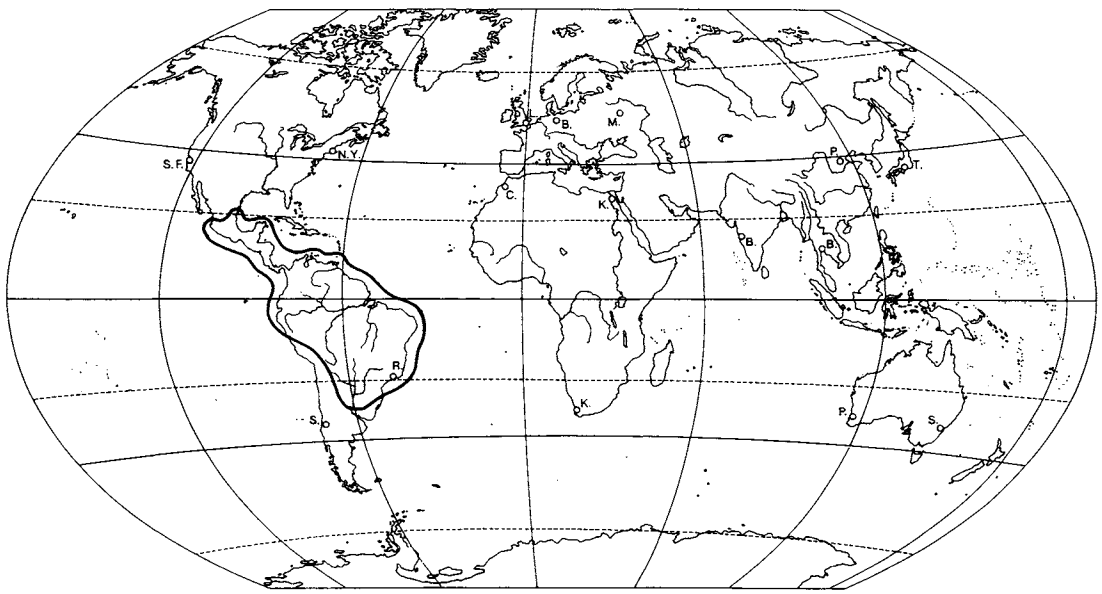
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Features: The genus contains the largest bamboos in tropical America; culms reach to 30 m in height and to 20 cm in diameter.
- Etymology: The generic name, *Guadua*, comes from the common name used by the people of Columbia. The name is still in use and is usually pronounced gua-du-a in Colombia and gua-du-a in Ecuador.
- Number of species known: 34 (30).
- Distribution: Central and South America: from Mexico to Paraguay and Argentina, with a center of diversity in western Amazonia and the Orinoco basin.
- Habitat: In forests and savannas, usually in hot lowland regions.
- Uses: Used as a material for building construction and similar purposes; only one species (*Guadua sarcocarpa*) is recorded to be consumed as a vegetable.

Guadua amplexifolia J. S. PRESL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua amplexifolia J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, Reliqu. Haenk., 1, 1830: 256
  Bambusa amplexifolia (J.S. Presl) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1348
  Arundarbor amplexifolia (J.S. Presl) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760, invalid
- Misapplied names: The species has often been misidentified as *Guadua aculeata* or *Guadua inermis* (S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 744).
- Common names: Auro (Ecuador).
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 6 - 10 cm / fl(+).
- Notes: A thornless form of this species exists in southern Mexico. The species is also divided into two groups, one with solid culms, the other with hollow culms (S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 741, 745). These varieties apparently have never been distinguished by formal publication at infraspecific rank.
- Distribution: Central and South America.

Guadua angustifolia KUNTH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua angustifolia Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 253
- Selected references: S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 737-769, figs.
- Common names: Guadua (Spanish).
- Features: 7 - 25 (30) m / 7 - 15 (20) cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching at tip.
- Distribution: Central and South America.
- Uses: The most economically important bamboo in the Western Hemisphere; primary source of building material for urban and rural dwellings, especially in Colombia and Ecuador, and raw material for numerous products.



Map 72: Distribution of *Guadua*

Guadua angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Bambusa aculeata* Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 132, in adnot., invalid?; Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 256, in adnot., invalid?
  Guadua aculeata Ruprecht ex Fournier in Compt. Rend. Hebd. Séances Acad. Sci. 84, 1877: 198, invalid
  Guadua aculeata Ruprecht ex Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 130; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Colipa, 1841, Karwinsky 944 (lectotype, LE, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 761)
  Bambos aculeata (Ruprecht ex Fournier) Hitchcock in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 17, 1913: 387
  Bambusa aculeata (Ruprecht ex Fournier) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 64, fig. 28k-l
  Guadua angustifolia Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 253, based on *Bambusa guadua* Humboldt & Bonpland; S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 760
  Bambusa angustifolia (Kunth) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 465
  Guadua angustifolia subsp. *angustifolia* [autonym]; S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 761, fig. 1, 6-10
  Bambusa guadua Humboldt & Bonpland, Pl. Aequin., 1, 1806: 68, pl. 20; type: Nov. Granada [Colombia], Bonpland 2003 (lectotype, P, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992)
  Bambos guadua (Humboldt & Bonpland) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 702
  Nastus guadua (Humboldt & Bonpland) Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 113; Raspail, 1825: 442
  Arundarbor guadua (Humboldt & Bonpland) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  ? *Bambusa inermis* Caldas in Seman. N. Granada no. 17, 1809: 132, in adnot., invalid?; Caldas in Seman. N. Granada nueva ed., 1849: 256, in adnot., invalid?
  Guadua inermis Ruprecht ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 588; Ruprecht ex Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 129; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Papantla, 1841-1842, Karwinsky 946b (lectotype, LE, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 761)
  Guadua intermedia Ruprecht ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 588; Ruprecht ex Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 130; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Papantla, Karwinsky 1464 (LE)
  Guadua aculeata var. *liebmanniana* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 112; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Colipa, Mar. 1841, Liebmann 136 (lectotype, US, designated by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 762)
- Common names: Tarro, Otate (Central America); Guadua, Caña brava, Caña mansa, Garipa (Columbia and Ecuador); Marona, Ipa (Peru); Juajua, Puru puru (Venezuela).
- Features: 7 - 25 (30) m / 7 - 15 (20) cm / fl(+); culms thorny, thornless, or of various degrees of thorn developement.
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf ligule nearly always curved up before reaching margin, rarely continuous to one or both margins.
- Notes: A thornless form of this species exists in southern Mexico but apparently has never been distinguished by formal publication at infraspecific rank.

- Etymology: "angustifolia", meaning narrow-leaved; "aculeata", meaning thorny; "inermis", meaning thornless.
- Distribution: MEXICO (southern part): Veracruz, Puebla; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA: common in middle to upper watersheds of Cauca and Magdalena rivers, and in southern Llanos and Amazon basin; ECUADOR: common west of Andes and along rivers of Amazon basin; PERU: sporadic in northern Amazon basin; VENEZUELA: southern part (possibly cultivated); GUYANA. Also reported from Galapagos Islands (possibly introduced).
- Habitat: The species has a broad ecological amplitude, occurs (in Colombia and Ecuador) in lowland rainforest, lower montane rainforest, semideciduous forest, deciduous forest, and savanna as long as conditions are humid enough.

Guadua angustifolia* subsp. *angustifolia* var. *bicolor LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua angustifolia var. *bicolor* Londoño in Rev. Acad. Colomb. Cienc. 17, 1989: 879; type: Colombia, Cundinamarca, X. Londoño & I. Quintero 70 (COL)
  Guadua angustifolia 'Joseph de Jumonville'; Rifat in J. Bamb. Res. 8 (4), 1989: 38; type: none cited.
- Common names: Guadua rayada (Colombia).
- Features: 15 - 18 m / 10 - 12 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms green with stripes in yellow of varying width.
- Etymology: The cultivar, 'Joseph de Jumonville', is named after a French officer of the French colonial army, who died in North America in 1754.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: in humid areas up to 1,300 m altitude; in cultivation.
- Uses: Used for house construction, house tools, water pipes in rural areas, and as an ornamental plant.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced from Colombia into Switzerland and France in the late 1980's. One plant was given to the Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand, in 1989, and planted on its grounds.

Guadua angustifolia* subsp. *chacoensis (N. ROJAS ACOSTA) S. M. YOUNG & W. JUDD

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa chacoensis N. Rojas Acosta in Bull. Géogr. Bot. Acad. Int. Bot. sér. 4, 28, 1918: 157; type: Argentina, Chaco, 23 July 1974, Quarín & al. 2384 (CTES), neotype, designated by Londoño & Peterson, 1992: 41, same specimen designated as neotype by S.M. Young & W. Judd, 1992: 763
  Guadua chacoensis (N. Rojas Acosta) Londoño & Peterson in Novon 2 (1), 1992: 41, fig. 1
  Guadua angustifolia subsp. *chacoensis* (N. Rojas Acosta) S.M. Young & W. Judd in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (4), 1992: 763, fig. 9-10
  ? *Bambusa mesopotamica* N. Rojas Acosta in Bull. Géogr. Bot. Acad. Int. Bot. sér. 4, 28, 1918: 158, nom. nud.
- Features: 12 - 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf ligule continuous to one or both margins.
- Common names: Tacuara, Tacuaruzú, Tacuara moroti.
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: north-eastern part; BOLIVIA: south-eastern part; PARAGUAY: southern and eastern part; BRAZIL: south-eastern part. Possibly also in north-western URUGUAY.
- Habitat: Occurs in gallery forests usually along stream and river edges, at 75 - 450 m altitude.

Guadua barbata (TRIN.) OHRNB., **comb. nov.**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa barbata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 627; type: Brazil, prov. "Minarum", Riedel 520; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
  Nastus barbatus (Trinius) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 42; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 132, pl. 17 fig. 41
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Brumadinho; Rio de Janeiro. Possibly also in Espírito Santo and Bahia.

Guadua calderoniana LONDOÑO & JUDZIEWICZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua calderoniana Londoño & Judziewicz in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 27, fig. 1-2; type: Brazil, Bahia, (fl), 22 Feb. 1979, C.E. Calderón & T.S. dos Santos 2476 (CEPEC).
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect when young, arching after developing foliage leaves, sometimes pendent from trees, thorns present.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the plant collector and botanist Cleofé E. Calderón.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: south of the cities of Itabuna and Ilhéus; endangered by widespread forest cutting and burning.
- Habitat: Occurring in wet forests at 100 - 200 m altitude.

Guadua capitata (TRINIUS) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa capitata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 626
  Schizostachyum capitatum (Trinius) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 46,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 136, pl. 17 fig. 46
  Guadua capitata (Trinius) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 81
  Arundarbor capitata (Trinius) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: 6 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing, thorns lacking.
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

Guadua ciliata LONDOÑO & DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua ciliata Londoño & Davidse in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 21, fig. 1-2; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 30 Apr. - 1 May 1979, G. Davidse, O. Huber & S.S. Tillet 16924 (MO)
  Bambusa fragilis Spruce, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 78, as syn. under *Guadua latifolia*
- Misapplied names:
  Guadua latifolia (not Kunth, 1822): Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868, p.p. (for Spruce 1954); Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: tab. 49; cf. Londoño & Davidse in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 24
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 0.8 - 2.0 cm / fl(+); culms self-supporting at the lowest part, then climbing, distal part pendent; lacking thorns.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "ciliata", refers to the prominently ciliate spikelet bracts.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Territorio Federal Amazonas: south-western quarter. BRAZIL: Amazonas: north-western part. May also occur in adjoining areas of COLOMBIA.
- Habitat: Occurring on riverbanks, rare. In Venezuela, occurring on high riverbanks that are flooded only infrequently. In Brazil, some populations grow in igapó forest, with the base of the plants submerged in water.

Guadua distorta (NEES) RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa distorta Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 470
  Guadua distorta (Nees von Esenbeck) Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 41,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 131,*
  Arundarbor distorta (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

Guadua fascicularis DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua fascicularis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 186; type: Schomburgk s.n.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Specific status unresolved.
- Distribution: GUYANA: "fluvium Emékuni".

Guadua glaziovii (HACKEL) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa glaziovii Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 194; type: Brazil, Glaziou 17450
  Guadua glaziovii (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 108,*, "glaziowii"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIIL: Rio de Janeiro.

Guadua glomerata MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua glomerata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 79; type: Brazil, Spruce 1196
  Arundarbor glomerata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa glomerata (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Negro; GUYANA; SURINAM.
- Habitat: On riverbanks.

Guadua latifolia (HUMBOLDT & BONPLAND) KUNTH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa latifolia Humboldt & Bonpland, 1806: 73, pl. 21
  Bambos latifolia (Humboldt & Bonpland) Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 8, 1808: 703
  Guadua latifolia (Humboldt & Bonpland) Kunth, Syn. Pl., 1, 1822: 254
  Nastus latifolius (Humboldt & Bonpland) Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 113, "latifolia"
  Arundarbor latifolia (Humboldt & Bonpland) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: ? m / 3 - 7 cm / fl(+); culms erect; lower branches usually strongly thorny.
- Distibution: TRINIDAD; SURINAM; BRAZIL: northern part.
- Habitat: Occurring on riverbanks, forming extensive colonies on gravel and sandbars and low riverbanks subject to frequent flooding.

Guadua lindmanii LINDMAN EX CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua lindmanii Lindman ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 113, pl. 67 fig. B, "lindmani"; type: Brazil, I. Regnel 1343
  Guadua sp. Lindman in Kong. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl., n.f., 34, 1900: 22, pl. XI fig. C; type: Brazil, I. Regnel 1343
- Features: fl(-)
- Notes: Specific status unresolved.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

Guadua longifimbriata CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua longifimbriata Camus, Bamb., 1913: 113, pl. 64 fig. C; type: Brazil, Glaziou 5717
  Bambusa longifimbriata (Camus) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
- Common names: Tocoaruçu (Brazil).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Petrópolis.

Guadua longifolia (FOURNIER) R. POHL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria longifolia Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 131; type: Mexico, Jicaltepec, April, Liebmann s.n. (C)
  Arthrostylidium longifolium (Fournier) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 68, p.p. (for type), excl. pl. 22 fig. A;

cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
Bambusa longifolia (Fournier) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
Guadua longifolia (Fournier) R. Pohl ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 92
Arthrostylidium spinosum Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 28, 1938: 6; type: Belize, El Cayo District, June - Aug. 1936, Lundell 6939 (US)
Guadua spinosa (Swallen) McClure in Phytologia 5, 1954: 82; McClure ap. Swallen in Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 155
Bambusa swalleniana McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68, based on *Arthrostylidium spinosum* Swallen

- Common names: Jimba (Mexico, Guatemala).
- Features: 15 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering, thorny.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Durango, Nayarit, San Luis Potosí, México, Oaxaca, Chiapas, Veracruz, Campeche; BELIZE: El Cayo District; GUATEMALA: Izabal, Petén.
- Habitat: Forming massive thickets in more or less pure stands along rivers and in poorly drained areas (apparently tolerates flooding); at low elevations.

Guadua macrostachya RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua dioica Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 334
  Guadua macrostachya Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 39,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 129,*
  Bambusa macrostachya (Ruprecht) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: 9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; GUIANA; SURINAM.

Guadua macclurei R. POHL & DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua macclurei R. Pohl & Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 92, fig. 5; type: Honduras, Gracias a Dios, 16 Dec. 1977, R.W. Pohl & M. Gabel 13340 (ISC)
- Features: 6 - 15 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the botanist F.A. McClure, 1897-1970.
- Distribution: HONDURAS: Gracias a Dios. NICARAGUA: Zelaya. Possibly also in COSTA RICA and PANAMA.
- Habitat: In gallery forests along rivers in the Caribbean coastal plain of Honduras and Nicaragua, below 100 m altitude.

Guadua maculosa (HACKEL) CAMUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa maculosa Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 196; type: Brazil, Glaziou 22425
  Guadua maculosa (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 106,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás.

Guadua paniculata MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa munroi Hackel in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 7, 1909: 374, based on *Guadua paniculata* Munro
  Guadua paniculata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 85; type: Brazil, Burchell 8852 (BR), Gardner 2981 (syntypes).
  Arundarbor paniculata (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa paniculata (Munro) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 195
  Chusquea spinosa Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 131
- Selected references: Londoño & Judziewicz in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 31
- Features: 8 - 9 (12) m / 5 - 7 cm / fl(+); culms weakly erect, thorny.
- Distribution: Central and South America. MEXICO; COSTA RICA; BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz; PARAGUAY; BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Bahia, Goiás, Pernambuco.
- Habitat: Occurring on wet to seasonally dry sites below 1,000 m altitude.

Guadua paraguayana DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua paraguayana Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 179,*
  Bambusa paraguayana (Doell) Bertoni, 1918: 153
- Common names: Picanilla, Taquarembó.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 2 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; ARGENTINA (north-eastern part); BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.

Guadua polyclados DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua polyclados Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 182; type: Karsten 1849
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Specific status unresolved.
- Distribution: "ad Caracas in colonia Tovar".

Guadua refracta MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua refracta Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 84; type: Brazil, Burchell 7642, Gardner 4063 (syntypes)
  Arundarbor refracta Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa refracta (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás.

Guadua ribbentropii HERTER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua ribbentropii Herter in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 6, 1940: 148, based on *Bambusa tacuara* Arechavaleta

Bambusa tacuara Arechavaleta in An. Mus. Montevideo 1, 1897: 550, pl. 73; type: Uruguay, Departm. de Tacuarembó, s.n.
- Features: 6 - 7 m / 5 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered to be conspecific with *Bambusa riograndensis* by McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68.
- Distribution: URUGUAY.

Guadua riograndensis (DUTRA) HERTER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa riograndensis Dutra in Rev. Agr. Rio Grande no. 7, 1903; Dutra in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 5, 1938: 147, 145, 147, fig. 1, emend.
  Guadua riograndensis (Dutra) Herter in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 6, 1940: 148
- Common names: Taquarussú, Taquara brava.
- Features: ? m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

Guadua sarcocarpa LONDOÑO & PETERSON
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua sarcocarpa Londoño & Peterson in Syst. Bot. 16 (4), 1991: 631, fig. 1-3; type: Peru, Cuzco, cuenza del Río Ucayali, 13 Aug. 1982, Reátegui s.n. (US)
- Common names: "Capiro", used by the Machiguengas tribal group; "huata", used by the Piros tribal group; "paca", used by the Criollos.
- Features: 10 - 20 (30) m / 8 - 10 cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "sarcocarpa", refers to the fleshy fruits (sarco = fleshy, Greek, carpo = relating to the fruit).
- Distribution: PERU: southern Amazonian part. BRAZIL: Acre. BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.
- Habitat: Grows in tropical rain-forests, and in transitional forests (bamboo forests: non-flooded forests, with tree species characteristic of terra firma, and the understorey dominated by bamboo).
- Uses: Boiled fruits and new shoots are eaten by the natives.

Guadua sarcocarpa* subsp. *sarcocarpa
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua sarcocarpa subsp. *sarcocarpa* [autonym]; Londoño & Peterson in Syst. Bot. 16 (4), 1991: 635, fig. 1, 2, 3A-D
- Distinctive characters: All pseudospikelets straminеous, 3 - 7 cm long, 0.4 - 1 cm wide; caryopsis oblong, the apex obtuse to acute, 4 - 6 cm long, 1 - 2 cm in diameter.
- Distribution: From southern Amazonian PERU to Acre, BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurs in transitional bamboo forests from 0 - 500 m altitude.

Guadua sarcocarpa* subsp. *purpuracea LONDOÑO & PETERSON
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua sarcocarpa subsp. *purpuracea* Londoño & Peterson in Syst. Bot. 16 (4), 1991: 635, fig. 3E-G; type: Peru, Cuzco, Provincia de Quispicanchis, 11 Oct. 1976 (fl), Wasshausen & Encarnación 760 (US).
- Distinctive characters: At least some pseudospikelets purplish, 1 - 3 cm long, 0.15 - 0.4 cm wide; caryopsis ovate, the apex abruptly apiculate, 1.5 - 2.5 cm long, 0.6 - 1.2 cm in diameter.
- Etymology: Named for the purplish colour of the lemmas, paleas, and stamens.
- Distribution: PERU: Provincias of Paucartambo, Quispicanchis, Gran Pajonal, and Manú. BOLIVIA: Provincia of Ichilo.
- Habitat: Occurs from 550 - 1,500 m altitude.

Guadua spinosissima (HACKEL) CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa spinosissima Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 197; type: Brazil, Ule 878
  Guadua spinosissima (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 112; McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 13, fig. 3c-d
- Common names: Taquaruçu (Brazil).
- Features: ? m / 8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina.

Guadua superba HUBER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua superba Huber, 1904: 479
  Bambusa superba (Huber) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Common names: Marona (Ecuador), Taquarembó (Bolivia).
- Features: 20 m / 10 - 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Purús; BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.

Guadua tagoara (NEES) KUNTH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa tagoara Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 532; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Serra do Mar, Martius s.n. (M?)
  Guadua tagoara (Nees von Esenbeck) Kunth, 1833: 434
  Arundarbor tagoara (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Spelling variants: *Guadua tagaora* (typographical error).
- Selected references: Londoño & Judziewicz in Novon 1 (1), 1991: 31
- Features: 8 - 20 (30?) m / 6 - 10 (15) cm / fl(+); culms thorny.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern part: Bahia to Santa Catarina.
- Habitat: At wet forest edges below 1,000 m altitude.

Guadua tessmannii PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua tessmannii Pilger, 1927c: 124; type: Peru, Tessmann 5441; Pilger, 1927a: 564-570, fig. 1-2
  Bambusa tessmannii (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: 7(?) m / 15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Río Ucayali; BRAZIL: Amazonas.

Guadua tomentosa HACKEL & LINDMAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua tomentosa Hackel & Lindman ap. Lindman in Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. n.f. 34 (6), 1900: 20, 43, pl. 12; type: Brazil, Regnell 1433
  Bambusa tomentosa (Hackel & Lindman) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: ? m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

Guadua trinii (NEES) NEES EX RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa trinii Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 469
  Guadua trinii (Nees von Esenbeck) Nees von Esenbeck ex Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 40,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 130,*
  Arundarbor trinii (Nees von Esenbeck) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Guadua trinii var. *scabra* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 179, "var. β. scabra"
- Common names: Yatevó (Argentina); Tacuaruzú, Tacuara brava.
- Features: 8 - 10 m / 3 - 5 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: A truly monocarpic species.
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

Guadua velutina LONDOÑO & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua velutina Londoño & L.G. Clark in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 328, fig. 3; type: Mexico, San Luis Potosí, 27 Feb. 1961, King 3962 (US)
- Features: 3 - 15 m / 5 - 10 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the velvety pubescence of the culm leaves, foliage leaf sheaths and pseudospikelets.
- Distribution: This species represents the northernmost extension of the genus. MEXICO (eastern part): San Luis Potosí, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Oaxaca, Veracruz; at elevations from 20 to 1,050 m.

Guadua venezuelae MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua venezuelae Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 86; type: Venezuela, Crueger s.n.
  Arundarbor venezuelae (Munro) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
  Bambusa venezuelae (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA.

Guadua virgata RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bambusa virgata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 624
  Guadua virgata Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 40,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 130,*
  Arundarbor virgata (Trinius) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761, invalid
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Guadua weberbaueri PILGER

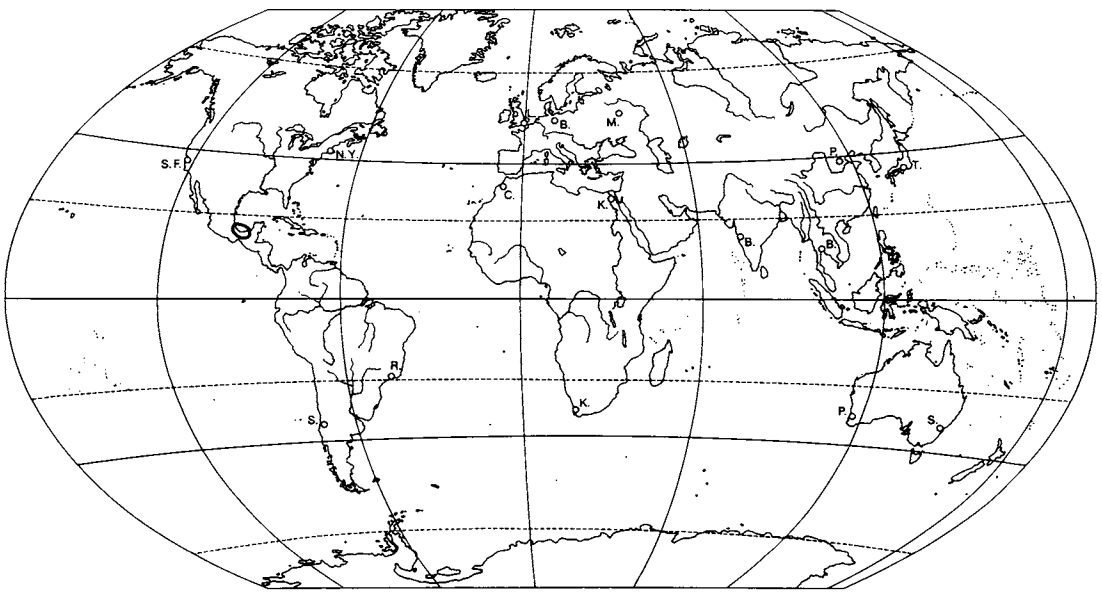
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua weberbaueri Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 152; type: Peru, Weberbauer 4562
  Bambusa weberbaueri (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 68
- Common names: Paca, Taquara, Marona.
- Features: 10 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto, at 800 - 900 m altitude; BOLIVIA: La Paz (Yungas), Santa Cruz.

Olmeca SODERSTROM

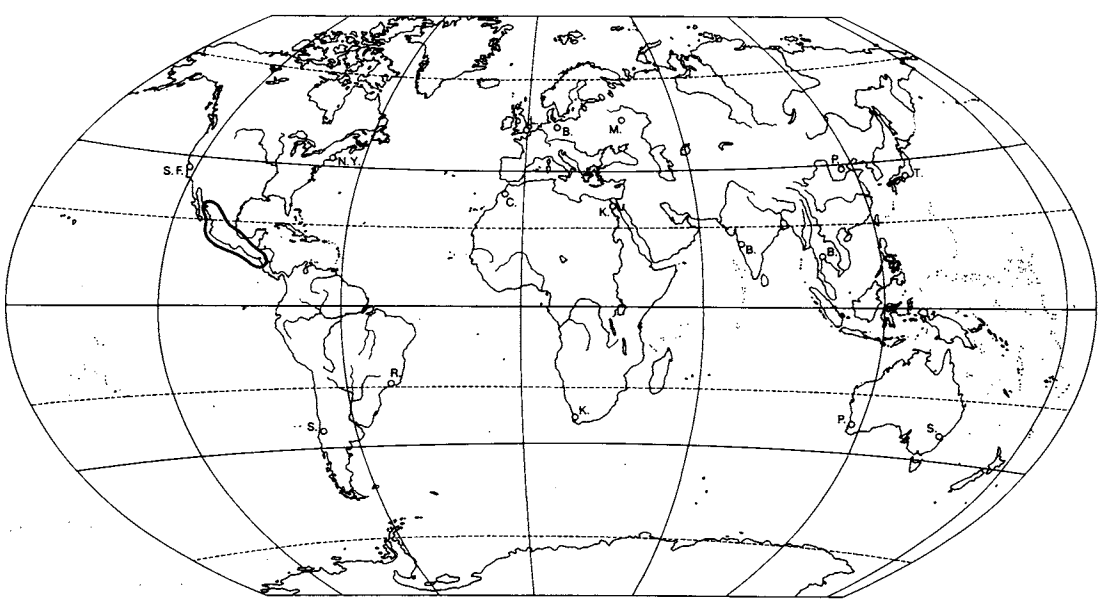
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olmeca Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68, 1981: 1362, without type, and 1982: 161, with type: *Olmeca reflexa* Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name alludes to the Olmec Indians who inhabited southern Veracruz and Tabasco.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MEXICO: southern part: Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.
- Habitat: In tropical rain-forests without pronounced dry season; at low elevations (900 m or less); on acid and alkaline soils.
- Uses: Fruits resembling *Olmeca* are sold as a food locally in Mexican markets (Londoño & Peterson, 1991: 630).

Olmeca recta SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olmeca recta Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68, 1981: 1365,*, and 1982: 161; type: Mexico, Veracruz, H.E. Moore Jr. & Max Cetto 6268 (US)
- Features: 15 m / 4.5 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, lax above; rhizome pachymorph with a neck 3 m long.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz: only known from the slopes of the Sierra de los Tuxtlas.
- Habitat: In the understorey of evergreen forest association characterised by trees taller than 25 m, annual precipitation of more than 2,000 mm, lacking a pronounced dry season, annual median temperature of about 24°C, and brown acid soils derived from volcanic ash.



Map 73: Distribution of *Olmeca*



Map 74: Distribution of *Otatea*

Olmeca reflexa SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olmeca reflexa Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68, 1981: 1369,*, and 1982: 161; type: Mexico, Chiapas, D.E. Breedlove 32844 (US)
- Features: 6 - 12 m / 2 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, lax above; rhizome pachymorph with a neck 8 m long.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz, Oaxaca, and Chiapas.
- Habitat: In the understorey of primary forest with trees of 15 to 35 m height; on alkaline soils derived from the calcareous rock; also forming secondary communities of pure stands within the primary forest as the result of severe disturbance; at elevations from 100 to 900 m.

Otatea (McCLURE & E. W. SMITH) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania subg. *Otatea* McClure & E.W. Smith in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 116; type: *Otatea acuminata* (Munro) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
  Otatea (McClure & E.W. Smith) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 15, 21
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contrib. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113-119, figs.; Haubrich, 1980: 29-30; McVaugh, 1983: 278; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 58; Guzmán & al. in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10): 1984: 4; P.C. Keng, 1984: 22
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *GUADUINAE*
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: MEXICO; also locally in HONDURAS and EL SALVADOR, and possibly in NICARAGUA and COSTA RICA.
- Habitat: On the Pacific slopes, from Sonora through the Central Plateau and Transversal Volcanic Ridge, locally in ravines in low deciduous forest of the slopes of the Sierra Madre Occidental in Chihuahua (except in arid and semiarid regions and mountain tops), and on the slopes of the Gulf of Mexico to Central America; between 200 and 2,000 m altitude.
- Horticulture: One species (*Otatea acuminata* subsp. *aztecorum*) is rarely cultivated in the USA and Europe.

Otatea acuminata (MUNRO) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria acuminata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 25; type: Liebmann 73 (US)
  Yushania acuminata (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 119
  Otatea acuminata (Munro) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 21
- Misapplied names:
  Arthrostylidium longifolium Camus, Bamb., 1913: 68, pl. 22 fig. A, p.p. (for Pringle s.n., a duplicate of Pringle 6742, excl. basionym); cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 66
- Common names: Otate, Otate dulce (Mexico: Spanish); Mexican Weeping Bamboo.

Otatea acuminata* subsp. *acuminata

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Otatea acuminata subsp. *acuminata* [autonym]; Guzmán, Anaya & Santana in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10), 1984: 6,*
- Distinctive characters: Culms: smaller in ultimate size. Culm leaves: sheaths deciduous. Inflorescence: determinate.
- Distribution: MEXICO: States of Querétaro, México, Puebla, and Veracruz.
- Habitat: On mountain-slopes and declivities with predominantly gravel on slightly calcareous and alkaline soils in small colonies; scattered and occasionally associated with *Chamaedorea* species and *Comocladia engleriana* in vegetation dominated by *Bursera* and *Brosimum* at low altitudes.

Otatea acuminata* subsp. *aztecorum (McCLURE & E. W. SMITH) GUZMÁN, ANAYA & SANTANA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Yushania aztecorum McClure & E.W. Smith in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 116,*; type: McClure 21204 (US)
  Otatea aztecorum (McClure & E.W. Smith) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 21
  Otatea acuminata subsp. *aztecorum* (McClure & E.W. Smith) Guzmán, Anaya & Santana in Bol. Inst. Bot. Univ. Guadalajara 5 (10), 1984: 8,*
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaves: sheaths persistent, severing when attached. Inflorescence: indeterminate.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Sonora, Chihuahua, Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoácan, Guerrero, México; possibly also in Morelos and Oaxaca.
- Habitat: In ravines and on mountain-slopes on alkaline or acid soils derived from limestone, basalt or granite rock, with oak forest, transitional to low deciduous forest with *Bursera*, *Pseudosmodingium* and *Acacia*, subshrub xeromorphic vegetation, occasionally on waterside, and associated with *Tripsacum pilosum* and *Chusquea circinata*, between 500 and 1,600 m altitude.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation in the milder areas of some countries, rather rare. Introduced, probably from the USA (only subsp. *aztecorum*). Flowered 1988-1989. USA: in cultivation at least as far north as Sacramento, California, but rare. Introduced from Mexico (only subsp. *aztecorum*).

Otatea fimbriata SODERSTROM EX MCVAUGH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Otatea fimbriata* Soderstrom ex McVaugh, 1983: 280,*; type: T.R. Soderstrom 2245 (MEXU)
- Common names: Otate de hoja ancha, Carrizo (Mexico: Spanish).
- Distribution: MEXICO: States of Jalisco, Michoácan, Puebla, Oaxaca, and Chiapas. HONDURAS and EL SALVADOR.
- Habitat: On humid hillsides, in ravines, on steep rocky slopes, limestone hills and bluffs, continuous brooks, in humid tropical deciduous or subdeciduous forest, with *Ficus*, *Clethra*, oaks and pines, on deep or slightly rocky and calcareous soils, with *Lysiloma* and *Acacia*, between 750 and 2,000 m altitude.

SUBTRIBE CHUSQUEINAE

comprising:

CHUSQUEA (RETTBERGIA, SWALLENOCHLOA)
NEUROLEPIS

from montane regions of the tropics and subtropics
of Central and South America

Chusquea KUNTH

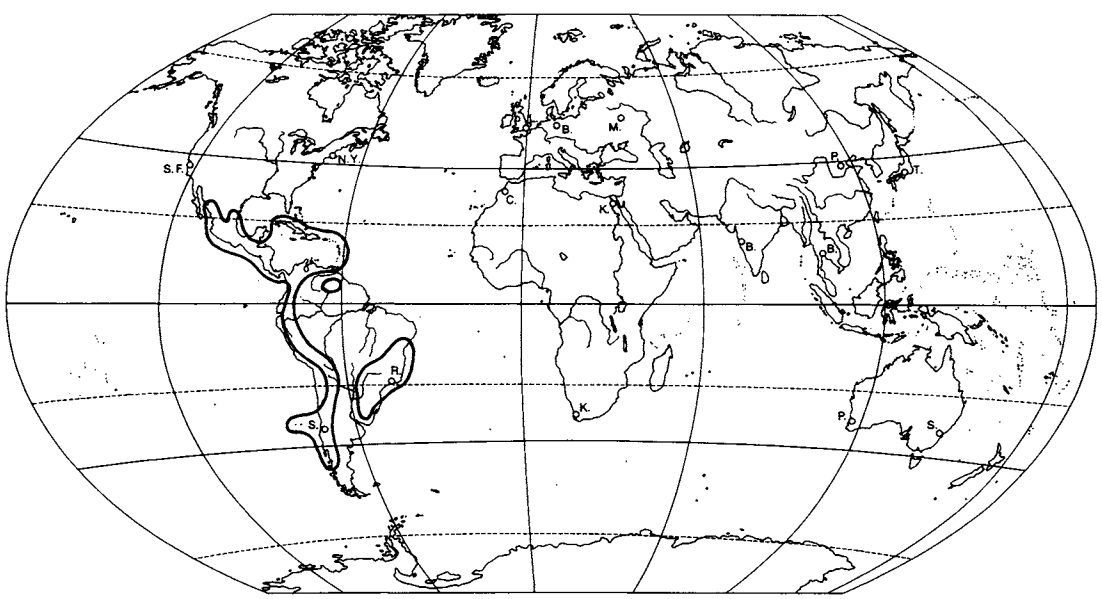
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea Kunth, Syn. Pl. Aequin., 1, 1822: 254; type: *Chusquea scandens* Kunth
  Coliquea Steudel ex Bibra in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 5 (2), 1853: 115, nom. nud.
  Chusquea subg. *Dendragrostis* Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467, 487; type: 3 spp. cited (syntypes); cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 69
  Dendragrostis Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 52, as syn.
  ? *Moya* Acosta-Solís, Glumifl. Ecuador (Contr. Inst. Ecuator. Cienc. Nat. 71), 1969: 39, 43, nom. nud.
  Mustelia Cavanilles ex Steudel, Nom. Ed. 2, 1, 1840: 361, as syn., and l. c. 2, 1841: 168, nom. nud.; not Sprengel, 1801
  Rettbergia Raddi, Agrost. Bras., 1823: 17; type: *Rettbergia bambusoides* Raddi
  Swallenochloa McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106; type: *Swallenochloa subtessellata* (Hitchcock) McClure
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 22
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *CHUSQUEINAE*
- Number of species known: 135, plus approximately 60 undescribed.
- Distribution: Central America, including Mexico and Caribbean Islands, and South America.
  MEXICO; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; CHILE; ARGENTINA (western and north-eastern part); CUBA; JAMAICA; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; URUGUAY.
- Habitat: In the tropics and subtropics of America, primarily montane zones. Species of the sect. *Swallenochloa* are a characteristic of the American tropical alpine zone, mainly of the páramo biome above tree-line.

Chusquea subg. *Chusquea*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea subg. *Chusquea* [autonym]; cf. L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 250; type: *Chusquea scandens* Kunth

Chusquea sect. *Chusquea*

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea sect. *Chusquea* [autonym]; L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 29; type: *Chusquea scandens* Kunth
- Distinctive characters: Habit erect, arching or scandent; nodes with one triangular or circular central bud subtended by more than 4 subsidiary buds; central bud usually developing after the subsidiaries or not at all; branching usually extravaginal; inflorescence a narrow, open, contracted or capitate panicle.



Map 75: Distribution of *Chusquea*

Chusquea* sect. *Longifoliae L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea* sect. *Longifoliae* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 105; type: *Chusquea longifolia* Swallen
- Distinctive characters: Nodes with central bud subtended by numerous subsidiary buds in a constellate arrangement, branching infravaginal, foliage leaf blades long and narrow, sterile lemmas unequal.

Chusquea* sect. *Longiprophyllae L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea* sect. *Longiprophyllae* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 626; type: *Chusquea longiprophylla* L.G. Clark
- Distinctive characters: culms clambering, vinelike, branching infravaginal, culm leaves scabrous, central bud with an elongated prophyll, subsidiary buds arranged tightly circular, subsidiary branches dimorphic, glume II well developed.

Chusquea* sect. *Serpentes L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea* sect. *Serpentes* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 91; type: *Chusquea serpens* L.G. Clark
- Distinctive characters: Culms vining or trailing, nodes with one central bud subtended by 2 (-4) smaller subsidiary buds, branching usually infravaginal, foliage leaf blades large and wide.

Chusquea* sect. *Swallenochloa (MCCLURE) L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Swallenochloa* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106; type: *Swallenochloa subtessellata* (Hitchcock) McClure
  Chusquea sect. *Swallenochloa* (McClure) L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 29; type: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 394

Chusquea* sect. *Verticillatae L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea* sect. *Verticillatae* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 74; type: *Chusquea pittieri* Hackel
- Distinctive characters: Branching vertillicate or nearly so, foliage leaf blades thin and lax, the pseudopetiole with an abaxial tuft of hairs, spikelets dorsally compressed.

Chusquea* subg. *Rettbergia (RADDI) NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rettbergia* Raddi, Agrost. Bras., 1823: 17; type: *Rettbergia bambusoides* Raddi
  Chusquea subg. *Rettbergia* (Raddi) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467, 489; type: *Chusquea bambusoides* (Raddi) Hackel; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 250
- Distinctive characters: Habit scrambling; nodes with central buds circular; branching infravaginal, geniculate, culm leaves scabrous; inflorescence spatheate, often contracted.

Chusquea abietifolia GRISEBACH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea abietifolia* Grisebach, Fl. Brit. W. Ind., 1864: 529; type: Jamaica, Wils. s.n.
  Arundinaria microclada Pilger in Urban, Symb. Antill., 5, 1907: 289
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 69, fig. 1b
- Features: 7 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms viny, climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, abietifolia, refers to the short, rigid, almost needle-like leaves.
- Distribution: CUBA; JAMAICA; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO.
- Habitat: In wet forests, at elevations from 800 to 2,000 m.

Chusquea acuminata DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea acuminata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 204; type: Brazil, Warming s.n.
  Chusquea tenuis Glaziou ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 90, pl. 53 fig. C
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul.

Chusquea affinis MUNRO EX CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea affinis* Munro ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 80, pl. 60 fig. C; type: Minas Gerais, A. Saint-Hilaire 1010 (P)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea albilanata L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea albilanata* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 323, fig. 1; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, 18 Dec. 1979, Young 45 (US)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the prominent band of whitish, woolly pubescence that is found just below the nodes in this species.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Cordillera Occidental (Chimborazo, Los Ríos, Pichincha); COLOMBIA: Cordillera Oriental (Boyacá).
- Habitat: Occurs in montane forests at elevations of 1,800 to 2,100 m.

Chusquea amistadensis L. G. CLARK, DAVIDSE & ELLIS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea amistadensis* L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 462, fig. 1; type: Panama, Cordillera de Talamanca, 7-8 March 1984, Davidse & al. 25332 (MO)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*

- Features: 1 - 2 (5) m / 2 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to La Amistad (= Friendship) International Park, which straddles the border between Costa Rica and Panama.
- Distribution: Easternmost part of the Cordillera de Talamanca of COSTA RICA (Limón, Puntarenas) and PANAMA (Bocas del Toro).
- Habitat: Occurs on páramos at elevations from 2,900 to 3,500 m.

Chusquea andina PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea andina Philippi in Linnaea 29, 1858: 103
- Features: 0.7 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: According to Munro (1868: 58), *Chusquea andina* is probably an alpine form of *C. culeou*.
- Distribution: CHILE: Biobío: Chillán, almost up to elevations of perpetual snow.

Chusquea anelythra NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea anelythra Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 491
  Dendragrostis anelythra Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 63, as syn.
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea anelytroides RUPRECHT EX DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea anelytroides Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 206; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Riedel s.n.
- Features: 6 - 10 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.

Chusquea angustifolia (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Swallenochloa angustifolia Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 303; type: Venezuela, Táchira, 20-23 May 1967, J.A. Steyermark & al. 98615 (US)
  Chusquea angustifolia (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74, 1987: 428; L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 30, fig. 5D-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 0.1 - 1 (3) m / 0.2 - 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Cordillera de Mérida. COLOMBIA: Norte de Santander.
- Habitat: In páramos, at 2,700 - 3,500 m altitude.

Chusquea aperta L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea aperta L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74 (2), 1987: 426, fig. 1E-H; type: Mexico, Oaxaca, 4 Oct. 1977, Soderstrom 2239 (US)
- Features: 1-2 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca.
- Habitat: Occurs in pine-oak cloud forests at elevations from 1,670 to 2,750 m.

Chusquea argentina L. PARODI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea argentina L. Parodi, 1941: 339, fig. 4, pl. XXIV; type: Argentina, Río Negro, 12 Jan. 1935, A.L. Cabrera & M.M. Job 253 (La Plata)
- Features: 3 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Common names: Quila (Argentina).
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Río Negro; CHILE: Valdivia.

Chusquea aspera L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Chusquea aspera* L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 113, fig. 4f-i; type: Peru, Huánuco, 20 May 1978, Schunke V. 10178 (US); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 92, fig. 1, 35F-I
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 10 - 15 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms viny and clambering.
- Distribution: PERU (central and north central part): Huánuco, Loreto, Cajamarca, Amazonas.
- Habitat: In shady, humid montane forest of the Andes; at elevations from 1,600 - 2,000 (3,000) m.

Chusquea attenuata (DOELL) L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea attenuata (Doell) L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 237
  Arundinaria attenuata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 170, "Arundinaria? attenuata"; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Aug. 1824, Riedel s.n. (LE)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea baculifera SILVEIRA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea baculifera Silveira in Arch. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro 22, 1919: 99, tab. 1; type: Minas Gerais, Sep. 1911, Alvaro da Silveira 600 (R)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 34, fig. 7; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 395, fig. 1A-E
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo: Serra do Caparaó.
- Habitat: Above timberline on rocky, open slopes, in high altitude grasslands, at elevations from 2,000 to 2,800 m.

Chusquea bahiana L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea bahiana L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 250, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Bahia, Itacaré, Serra da Jacutinga, 13 Feb. 1994, Carvalho & al. 4386 (CEPEC)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*

- Features: 5 - 6 (10) m / 1 - 1.75 cm / fl(+); culms scandent, often climbing and hanging.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In primary and secondary Atlantic forests, at 350 - 490 m altitude.

Chusquea bambusoides (RADDI) HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Rettbergia bambusoides Raddi, Agrost. Bras., 1823: 18,*, "bambusaeoides"; type: Raddi (FI?)
  Chusquea bambusoides (Raddi) Hackel ap. Wettstein in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 81
  Nastus bruneus Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 107 [err. 211]
  Chusquea gaudichaudii Kunth, Rev. Gram., 1, 1829: 138, nom. nud.
  Chusquea gaudichaudii Kunth, Rev. Gram., 1, 1830: 331, t. 78, nom. illeg. (based on *Rettbergia bambusoides* Raddi)
  Chusquea quila 'Bambusaeoides'; Hackel ex Brennecke, 1980: 5, nom. nud.
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: 10 (14?) m / 0.6 cm / fl(+); culms climbing or scrambling.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea bambusoides* var. *minor MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea bambusoides var. *minor* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 25, fig. 5g-i; type: Santa Catarina, Reitz & Klein 2020 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms and leaves smaller in size.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Itajaí.

Chusquea barbata L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea barbata L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 232, fig. 2; type: Peru, Pasco, Prov. Oxapampa, 15 June 1983 (fl), A. Gentry, D. Smith & N. Jaramillo 42007 (MO)
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(+); culms unknown, described as a vine.
- Distribution: PERU: Pasco, Prov. Oxapampa, at 400 - 700 m altitude.

Chusquea bilimekii FOURNIER EX HEMSLEY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea bilimekii Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587, "bilimeki"; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 132; type: Mexico, 24 Dec. 1865, Bilimek 448 (P)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 35, fig. 5A-C, 8
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 3 - 4 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: MEXICO: México and Veracruz: known only from the mountains near Mexico City and from Pico de Orizaba (Veracruz).
- Habitat: In vegetation dominated by shrubs, a habitat apparently similar to the subpáramos of Central and South America; at 2,700 - 3,300 m altitude.

Chusquea bradei L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea bradei L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 254, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Espírito Santo, Castelo, 7 Aug. 1948, A.C. Brade 19181 (RB)
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: 3- 6 m / 0.2 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent, clambering and hanging.
- Etymology: The species is named for the Brazilian botanist A.C. Brade.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Espírito Santo, Bahia.
- Habitat: On ridgetops in Atlantic forest, at 600 - 900 m altitude.

Chusquea breviglumis PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea breviglumis Philippi in Linnaea 29, 1858: 103
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Biobío: Cordillera de Chillán.

Chusquea caamanoi SODIRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea caamanoi Sodiro, Gram. Ecuat. (Anal. Univ. Quito), 1889: 11, nom. nud.; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 99, invalid; cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 77

Chusquea caparaoensis L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea caparaoensis L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 408, fig. 9H-I; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, 23 Feb. 1990, Clark & Morel 701 (SP)
- Features: 4.5 m / 2.5 cm / fl(-); culms more or less erect, tips arching over.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Serra do Caparaó.
- Habitat: In transitional zone between upper montane forest and high altitude grasslands; at elevations from 1,900 to 2,100 m.

Chusquea capitata NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea capitata Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 489; type: Brazil, Sellow s.n. (B)
  Rettbergia capitata Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 69, as syn.
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Espirito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea capituliflora TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea capituliflora* Trinius in Mém. Acad. Pétersbourg Sér. 6, 3, 1835: 613, 617
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea capituliflora* var. *pubescens MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea capituliflora* var. *pubescens* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 28, fig. 6a-c
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Leaves and inflorescence pubescent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Brusque, Corupá, at 40 - 600 m altitude.

Chusquea circinata SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea circinata* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 156, fig. 1; type: Mexico, Michoacán, 16-22 Oct. 1961, King & Soderstrom 4866 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 75, fig. 27
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Features: 3 - 7 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the branches which are borne around the culm.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Michoacán, Jalisco, Nayarit, Oaxaca.
- Habitat: In montane pine-oak forests, on slopes, at elevations from 900 to 1,900 m.

Chusquea coronalis SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea coronalis* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 158, fig. 2; type: Costa Rica, San José, 11 June 1976, R.W. Pohl & R. Pinnette 13209 (US)
  Chusquea machrisii hort. ex Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 160, as syn.
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 78, fig. 29
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Common names: Botoncillo, Vara de Botoncillo, Vara de Canastillo (Spanish).
- Features: 6 - 10 (15) m / 1.5 - 2 (2.2) cm / fl(+); culms arching and drooping or trailing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet comes from Latin "corona" (crown or wreath), alluding to the whorls of branches that create a crown-like effect.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Sinaloa, Colima, Chiapas; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; COSTA RICA.
- Habitat: In cloud forest, forested river valleys and slopes of ravines (barrancas); at elevations from 600 to 1,500 (1,800) m.
- Horticulture: In cultivation in Guatemala, El Salvador and Cuba for probably a long time. USA: in cultivation in California.

Chusquea culeou E. DESVAUX

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea culeou* E. Desvaux in C. Gay, Fl. Chil., 6, 1854: 450,*
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea couleou* (typographical error); *Chusquea couleu* (typographical error); *Chusquea coleou* (typographical error).
- Common names: Culeú, Colihue, Coligüe (Argentina).
- Features: 1 - 8 (9?) m / 3(?) cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia; ARGENTINA: Neqúen, Río Negro, Chubut.
- Habitat: In the understorey of humid deciduous forest, dominant, often forming extensive, nearly pure thickets in disturbed areas; at elevations from 500 to 900 m. This is the southernmost species among the bamboos, extending to about 47° South Latitude at Lago Buenos Aires between Chile and Argentina, or even to 49° (Veblen, 1982: 475).

***Chusquea culeou* 'Tenuis'**

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea culeou* var. *tenuis* D. McClintock, 1983: 486; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 64
  Chusquea culeou 'Tenuis'; D. McClintock in New Plantsman 1 (3), 1994: 171
- Misapplied names: *Chusquea breviglumis* hort.; cf. D. McClintock, 1983: 486; D. McClintock in Europ. Gard. Fl., 1984: 64
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Culms more slender and less tall, branches growing out from culm nodes at a right or almost right angle, foliage leaf blades longer.
- Phenology: Flowering started in Britain in 1994. This is the first record of flowering in western horticulture of this species (D. McClintock in New Plantsman 1 (3), 1994: 171).
- Horticulture: EUROPE: in cultivation. USA: in cultivation.

Chusquea culeou* f. *longiramea L. PARODI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea culeou* f. *longiramea* L. Parodi, 1941: 343; type: Argentina, Río Negro, L.R. Parodi 11737
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Río Negro; CHILE: Araucanía.

Chusquea cumingii NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arundo canila* Molina ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 336, as syn.
  Chusquea cumingii Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 487

Chusquea parvifolia Philippi in Linnaea 33, 1864: 299; Philippi, 1873: 578
Arundo quillinga Molina ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 56, as syn. under *Chusquea cumingii*
- Features: 2.5 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Aconcagua, Biobío.
- Horticulture: EUROPE: Introduced into France in 1986.

Chusquea decolorata MUNRO EX L. PARODI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea decolorata Munro ex L. Parodi, 1945: 65, invalid (without Latin descr.); type: Chile, Pavon 36 (P)

Chusquea deficiens L. PARODI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea deficiens L. Parodi, 1941: 335, pl. 22, fig. 2-3; type: Argentina, Jan. 1939, F.E. Devoto, F. Rial Alberti & C.A. Lambois 1010
- Common names: Caña brava (Argentina)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Salta: Cerros de Maíz Gordo; at 1,800 m altitude.

Chusquea deflexa L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Chusquea deflexa* L.G. Clark in Iowa State J. Res. 61, 1986: 100, fig. 1d-f; type: El Salvador, summit of Cerro Monte Cristo, 10 July 1971, Pohl 12571 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 37, fig. 8, 9D-F
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Distribution: EL SALVADOR: Summit of Cerro Monte Cristo, at the juncture of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.
- Habitat: In upper montane forest, at 2,500 m altitude.

Chusquea delicatula HITCHCOCK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea delicatula Hitchcock, 1927a: 309; type: Bolivia, 26 Dec. 1923, A.S. Hitchcock 22748
- Features: 3 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+); culms drooping or trailing.
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: La Paz: Nor Yungas; ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago: Cordillera Oriental, at 2,600 - 2,900 m altitude.

Chusquea depauperata PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea depauperata Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 149; type: Peru, Huánuco, Weberbauer 3709 (B, holotype, destroyed; US, isotype; cf. L.G. Clark, 1989: 38)
  Swallenochloa depauperata (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 112
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 40, fig. 10, 17F-J
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1.3 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: PERU: Huánuco: Monzón; Cuzco: Cordillera Vilcabamba; Pasco: Oxapampa.
- Habitat: In marshy or moist areas with shrubs in the Andes; at 3,300 - 3,420 m altitude.

Chusquea dombeyana KUNTH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea dombeyana Kunth, Rev. Gram., 2, 1832: 553, t. 191; type: Peru, Dombey s.n.
  Chusquea pubispicula Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 148; type: Peru, Sandía, Weberbauer 688
- Features: 3(?) m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; at 1,200 - 2,800 m altitude.

Chusquea effusa RENVOIZE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea effusa Renvoize in Kew Bull. 42 (4), 1987: 924; type: Brazil, Paraná, Hatschbach 12098 (MBM)
- Features: 1 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná: Campo Larga.
- Habitat: In forest, at 1,150 m altitude.

Chusquea erecta L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea erecta L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 397, fig. 1F-I; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 25 Feb. 1991, Clark & Morel 826 (SP)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1.5 - 2.5 m / 1 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: low coastal range near São Paulo.
- Habitat: In high altitude grassland formation, at elevations from 800 to 900 m.

Chusquea exasperata L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea exasperata L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 627, fig. 11A-G; type: Ecuador, Tungurahua, 13 July 1945 (fl), McClure 21365 (US)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: (6) 10 - 12 m / 1.3 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, crambling or climbing above and hanging from the vegetation.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Cordillera Oriental; PERU: central part: Prov. Oxapampa.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at (950) 1,500 - 1,830 m altitude.

Chusquea falcata L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea falcata L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 228, fig. 1A-D; type: Ecuador, Loja, 14-15 May 1988 (fl), B. Øllgaard, J.E. Madsen & L. Christensen 74116 (QCA)
- Features: (1.5) 3 - 6 (8) m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent to arching above.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Morona-Santiago, Loja, Zamora-Chinchipe.
- Habitat: In upper montane forests and heath scrub, at (2,400) 2,800 - 3,500 m altitude.

Chusquea fasciculata DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea fasciculata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 202, pl. 54; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Regnell III 1427
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea fendleri MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea fendleri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 61
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; at 1,800 - 2,800 m altitude.

Chusquea fernandeziana PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea fernandeziana Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil., 1873: 577
  ? *Arundo quila* Molina, 1782: 279, cf. Johow, 1896: 141
  ? *Coliquea quila* (Molina) Steudel ex Bibra in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 5 (2), 1853: 115, invalid (genus not validly publ.)
- Misapplied names:
  Chusquea ligulata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 62, p.p.; cf. Johow, 1896: 141
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Juan Fernández Archipelago: island Más a Tierra.

Chusquea foliosa L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea foliosa L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 115, fig. 4a-e; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 29 May 1980, Pohl & Clark 13915 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 105, fig. 2B, 35A-E
  Chusquea "talamancae" Pohl, 1982; invalid; cf. L.G. Clark, 1986: 117
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 3 - 20 m / 2 - 5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas; COSTA RICA: Cartago; Alajuela; Puntarenas; San José. Common along the Cordillera de Talamanca; may extend into adjacent Panama.
- Habitat: In montane oak cloud forests, often forming extensive colonies; at 2,200 - 3,100 m altitude.

Chusquea galeottiana RUPRECHT EX MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea galeottiana Ruprecht ex Galeotti in Bull. Acad. Roy. Sci. Bruxelles 9 (2), 1842: 246, nom. nud.; type: Galeotti 5749
  Chusquea galeottiana Ruprecht ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 59; type: Mexico, Oaxaca, Nov. 1840, Galeotti 5749 (K)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 81, fig. 32D-F
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Common names: Carrizo (Spanish).
- Features: 15 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, clambering or scrambling above.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca and Guerrero.
- Habitat: In mixed deciduous montane forest; at elevations from 1,500 to 2,350 (2,700) m.

Chusquea glauca L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Chusquea glauca* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 95, fig. 37B-C; type: Mexico, Veracruz, 21 Jan. 1989, Clark & al. 459 (MEXU)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 5 - 6 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms vining, scrambling and hanging from vegetation.
- Distribution: MEXICO (eastern-central part): Veracruz, Hidalgo.
- Habitat: In mixed pine-oak cloud forest; at elevations from 1,300 to 2,200 (2,500) m.

Chusquea gracilis MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea gracilis McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 43-44, fig. 8i-k; type: Santa Catarina, 22 Nov. 1946, Swallen 8285 (US)
- Features: ? m / 1.8 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Caçador.

Chusquea grandiflora L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea grandiflora L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74 (2), 1987: 424, fig. 1A-D; type: Panamá, 6 Jan. 1971, Croat 13070 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 108
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 18 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms clambering, vining.
- Distribution: PANAMA: Chiriquí, Coclé, Panamá, Veraguas; COLOMBIA (north-western part): Antioquia, Chocó.
- Habitat: In montane cloud forests; at elevations from 700 to 1,700 (2,400) m.

Chusquea heterophylla NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea heterophylla var. *elongata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 207, "α. elongata"; type: Brazil, Sellow 853, Glaziou 2831 (syntypes; lectotype: US 2874627, designated by L.G. Clark, 1992: 417)
  Chusquea heterophylla Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 488; Type: Brazil, Sellow s.n. (B, destroyed; lectotype: LE, designated by L.G. Clark, 1992: 417);
  Chusquea pinifolia var. *heterophylla* (Nees von Esenbeck) Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 82

Chusquea heterophylla var. *squamosa* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 207, "γ. squamosa"; type: Brazil, Sellow s.n.
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 417, fig. 16A-F
- Features: 1 - 2 (3) m / 1 - 1.5 (2) cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, slightly arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Órgãos and Itatiaia; Minas Gerais: Itatiaia.
- Habitat: In high altitude grasslands; at elevations from 2,100 to 2,500 m.

Chusquea huantensis PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea huantensis* Pilger, 1920: 29; type: Peru, 31 May 1910, Weberbauer 5581
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: PERU: Ayacucho, at 3,000 m altitude.

Chusquea ibiramae MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea ibiramae* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 40, fig. 8d-f; type: Santa Catarina, 18 July 1956, Reitz & Klein 3449 (US)
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, at 300 - 500 m altitude.

Chusquea inamoena PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea inamoena* Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 150; type: Peru, Weberbauer 2295
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea inamaena* (typographical error).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Junín: Tarma, at 2,700 m altitude.

Chusquea juergensii HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea juergensii* Hackel in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 7, 1909: 325, "jürgensii"; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, C. Jürgens 322 (W)
  Chusquea swallenii McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 44, fig. 9a-c; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Caçador, 22 Jan. 1946, Swallen 8284 (US)
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea jurgensii* (orthographical error).
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 409, fig. 10
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 0.7 - 1.5 (2.5) cm / fl(+); culms erect, often slightly arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, São Paulo (Serra da Bocaina), Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul; URUGUAY: Treinta y Tres.
- Habitat: In gallery forests and high altitude grasslands, associated with *Araucaria*, nearly always along streams and rivers; at elevations from 200 to 1,500 m, widespread.

Chusquea lanceolata HITCHCOCK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lanceolata* Hitchcock ap. C. Morton in Phytologia 1 (4), 1935: 145; type: Guatemala, Chimaltenango, Santa Elena, 24 Dec. 1933, A.F. Skutch 768 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 96, fig. 37D-G
- Features: 6 - 8 (10?) m / 2? cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS.

Chusquea latifolia L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea latifolia* L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 72 (4), 1985: 868, fig. 3; type: Colombia, Tolima, 20 July 1947, García-Barriga 12259 (US); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 96, fig. 37D-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 40 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms viny, scandent, often trailing.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Risaralda, Quindío, Valle del Cauca.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 1,600 to 2,700 (2,950) m.

Chusquea lehmannii PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 27, 1899: 35; type: Colombia, Cauca, Andes of Popayan, Páramo de las Delicias, Lehmann 5256 (US, lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark & Londoño in 1991)
  Chusquea leibmanni Camus, Bamb., 1913: 83, as syn. (error for *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger); not *Chusquea liebmannii* Fournier, 1886
  Chusquea liebmanni Camus, Bamb., 1913: 205, as syn. (error for *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger); not *Chusquea liebmannii* Fournier, 1886
  Chusquea pilgeri Camus, Bamb., 1913: 83, nom. illeg. (based on *Chusquea lehmannii* Pilger)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 325-327
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: 3 - 6 (8) m / 1.5 - 4.5 (7.5) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Andes; COLOMBIA: Cordillera Occidental and Cordillera Central.
- Habitat: Occurs in upper montane forests and subpáramos at elevations from 2,600 to 3,630 m.

Chusquea lehmannii* subsp. *lehmannii
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lehmannii* subsp. *lehmannii* [autonym]; L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 326
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf blades with the base strongly cordate; subsidiary branches (20) 40 - 45 per complement.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca, Nariño, Putumayo, Quindío, Valle del Cauca; ECUADOR: Napo.

Chusquea lehmannii* subsp. *farinosa L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lehmannii* subsp. *farinosa* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 326
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf blades with the base only slightly cordate; subsidiary branches 40 - 60 per complement; foliage leaf blades somewhat narrower; panicles shorter.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca, Huila, Nariño; ECUADOR: Azuay, Carchi, Imbabura, Loja, Napo, Pichincha, Tungurahua.

Chusquea leonardiorum L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea leonardiorum* L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 256, fig. 3; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, 1 June 1992, Clark, Laegaard & Stern 1109 (QCA)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 0.4 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching or scrambling above.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to Thomas E. and Ann Leonard and their family, Chicago, USA.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Morona-Santiago, and Loja: Eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In elfin forests and páramo, sometimes on ridges, at (2,850) 3,050 - 3,500 m altitude.

Chusquea leptophylla NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea leptophylla* Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 489; McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 42, fig. 8g-h
  Arthrostylidium leptophyllum (Nees von Esenbeck) Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 175
  Arundinaria leptophylla (Nees von Esenbeck) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, 518
- Misapplied names: *Arthrostylidium trinii* (not Ruprecht, 1839/1840): Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 336, p.p.; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 69
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Santa Catarina; at 1,000 - 2,000 m altitude.

Chusquea liebmannii FOURNIER EX HEMSLEY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea liebmannii* Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587, "liebmanni"; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 132, "liebmanni"
  Chusquea heydei Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 80; type: Guatemala, Santa Rosa, May 1892, Heyde & Lux 3566 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 81, fig. 2C, 30A-D
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Colima, Guerrero, Michoacán, Jalisco, Oaxaca; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; COSTA RICA.
- Habitat: In more or less open vegetation of tropical deciduous forests or cut-over cloud forests; at elevations from 400 to 1,400 m.

Chusquea ligulata MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea ligulata* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 62; type: Colombia, Jan. 1867 (fl), Lindig 1125 (K, lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark, 1990: 628)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 628
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Oriental, upper montane forests, at 2,500 m altitude.

Chusquea linearis N. E. BROWN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea linearis* N.E. Brown, 1901: 76; type: Guyana, McConnell & Quelch 677
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: GUYANA: only known from the summit of Mt. Roraima, 2,770 m altitude.

Chusquea londoniae L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea londoniae* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 628, fig. 12A-D, "londoñiae"; type: Colombia, Antioquia, 28 Aug. 1986 (fl), Pohl 15444 (HUA)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: 7 - 9 (12) m / (0.5) 1.5 - 2 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, then arching or clambering and hanging from the vegetation.
- Etymology: The species is named for Ximena Londoño, botanist in Colombia.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera Occidental.
- Habitat: In middle to upper montane forests, at (1,400) 1,700 - 2,750 m altitude.

Chusquea longifolia SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea longifolia* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (5), 1940: 210; type: Mexico, Chiapas, Aug. 1938, E. Matuda 2373 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 109, fig. 37A
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 5 - 15 m / 2 - 6 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: MEXICO (southern part): Chiapas; GUATEMALA: San Marcos; COSTA RICA; PANAMA: Chiriquí.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 1,300 to 2,800 m.

Chusquea longiligulata (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Swallenochloa longiligulata* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 305, fig. 3-4; type:

Costa Rica, San José, 4 June 1973, R.W. Pohl & S. Selva 12842 (US)
Chusquea longiligulata (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74, 1987: 428
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 40, fig. 3B, 11-13, 16G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 10 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In cloud forests, at 1,500 - 2,060 m altitude.

Chusquea longipendula KUNTZE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea longipendula* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 348; type: Cochabamba, Kuntze s.n. (NY)
- Features: 6 - 12 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: Cochabamba, on the eastern slopes of the Cordillera, at 2,000 m altitude; La Paz: Nor Yungas, on moist shady banks.

Chusquea longiprophylla L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea longiprophylla* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 631, fig. 14F-I; type: Colombia, Cundinamarca, 3 Sep. 1947 (fl), Haught 6132 (COL)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: (2) 5 - 10 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms clambering and hanging from the vegetation.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: eastern slopes of the Cordillera Central and western slopes of the Cordillera Oriental.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 1,750 - 2,200 (2,700) m altitude.

Chusquea lorentziana GRISEBACH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea lorentziana* Grisebach in Goett. Abh. 19, 1874: 249; type: Tucumán, 7 May 1874, P.G. Lorentz 181; L. Parodi, 1941: 338, pl. 23
- Common names: Caña brava (Argentina).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca; at elevations from 1,000 to 1,500 m; possibly also in BOLIVIA.

Chusquea loxensis L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea loxensis* L.G. Clark in Brittonia 48 (2), 1996: 260, fig. 4; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, 2 June 1992, Clark, Laegaard & Stern 1114B (QCA)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms strongly arching.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Loja.
- Habitat: In páramo, at 3,350 - 3,500 m altitude.

Chusquea maclurei L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea maclurei* L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 109, fig. 3; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, 27 Aug. 1982, Clark, Calderón & Asanza 309 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 45, fig. 3D, 10, 14, emend.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect, often arching above.
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the American botanist Floyd Alonzo McClure (1897-1970).
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Pichincha; Carchi.
- Habitat: In the cloud forest of the Andes at elevations from 2,050 to 2,500 m.

Chusquea macrostachya PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea macrostachya* Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 94, 1896: 350
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia, Los Lagos, and Isla de Chiloé.

Chusquea maculata L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea maculata* L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 632, fig. 14A-E; type: Venezuela, Mérida, 14 June 1989 (fl), Clark, Gaviria & Adamo 523 (VEN)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: 4 - 12 m / (0.5) 1 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms arching or clambering and hanging from the vegetation.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA, VENEZUELA: Cordillera Oriental and Cordillera de Mérida (from Boyacá to Mérida).
- Habitat: In montane forests, at (1,200) 1,500 - 2,300 m altitude.

Chusquea meyeriana RUPRECHT EX DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea meyeriana* Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 203; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Riedel 1635
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul.

Chusquea microphylla (DOELL) L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea heterophylla* var. *microphylla* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 207, "β. microphylla"; type: Brazil, Itatiaia, 1871, Glaziou 5436
Chusquea microphylla (Doell) L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 420, fig. 16G-K

- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro: Parque Nacional de Itatiaia.
- Habitat: On rocky outcrops in high altitude grasslands; at elevations from 2,300 to 2,600 m.

Chusquea mimosa McCLURE & L. B. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea elegans Renvoize in Kew Bull. 42 (4), 1987: 924; type: Brazil, Paraná, Hatschbach 25386 (MBM)
  Chusquea mimosa McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 37, fig. 8a-c; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, 10 Jan. 1958, Reitz & Klein 6139 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 412, fig. 14
- Features: 1.5 - 4 (5) m / 0.7 - 2.5 (3) cm / fl(+); culms erect, somewhat arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.
- Habitat: In canyons, gallery forests, dwarf or cloud forests, or shrubby grasslands, often associated with *Araucaria*, frequently along rivers or streambanks or in marshy areas; at elevations from (450) 650 to 1,800 m, widespread.

Chusquea mimosa* subsp. *mimosa

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea mimosa subsp. *mimosa* [autonym]; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 414, fig. 14A-F
- Common names: Cará mimoso, cará de vara.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea mimosa* subsp. *australis L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea mimosa subsp. *australis* L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 414, fig. 14G-I; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, 3 Feb. 1973, Soderstrom 2042 (US)
- Distinctive characters: Culm sheaths longer, branches more numerous, foliage leaf blades smaller.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea montana PHILIPPI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea montana Philippi in Linnaea 33, 1864: 298
  Chusquea nigricans Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 2, 1865: 323
- Common names: Tihuen (Argentina).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia; ARGENTINA: Neuquén and Río Negro.

Chusquea muelleri MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea carinata Fournier ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587; Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 132
  Chusquea mexicana Hackel, 1902a: 256; type: Mexico, Schmitz 845
  Chusquea muelleri Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 65, "mulleri"; type: Mexico, Veracruz, Müller 2024
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea mulleri* (orthographical error).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz.

Chusquea nelsonii LAMSON-SCRIBNER & J. G. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea nelsonii Lamson-Scribner & J.G. Smith in U.S. Dept. Agr. Bull. Agrost. 4, 1897: 16, "nelsoni"; type: Mexico, Guerrero, Nelson 2612 (US)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Guerrero, between 1,500 and 2,100 m altitude; Chiapas, in thickets.

Chusquea neurophylla L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Chusquea neurophylla* L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 105, fig. 2a-f; type: Ecuador, July 1876, André 4516 (K); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 48, fig. 10, 15A-F
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 (3) m / 0.4 cm / fl(+), culms erect.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Chimborazo; Loja. PERU: Amazonas: Cordillera Colan.
- Habitat: In high altitude grasslands of the Andes, at 2,900 - 3,450 m altitude.

Chusquea nudiramea L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea nudiramea L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 415, fig. 15; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, 9 Aug. 1973, Bresolin 1002 (MBM)
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1 - 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms erect to leaning.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the naked branches due to deciduous foliage leaf sheaths.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: along the Rio Cobrinha de Ouro.
- Habitat: On rocky river banks; at elevations from 50 to 200 m.

Chusquea nutans L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea nutans L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 398, fig. 3A-F, 4-5; type: Brazil, Bahia, 17 Feb. 1977, Harley & al. 19596 (CEPEC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: (2) 4 - 5 (6) m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, sometimes slightly arching above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia (south-central part) and Minas Gerais (southern part): Serra do Espinhaço.
- Habitat: In gallery forests along rivers and streams in campo rupestre, often associated with rocky outcrops; at elevations from 1,000 to 1,720 m.

Chusquea oligophylla RUPRECHT
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea discolor Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 155; type: Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 17452
  Chusquea oligophylla Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 34,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 124,*
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea oxylepis (HACKEL) EKMAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea bambusoides subsp. *oxylepis* Hackel ap. Wettstein in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 81; type: Brazil, São Paulo, July 1901, Wettstein s.n.
  Chusquea oxylepis (Hackel) Ekman, 1913: 65,*
- Infrageneric assignment: subg. *Rettbergia*
- Features: 3 - 5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea oxyphylla FRENGUELLI & L. PARODI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea oxyphylla Frenguelli & L. Parodi, 1941: 236,*; cf. Janaki Ammal, 1959: 78
- Notes: This is a fossil species of the Tertiary from Argentina.

Chusquea palenae PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea palenae Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 94, 1896: 350
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: southern part: valley of Río Palena.

Chusquea pallida MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea pallida Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 65; type: Colombia, Purdie s.n., Venezuela, Fendler 1625 (syntypes)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: north-western part; VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal.

Chusquea paludicola L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Chusquea paludicola* L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 101, fig. 1a-c; type: Costa Rica, 31 Dec. 1984, Pohl & Clark 14600 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 50, fig. 3E, 9A-C, 13
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 0.8 cm / fl(-); culms erect.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: San José and Cartago: Cerro de la Muerte.
- Habitat: In *Lomaria-Sphagnum* bogs, at 2,700 m altitude.

Chusquea parviflora PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea parviflora Philippi in Anal. Univ. Chil. 94, 1896: 349
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Biobío.

Chusquea patens L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea patens L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 119, fig. 5; type: Costa Rica, Heredia, 28 July 1982, Pohl & Clark 14109 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 112, fig. 45
- Misapplied names:
  Chusquea meyeriana (not Ruprecht ex Doell, 1880): Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 132,*; Pohl, 1982: 468; Pohl, 1983: 126; cf. L.G. Clark, 1986: 121
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 2 - 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Heredia, Alajuela, Limón, Puntarenas, San José; PANAMA: Chiriquí, Bocas del Toro. Along the Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In montane cloud forest; at elevations from 1,170 to 2,850 m.

Chusquea perligulata (PILGER) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua perligulata Pilger ap. Diels in Bibl. Bot. 29 (116), 1937: 57, fig.; type: Ecuador, Aug. 1933, Diels 565
  Chusquea perligulata (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 75
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Chimborazo.
- Habitat: In upper montane forest on moist sites, at 3,200 m altitude.

Chusquea peruviana CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea peruviana Camus, Bamb., 1913: 88, pl. 53 fig. B; type: based on *Chusquea ramosissima* Pilger
  Chusquea ramosissima Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 149, nom. illeg.; not Lindman, 1900; type: Peru, Weberbauer 694, Ruiz, s.n. (syntypes)
  Chusquea sandiensis Pilger, 1920: 29, nom. illeg., based on *Chusquea ramosissima* Pilger
- Features: ? m / 1.0 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU: Puno: Sandia, at 2,800 - 3,000 m altitude; BOLIVIA: La Paz: Nor Yungas. Also recorded from BRAZIL: Santa Catarina.

Chusquea picta PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea picta Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 151; type: Peru, Ruiz s.n. (B)

- Common names: Caña de montana, Carrizo de montana (Peru).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: in Andean montane forests.

Chusquea pinifolia (NEES) NEES

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria pinifolia Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 525, 527; type: Brazil, Sello 1073 (US, lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark, 1989: 51)
  Ludolfia pinifolia (Nees von Esenbeck) A. Dietrich, Sp. Pl., 2, 1833: 25
  Chusquea pinifolia (Nees von Esenbeck) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 490
  Dendragrostis pinifolia Nees von Esenbeck ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 55, as syn.
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 51, fig. 7, 16A-D; L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 401, fig. 3G-K
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: (0.5) 2 - 3 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais (southern Serra do Espinhaço); Rio de Janeiro; São Paulo; Paraná; widely scattered.
- Habitat: Above timberline on rocky (sandstone) outcrops in high altitude grasslands, frequently in somewhat marshy and boggy areas; at elevations from (1,600) 2,100 to 2,500 m.

Chusquea pittieri HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea maurofernandeziana Hackel ex Pittier in Anales Inst. Fís.-Geogr. Mus. Nac. Costa Rica 3, 1892: 64, nom. nud.
  Chusquea maurofernandeziana Hackel ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 86, pl. 56 fig. C, nom. illeg.; type: Costa Rica, Pittier 2249
  Chusquea pittieri Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 153; type: Costa Rica, 4 Apr 1890, Pittier 2249 (W)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 85, fig. 32A-C
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Common names: Caña brava (Spanish).
- Features: 10 - 20 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching and drooping above.
- Etymology: The species was named in honour of the Swiss botanist, Henri François Pittier, 1857-1950.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Michoacán, Guerrero; GUATEMALA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA.
- Habitat: In cloud forest; at elevations from 1,300 to 2,300 m.

Chusquea pohlii L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea pohlii L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 72 (4), 1985: 867, fig. 2B-F; type: Costa Rica, San José, 27 Feb. 1982, Clark & Clark 275 (ISC)
  Chusquea "hispidissima" Pohl, 1983: 126, invalid
- Features: 15 m / 3 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Alajuela, Cartago, Heredia, Puntarenas, San José.
- Habitat: In cloud forests at elevations from 1,500 to 2,600 m; forming large colonies in disturbed areas.

Chusquea polyclados PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea polyclados Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 147; type: Peru, Cajamarca, May 1904, Weberbauer 4021
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Cajamarca: Hualgayoc, at 3,100 - 3,300 m altitude.

Chusquea pulchella L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea pulchella L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 236, fig. 3F-J; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 19 March 1991 (fl), L. Clark & W. Oliveira 939 (SP)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+); culms climbing and scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.
- Habitat: Along the Rio Braço Feio in Atlantic forest and secondary forest, at 530 - 680 m altitude.

Chusquea purdieana MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea purdieana Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 56; type: Colombia, Purdie s.n.
- Features: fl(+); culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Santander, Magdalena.

Chusquea quila KUNTH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea intermedia Steudel in Lechler, 1857: 52, nom. nud.
  Chusquea quila var. *laxiflora* E. Desvaux in C. Gay, Fl. Chil., 6, 1854: 447
  Chusquea quila var. *longipila* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 198, invalid
  Chusquea longipila Camus, Bamb., 1913: pl. 61, f. A, invalid
  Chusquea quila 'Longiramea'; L. Parodi ex Brennecke, 1980: 5, nom. nud.
  Nastus prolifer Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 107 ["211" in error]
  ? *Chusquea pubescens* Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 337; type: Chile
  Chusquea quila Kunth, Rev. Gram., 1, 1829: 138, and l.c., 1830: 329, t. 77; type: Chile, Dombey s.n.
  Nastus quila (Kunth) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1361
- Misapplied names:
  Arundo quila (not Molina, 1782; not Poiret, Encycl. Méth. Bot., 5, 1804: 274); cf. Kunth, Rev. Gram., 1, 1830: 329
- Common names: Quila (Argentina).
- Features: 20 (25?) m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CHILE: in the Andes of central and southern Chile; ARGENTINA: Neuquén.

- Habitat: In the understorey of *Nothofagus* forests, forming curtains at the edge of forests and ravines; at elevations mainly below 700 m.

Chusquea ramosissima LINDMAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea phacellophora Pilger in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 8, 1923: 456; type: Rio Grande do Sul, Dec. 1916, C. Jürgens G.511
  Chusquea ramosissima Lindman in Svensk. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 34 (6), 1900: 24, 36, 43, pl. 14; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Regnell A 1239, Paraguay, Balansa 134a (syntypes)
- Common names: Tacuarembó (Argentina); Cará (Brazil: Santa Catarina).
- Features: 4 - 10 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina; ARGENTINA: north-eastern part: Misiones, Corrientes; PARAGUAY: eastern part; URUGUAY: northern part. Also recorded from BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz: Concepción.

Chusquea repens L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea repens L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 327, fig. 2; type: Mexico, Chiapas, 13 March 1965, Andrle 446 (US)
- Features: 1 - 6 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+); culms viny, creeping or clambering and hanging.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the creeping habit of the species.
- Distribution: MEXICO (southern part).
- Habitat: Occurs in pine-oak forest, and in upper montane forests, at elevations from 2,000 to 2,800 m.

Chusquea repens* subsp. *repens
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea repens subsp. *repens* [autonym]; L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 328, fig. 2E-H
- Distinctive characters: Subsidiary branches 15 - 25 per complement; foliage leaves with the blades abaxially pilose, and narrower.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas.

Chusquea repens* subsp. *oaxacacensis L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea repens subsp. *oaxacacensis* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Nordic J. Bot. 11 (3), 1991: 328, fig. 2A-D
- Features: fl(-)
- Distinctive characters: Subsidiary branches 10 - 15 per complement; foliage leaves with the blades abaxially glabrous or pilose toward the base.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca.

Chusquea riosaltensis L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea riosaltensis L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 403, fig. 6A-C; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, 2 Feb. 1991, Clark & Morel 775 (SP)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 - 1.5 m / 1 (1.5) cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais (eastern part): Serra do Ibitipoca.
- Habitat: In gallery and elfin forests above the Rio Salto and tributaries; at elevations from 1,200 to 1,300 m.

Chusquea rollotii BERRY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea rollotii Berry, 1929: 2, *, "rolloti"; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 76
- Notes: This is a fossil species of the late Tertiary from Colombia.

Chusquea scabra SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea scabra Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 300, fig. 2; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 4 June 1976, R.W. Pohl & R. Pinette 13305 (US)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 115, fig. 47
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 10 - 30 m / 2 cm / fl(+); culms arching, tips often trailing or pendent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA (central part).
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 700 to 1,700 m.

Chusquea scandens KUNTH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Mustelia arundinacea Cavanilles ex Trinius ex Steudel, Nom. Bot. 2nd ed., 1, 1840: 361, as syn.
  Nastus chusque Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 161/201
  Bambos chusque (Kunth) Poiret, Encyc. Suppl., 5, 1817: 494
  Bambusa chusque (Kunth) Steudel, Nom. Bot., 1, 1821: 100
  Chusquea jamesonii Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 337, "jamesoni"
  Chusquea quitensis var. *patentissima* Hackel, 1908: 161
  Chusquea meyeriana var. *patentissima* (Hackel) Camus, Bamb., 1913: 94
  Chusquea quitensis Hackel ex Sodiro, Gram. Ecuat. (Anal. Univ. Quito), 1889: 484/11, nom. nud.
  Chusquea quitensis Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 154; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, at 3,000 m, Sodiro s.n.*Chusquea scandens* Kunth, Syn. Pl. Aequin., 1, 1822: 254; type: based on *Nastus chusque*
- Common names: Suro, Carrizo, Shibur, Chusque, Duda (Ecuador).
- Features: 2 - 6 (8) m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: In mountain forests, preferably between 2,600 and 3,200 m altitude.

Chusquea sclerophylla DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea sclerophylla* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 200; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 6463 (lectotype, designated by L.G. Clark, 1992: 403)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 403, fig. 6D-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Órgãos.

Chusquea sellowii RUPRECHT
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea sellowii* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 35,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 125,*
- Spelling variants: *Chusquea selloi* (orthographical error); *Chusquea sellovii* (orthographical error).
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea serpens L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea serpens* L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 72 (4), 1985: 870, fig. 4; type: Costa Rica, Alajuela, 26 Aug. 1968, Pohl & Davidse 11023 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 101, fig. 41
  "Chusquea cariblanco" Pohl, 1982: 469, invalid; Pohl, 1983: 126, invalid
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Serpentes*
- Features: 20 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms vining, scandent, often trailing.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA: Chocó, Antioquia, Caquetá, Huila, Meta; VENEZUELA: Lara, Mérida; ECUADOR: Napo.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 800 to 2,100 m.

Chusquea serrulata PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea serrulata* Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 719; type: Colombia, Stübel coll. columb. 344
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: In montane forests between 1,300 and 3,000 m altitude.

Chusquea simpliciflora MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea simpliciflora* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 54, pl. 2; type: Panama, Oct. 1862, S. Hayes 661 (lectotype, K, designated by L.G. Clark, 1989: 89)
  Chusquea simplicifolia Munro ex Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 587 (error for *Chusquea simpliciflora*)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 89, fig. 30E-F
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Verticillatae*
- Features: 5 - 25 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms climbing and hanging from surrounding bushes and trees.
- Distribution: GUATEMALA: Quinché; NICARAGUA: Chontales; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA: Risaralda; VENEZUELA: Zulia; ECUADOR: Los Ríos, Manabí, Pichincha.

Chusquea smithii L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Chusquea smithii* L.G. Clark in Iowa St. J. Res. 61 (1), 1986: 107, fig. 2g-i; type: Peru, Pasco, 12 July 1984, Smith 7730 (ISC); L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 54, fig. 10, 15G-J
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+), culms erect, usually unbranched.
- Etymology: The species is named for the plant collector David N. Smith.
- Distribution: PERU: Pasco: Oxapampa: Cordillera Yanachaga, in páramo.

Chusquea sneidernii ASPLUND
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea sneidernii* Asplund in Bot. Not., 1939: 797-799, fig.; type: Colombia, Cauca, 11 Sep. 1936 (fl), von Sneidern 1121 (S)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 15 (4), 1990: 633, fig. 12E-G
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longiprophyllae*
- Features: ? - 16 m / 2.3 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Occidental.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 2,300 - 2,800 m altitude.

Chusquea spadicea PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea spadicea* Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 27, 1899: 35; type: Colombia, Antioquia, Lehmann 3171
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Chusquea*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia.

Chusquea spathacea MCCLURE EX L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea spathacea* McClure ex L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 235, fig. 3A-E; type: Colombia, Magdalena, 16 Dec. 1944 (fl), O. Haught 4512 (COL)
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, scandent and climbing above, sometimes vining.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Sierra de Perijá
- Habitat: In montane forests, at 1,700 - 2,400 m altitude.

Chusquea spencei ERNST
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea spencei* Ernst in J. Bot. 10, 1872: 262; type: none cited; Ernst in Rev. Cient. Mens. Univ. Centr. Venez. 1, 1887: 132, emend.; L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 54, fig. 3F, 17A-E,

18; type: Venezuela, Cordillera de la Costa, 6 Dec. 1973 (fl), Tillett & al. 41 (NY, neotype)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 0.5 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect, pendulous above.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Cordillera de Mérida, Sierra de Perijá, and coastal ranges. COLOMBIA: Cordillera Oriental.
- Habitat: Occurs in subpáramos and páramos, at lower limits extending into cloud forest; altitudinal range from (1,675) 2,400 to 3,400 (3,700) m.

Chusquea spencei ERNST × ***Chusquea tessellata*** MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea spencei* Ernst × *Chusquea tessellata* Munro; L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 472, fig. 13B
- Features: fl(-)
- Habitat: Occurs in the Cordillera Oriental (COLOMBIA: near Villapinzón) in the contact zones of both species.

Chusquea straminea PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea straminea* Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 147; type: Peru, Weberbauer 4408
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas, at 2,400 - 2,600 m altitude.

Chusquea subtessellata HITCHCOCK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 81; type: Costa Rica, Cerro de la Muerte, Jan. 1891, A. Tonduz 3367 (US) *Swallenochloa subtessellata* (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113, p.p. (for type only)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 59, fig. 3A, 16E, 19, 20
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 - 3 (4) m / 0.4 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: Cordillera de Talamanca from central COSTA RICA to westernmost PANAMA.
- Habitat: Occurs on páramos at elevations from 2,700 to 3,800 m, most common above 3,000 m, dominant.

Chusquea subtessellata HITCHCOCK × ***Chusquea amistadensis*** L. G. CLARK, DAVIDSE & ELLIS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock × *Chusquea amistadensis* L.G. Clark & al.; L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 471
- Features: fl(+)
- Habitat: Occurs on páramos in the contact zones of both species, rare.

Chusquea subtessellata HITCHCOCK × ***Chusquea vulcanalis*** (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtessellata* Hitchcock × *Chusquea vulcanalis* (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark; L.G. Clark & al. in Nation. Geogr. Res. 5 (4), 1989: 472, fig. 11
- Features: fl(+)
- Habitat: Occurs in the Cordillera de Talamanca in small areas of the contact zones of both species.

Chusquea subtilis WIDMER & L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subtilis* Widmer & L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (1), 1991: 167, fig. 1F-H; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 9 Dec. 1988, Widmer 508 (CR)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 2 - 6 m / 1.5 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the fine leaves and delicate aspect of the panicles.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago and San José: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In montane forests along streams or at humid sites; at elevations from 2,550 to 3,000 m.

Chusquea subulata L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea subulata* L.G. Clark in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 229, fig. 1E-H; type: Ecuador, Pichincha, 2 May 1980 (fl), S.M. Young 124 (QCA)
- Features: (3) 7 - 10 m / (4) 6 - 8 (10) cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: central part; COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central.
- Habitat: In upper montane forests, often on steep slopes, at 2,260 - 2,800 m altitude.

Chusquea sulcata SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea sulcata* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (5), 1940: 209; type: Mexico, Chiapas, Apr. 1936, E. Matuda 321 (US)
- Features: fl(+); no record on culm size available, culms probably clambering.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Mount Orando.

Chusquea talamancensis WIDMER & L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Chusquea talamancensis* Widmer & L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (1), 1991: 169, fig. 2A-F; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 30 May 1989, Clark, Widmer & Stein 502 (CR)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 3 - 6 (9) m / 0.7 - 3.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago, San José, Limón and Puntarenas: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In upper montane forests, usually on northern or north-western exposures; at elevations from 2,600 to 3,200 m.

Chusquea tarmensis PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea tarmensis Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 151; type: Peru, Weberbauer 2129
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Junín: Tarma, at 2,100 - 2,600 m altitude.

Chusquea tenella NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea tenella Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 492
  Dendragrostis tenella Nees von Esenbeck ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 201, as syn.
- Features: ? m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina.

Chusquea tenella* var. *latifolia DUTRA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea tenella var. *latifolia* Dutra, 1938: 146
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades wider.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul.

Chusquea tenuiflora PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea ciliata Philippi in Linnaea 33, 1864: 299
  Chusquea tenuiflora Philippi in Linnaea 30, 1859: 206
- Misapplied names:
  Chusquea quila (not Kunth, 1830): E. Desvaux in C. Gay, Fl. Chil., 6, 1854: 447; cf. Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 66
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Santiago, Bioblo, Valdivia, Isla de Chiloé.
- Habitat: In the understorey of subalpine forests, dominant; at elevations from 900 to 1,200 m.

Chusquea tenuiglumis DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea tenuiglumis var. *laxiuscula* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 200; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Warming s.n.
  Chusquea tenuiglumis var. *subcylindrica* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 199, "var. α. subcylindrica"; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Regnell III 1426
  Chusquea tenuiglumis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 199
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Chusquea tessellata MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea humilis Lechler, ined., ex Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 60, as syn.
  Chusquea simplicissima Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 145; type: Peru, Weberbauer 2217 (B, destroyed)
  Chusquea spicata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 60; type: Peru, July 1854, Lechler 2154 (K, lectotype; cf. L.G. Clark, 1989: 62)
  Swallenochloa spicata (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 112
  Chusquea tessellata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 60; type: Colombia, 14 Jan. 1854, Holton 97 (K, lectotype; cf. L.G. Clark, 1989: 62)
  Swallenochloa tessellata (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113, fig. 45
  Chusquea weberbaueri Pilger in Repert. Nov. Sp. Reg. Veg. 1 (10), 1905: 146; type: Peru, Weberbauer 4415 (B, destroyed)
  Swallenochloa weberbaueri (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 62, fig. 16F, 21, 22
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+), culms erect.
- Distribution: Widely distributed in the Andes of northern South America: VENEZUELA (south-western part); COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA (north-western part).
- Habitat: In páramos and subpáramos, particularly wetter areas, often dominant; altitudinal range from 3,000 (2,800) to 4,300 m.

Chusquea tomentosa WIDMER & L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea tomentosa Widmer & L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (1), 1991: 165, fig. 1A-E; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 30 May 1989, Clark, Widmer & Stein 500 (CR)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Longifoliae*
- Features: 6 - 9 m / 1.3 - 4 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above and scendent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago and San José: Cordillera de Talamanca.
- Habitat: In montane forests, on slightly drier sites with southern to south-eastern exposures; at elevations from 2,500 to 3,000 m.

Chusquea tonduzii HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea tonduzii Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 155; type: Costa Rica, Volcán Poás, Tonduz 10755 (W)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 67, fig. 4A, 23, 24
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 0.5 - 20 m / 3.5 cm / fl(+), culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera de Talamanca; may extend into western Panama.
- Habitat: In upper cloud forest to the lower limits of subpáramo; at 2,400 - 3,350 m altitude.

Chusquea tuberculosa SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea hispida McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 179, fig. 7; type: Venezuela, 13 May 1917, H. Pittier 7159 (VEN)
  Chusquea tuberculosa Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21 (1), 1931: 14; type: Santander, 15-22 Jan. 1927, E.P. Killip & Albert C. Smith 18005 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.7 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Santander, Cauca; VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal, at 1,400 m altitude.

Chusquea uliginosa PHILIPPI
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea uliginosa Philippi in Linnaea 30, 1859: 207, "nliginosa"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valparaiso, Puerto Montt, Valdivia; in humid areas.

Chusquea uniflora STEUDEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea uniflora Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 337
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA.

Chusquea urelytra HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea macahensis Glaziou, ined., ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 97, as syn. under *C. urelytra* Hackel
  Chusquea urelytra Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 158; type: Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 17920; Camus, Bamb., 1913: 97, pl. 54 fig. B
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Nova Friburgo.

Chusquea uruguayensis ARECHAVALETA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea uruguayensis Arechavaleta, 1897: 546
- Common names: Carajá (Uruguay); Pitinga (Argentina).
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: URUGUAY: Tacuarembó; ARGENTINA: Misiones.

Chusquea valdiviensis E. DESVAUX
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea valdiviensis E. Desvaux in C. Gay, Fl. Chil., 6, 1854: 446
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CHILE: Valdivia.

Chusquea virgata HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea virgata Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 156; type: Costa Rica, Pittier 7730
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: widely but scarcely distributed in the central part; at 1,350 m altitude.

Chusquea vulcanalis (SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN) L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Swallenochloa vulcanalis Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 30, 1978: 309, fig. 5; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, Volcán Irazú, 31 Dec. 1900, H. Pittier 14126 (US)
  Chusquea vulcanalis (Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón) L.G. Clark in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 74, 1987: 428; L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. Monogr. 27, 1989: 71, fig. 3C, 25, 26
- Misapplied names:
  Swallenochloa subtessellata (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 113, fig. 44, p.p. (for Pittier 3069)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 2 - 10 m / 3.2 cm / fl(+), culms erect, arching above.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera de Talamanca; PANAMA (western part): Cordillera de Talamanca to Volcán Barú.
- Habitat: In upper cloud forests and subpáramos; at 2,500 - 3,350 m altitude.

Chusquea wettsteinii HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea wettsteinii Hackel ap. Wettstein in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 82; type: Brazil, "Itapecirica", June 1906; Ekman in Ark. Bot. 13, 1913: 67, pl. IV fig. 5, emend.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo (?): "Itapecirica", in forest at 1,000 m altitude; Paraná: Serra do Mar.

Chusquea wilkesii MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea wilkesii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 63; type: Brazil, "Organ Montes", Wilkes s.n.
- Features: fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Orgãos.

Chusquea windischii L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea windischii L.G. Clark in Brittonia 44 (4), 1992: 405, fig. 9A-G; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, 25 Feb. 1992, Clark, Londoño & Oliveira 1046 (SP)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Swallenochloa*
- Features: 1 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Etymology: The species is named for Dr. Paulo G. Windisch, Universidade Estadual Paulista, São José do Rio Preto, Brazil.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Serra Geral.
- Habitat: In high altitude grassland; at elevations from 1,680 to 1,800 m.

Neurolepis MEISNER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis Meisner, Pl. Vasc. Gen., 1, 1843: 426, and l.c., 2, 1843: 325, based on *Platonia* Kunth, 1829; type: *Neurolepis elata* (Kunth) Pilger
  Planotia Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 70, based on *Platonia* Kunth
  Platonia Kunth, 1829: 139; not Rafinesque, 1808, nom. rejic.; not Martius, 1832 (1829), nom. cons.
  Chusquea subg. *Platonia* (Kunth) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467, 486
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*; subtrib. *CHUSQUEINAE*
- Number of species known: 21.
- Distribution: Central and South America: BOLIVIA; PERU: northern part; ECUADOR; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; BRAZIL: northern part; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad; PANAMA; COSTA RICA: southern part.
- Habitat: Occurs on mountains at high elevations, usually between 2,900 and 4,500 m, in cool, moist habitats which prevail on the upper reaches of the Andes: in the dwarf or shrub forest, in the paramillo, as well as in the colder, more xerophytic páramos. The thick, tough, leathery foliage is adapted to relatively rigorous environmental conditions.

Neurolepis acuminatissima (MUNRO) PILGER

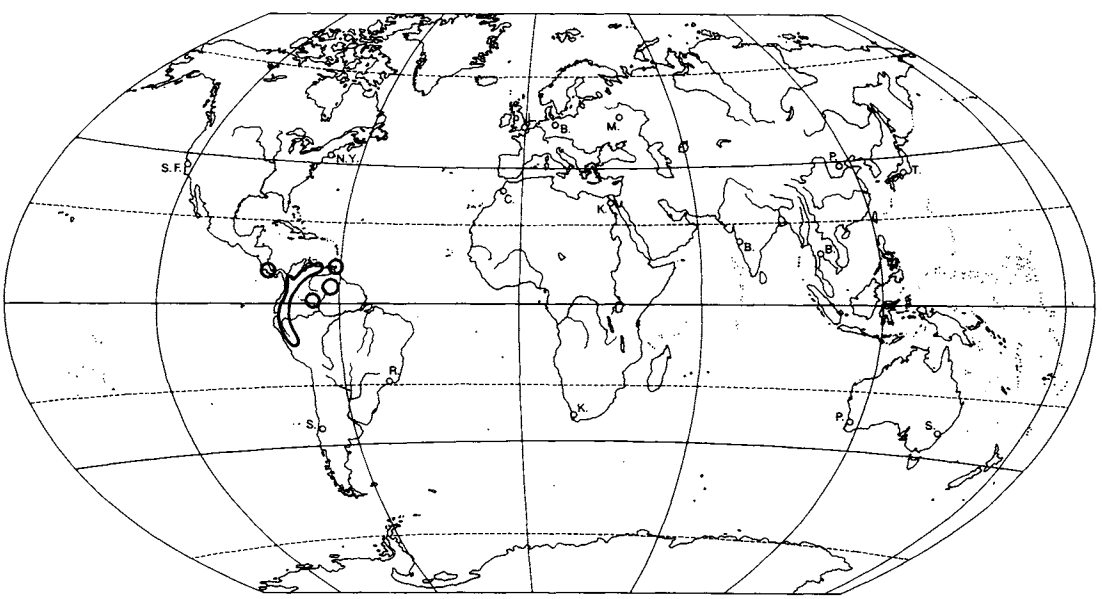
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Planotia acuminatissima Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 72; type: Colombia, Tolima
  Neurolepis acuminatissima (Munro) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Tolima.

Neurolepis angusta SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis angusta Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 249
  Neurolepis densiflora Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 399
- Features: 9 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: La Gran Sabana (Ilu-tepuí, Chimantá Massif), at 2,300 - 2,600 m altitude; abundant in open places in low brush on cumbre slopes; COLOMBIA: Santander: shrub páramos of the mountains west of Chima at 2,500 m altitude.

Neurolepis aperta (MUNRO) PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Planotia aperta Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 73
  Neurolepis aperta (Munro) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
  Planotia ingens Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 721
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia, Bolívar, Santander, Cundinamarca, Valle del Cauca, Cauca, Huila, Caquetá, Meta, Puntumayo.



Map 76: Distribution of *Neurolepis*

- Habitat: Widely distributed throughout the mountains of Colombia in the shrub páramo, paramillo, and páramo zones between 1,900 and 3,600 m altitude.

Neurolepis aristata (MUNRO) HITCHCOCK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Chusquea aristata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 61; type: Ecuador, Quito, Jameson 92 (K)
  Neurolepis aristata (Munro) Hitchcock in Contrib. US Nation. Herb. 24 (8), 1927: 313
- Features: 2 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay to Napo: eastern Andes.

Neurolepis asymmetrica L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis asymmetrica L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 336, fig. 1A-C; type: Eduador, Loja, 26 Feb. 1985, S. Laegaard 53681 (QCA)
- Features: 0.8 - 1.5 m (2.5 m with flowers) / 0.5 - 0.7 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Loja: eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo, sometimes on ridges or in bogs, at 3,000 - 3,400 m altitude.

Neurolepis diversiglumis SODERSTROM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis diversiglumis Soderstrom in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 18, 1969: 16-18, 20,*
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina (Pico Phelps).
- Habitat: Along slopes to base of cliffs, at 2,500 - 2,700 m altitude, frequent.

Neurolepis elata (KUNTH) PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Platonia elata Kunth, Rév. Gram., 1, 1829: 139, sine descr., and l.c., 1830: 327, pl. 76, cum descr.
  Chusquea elata (Kunth) Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 467
  Planotia elata (Kunth) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 71
  Neurolepis elata (Kunth) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
  Planotia nobilis Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 72
  Neurolepis nobilis (Munro) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR.
- Habitat: In páramo forests at 2,700 - 3,500 m altitude.

Neurolepis fimbriligulata L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis fimbriligulata L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 338, fig. 2; type: Eduador, Pichincha, Volcán Atacazo, 11 Aug. 1984, S. Laegaard 52632 (QCA)
- Features: 3 - 6 m / 1 - 1.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect, unbranched.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Imbabura: western and eastern Andes; PERU: northern part: Amazonas.
- Habitat: In high montane forest, *Polylepis* forest, and secondary scrub of these forests, at 3,100 - 3,850 m altitude.

Neurolepis fimbriligulata* subsp. *fimbriligulata
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis fimbriligulata subsp. *fimbriligulata* [autonym]; L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 341, fig. 2A-F; type: Eduador, Pichincha, Volcán Atacazo, 11 Aug. 1984, S. Laegaard 52632 (QCA)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with L:W = 7-14; inflorescence with rachis pubescent.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Pichincha, Cotopaxi, and Imbabura: western and eastern Andes.

Neurolepis fimbriligulata* subsp. *peruviana L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis fimbriligulata subsp. *peruviana* L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 342, fig. 2G; type: Peru, Amazonas, Chachapoyas, 8 Aug. 1962, Wurdack 1636 (US)
- Distinctive characters: Foliage leaf blades with L:W = 13-18, inner ligule and fimbriae longer; inflorescence with rachis glabrous; spikelets and glume I smaller.
- Distribution: PERU: Amazonas: Chachapoyas, at 3,200 - 3,400 m altitude.

Neurolepis glomerata SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis glomerata Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 399
  Neurolepis nigra Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 400
- Features: 6 - 7.5 (10) m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif: Abácapa-tepuí, in *Bonnetia* forest at 2,100 - 2,300 m altitude; Tachira: in swampy meadow in paramito at the base of Páramo de Tamá, at 2,500 m altitude.

Neurolepis laegaardii L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Neurolepis laegaardii* L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 342, fig. 3A-D; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Cerro Toledo, 2 June 1992, L. Clark, S. Laegaard & M.J. Stern 1112 (QCA)
- Features: 0.15 - 0.8 m / 0.3 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the botanist Simon Laegaard, Aarhus University, Denmark.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Loja and Zamora-Chinchipe.
- Habitat: In páramo, sometimes dominant, at 3,200 - 3,500 m altitude.

Neurolepis mollis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Neurolepis mollis* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 21 (1), 1931: 14; type: Santander, 20-21 Dec. 1926, E.P. Killip & Albert C. Smith 15830 (US)
- Features: 1.5 - 4.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Mérida, in dwarf cool forest at 2,400 - 2,900 m altitude; Tachira, in the Páramo de Tamá at 3,000 - 3,500 m altitude. COLOMBIA: Santander, Norte de Santander, Caquetá, in páramo forests at 2,710 - 3,300 m altitude.

Neurolepis nana L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Neurolepis nana* L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 344, fig. 4; type: Ecuador, Loja, Parque Nacional Podocarpus, Cerro Toledo, 2 June 1992, L. Clark, S. Laegaard & M.J. Stern 1111 (QCA)
- Features: 0.2 - 1.0 (1.3) m (0.5 m without flowers) / 0.2 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Loja, and Morona-Santiago: eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo, at 3,150 - 3,600 m altitude.

Neurolepis petiolata DAVIDSE & L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Neurolepis petiolata* Davidse & L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (2), 1996: 153, fig. 4; type: Colombia, Antioquia, La Unión, 4 Oct. 1987, J.L. Zarucchi & al. 6265 (HUA)
- Features: 1 - 2 m (flowers 4 m) / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Antioquia.
- Habitat: Along riverbanks in montane forest at elevations of 2,060 to 2,400 m.

Neurolepis pittieri MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Neurolepis pittieri* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 181, fig. 8; type: Venezuela, Aragua, 2 Jan. 1922, Pittier 10067 (VEN)
- Features: 5.5 - 6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Chiriquí: Cerro Hornito. VENEZUELA: Aragua, in cloud forest and meadows at 1,450 - 2,300 m altitude. BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina (Pico Phelps).

Neurolepis rigida L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Neurolepis rigida* L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 347, fig. 1D-H; type: Ecuador, Napo, Llanganati, 15 May 1982, B. Øllgaard & al. 38498 (QCA)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m (0.5 - 1 m without flowers) / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay, Morona-Santiago, Chimborazo, Napo, Tungurahua: eastern Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo or upper montane forest, at 3,200 - 3,900 m altitude.

Neurolepis silverstonei DAVIDSE & L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Neurolepis silverstonei* Davidse & L.G. Clark in Novon 6 (2), 1996: 150, fig. 1-2; type: Colombia, Chocó, 15 Aug. 1988, F.A. Silverstone-Sopkin & al. 4409 (CUVC)
- Features: 1 - 2 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Chocó: Cerro del Torrá and Cerro Panamá of the Cordillera of San Miguel, at 2,730 - 2,770 m altitude.
- Habitat: In very humid, shrubby open vegetation on summit ridge.

Neurolepis stuebelii (PILGER) PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Planotia stuebelii* Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 720; type: Colombia, Páramo de Huila, Stübel 293
  Neurolepis stuebelii (Pilger) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca: Páramo de Huila, at 3,500 m altitude; ECUADOR: Tungurahua.

Neurolepis tessellata (PILGER) PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Planotia tessellata* Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 720, "tesselata"; type: Colombia, Laguna de Telpis, banks of Río Patía, Stübel 410
  Neurolepis tessellata (Pilger) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21, "tesselata"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Nariño: Río Patía, at 4,000 m altitude.

Neurolepis villosa L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis villosa L. G. Clark in Novon 6 (4), 1996: 349, fig. 3E-G; type: Ecuador, Azumay, Páramo de Las Cajas, 2 Sep. 1984, S. Laegaard 52884 (QCA)
- Features: 0.3 - 1.2 m / 0.2 - 0.4 / fl(+); culms erect, unbranched.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Azuay: western Andes.
- Habitat: In páramo and open areas in *Polylepis* forest, at 3,750 - 4,150 m altitude.

Neurolepis virgata (GRISEBACH) PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Platonia virgata Grisebach, 1864: 530
  Planotia virgata (Grisebach) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 71
  Neurolepis virgata (Grisebach) Pilger in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 3, 1906: 21
- Features: 1.8 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad: Mountains El Tucuche.

Neurolepis weberbaueri PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Neurolepis weberbaueri Pilger in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 17, 1921: 446; type: Peru, La Libertad, Pataz, Aug. 1914, Weberbauer 7030
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: La Libertad: Pataz, at 3,000 - 3,300 m altitude; ECUADOR.

SUBTRIBE ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE

comprising:

ACTINOCLADUM
ALVIMIA
APOCLADA
ARTHROSTYLIDIUM
ATHROOSTACHYS
ATRACTANTHA
AULONEMIA (MATUDACALAMUS)
COLANTHELIA
ELYTROSTACHYS
GLAZIOPHYTON
MEROSTACHYS (BRASILOCALAMUS)
MYRIOCLADUS
RHIPIDOCLADUM

from the tropics and subtropics of Central and South America

Actinocladum McClure ex Soderstrom

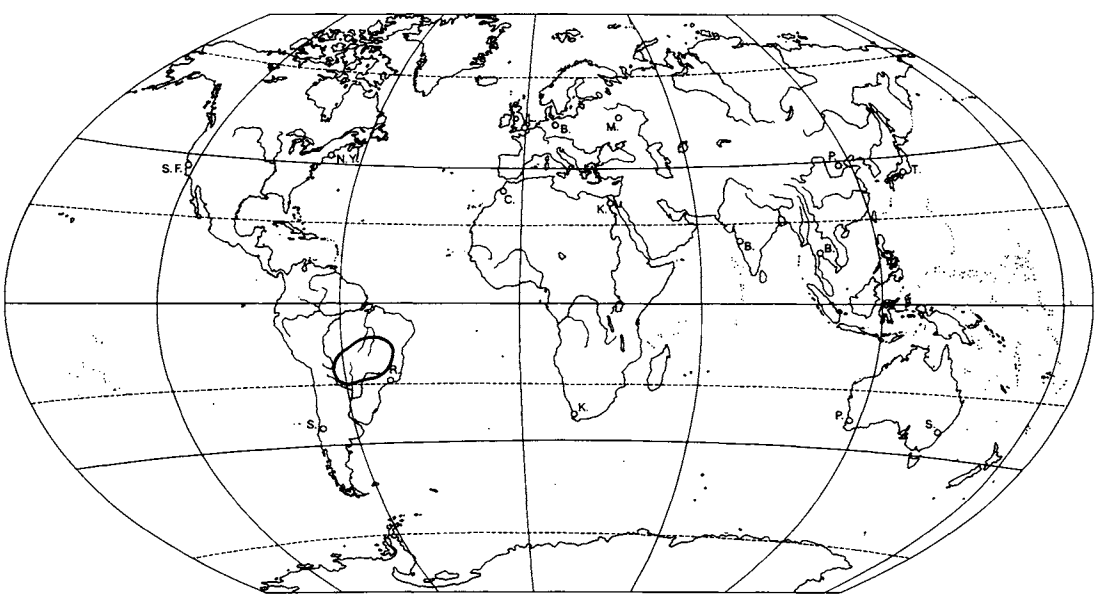
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Actinocladum McClure ex Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68 (9), 1981: 1201; type: *Actinocladum verticillatum* (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure ex Soderstrom
  Arundinaria sect. *Verticilatae* Houzeau de Lehaie in Act. III Congr. Int. Bot. Brux., 2, 1912: 217, p.p.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Notes: *Actinocladum* McClure ex Soderstrom is not regarded to be a later homonym of *Actinocladus* E. Meyer, 1847 (*UMBELLIFERAE*).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL (central part).

Actinocladum verticillatum (Nees) McClure ex Soderstrom

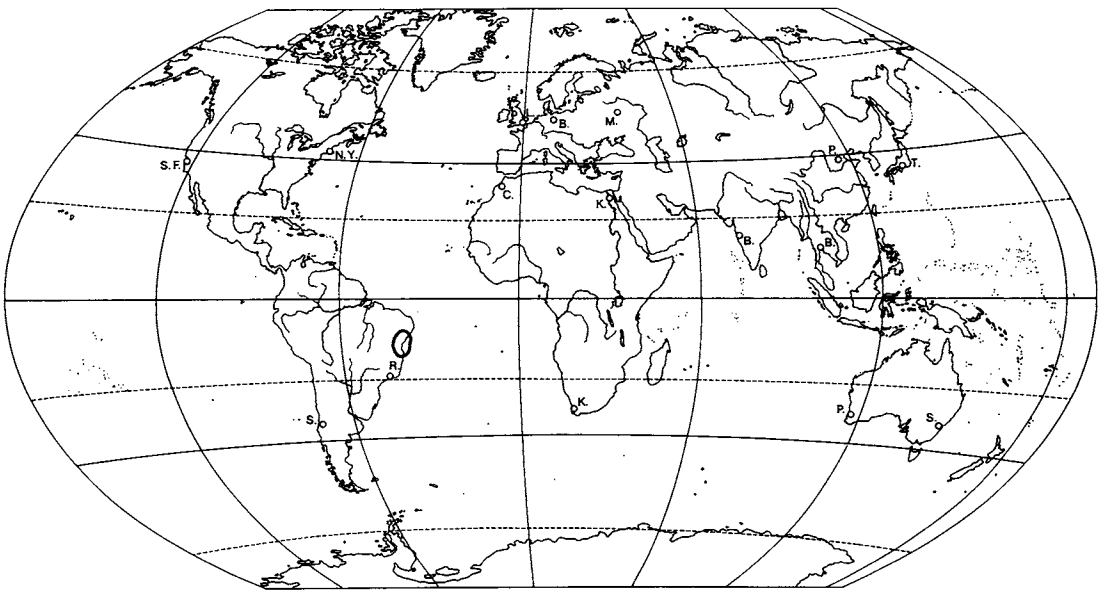
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria verticillata Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 523, 527; type: Brazil, Sellow s.n. (B)
  Ludolfia verticillata (Nees von Esenbeck) A. Dietrich, 1833: 25
  Rhipidocladum verticillatum (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106,*
  Actinocladum verticillatum (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure ex Soderstrom in Amer. J. Bot. 68 (9), 1981: 1204, fig. 1-39
- Common names: Taquari, Taquari mirim (Brazil).
- Features: 3 - 4.6 m / 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL (central part): south-eastern Mato Grosso, Goiás, Distrito Federal, Bahia, northern Minas Gerais; BOLIVIA: eastern Santa Cruz.
- Habitat: In the cerrado biome on rocky hillsides or in open stretches. The species is adapted to fire and a long dry season. The annual rainfall of the central Brazilian cerrado is between 110 and 160 cm with a five months dry season of usually no more than 3 cm rainfall.

Alvimia C. E. Calderón ex Soderstrom & Londoño

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Alvimia C.E. Calderón, 1978: 377-378, invalid
  Alvimia C.E. Calderón ex Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 833, fig. 1-17; type: *Alvimia auriculata* Soderstrom & Londoño
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the botanist Paulo de T. Alvim, director of Centro de Pesquisas do Cacau (CEPEC), Itabuna, Brazil.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In the Atlantic coastal forest (restinga); precipitation exceeds 1,300 mm/year, without dry season.



Map 77: Distribution of *Actinocladum*



Map 78: Distribution of *Alvimia*

Alvimia auriculata SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Alvimia auriculata* Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 834, fig. 3-7, 12; type: Bahia, 21 May 1976, C.E. Calderón, T.S. dos Santos & L.B. Oliveira 2444 (CEPEC)
- Features: 20 - 25 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: Ilhéus, at 40 m altitude.

Alvimia gracilis SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Alvimia gracilis* Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 835, fig. 8, 11, 13-16; type: Bahia, 22 May 1976, C.E. Calderón, T.S. dos Santos & L.B. Oliveira 2446 (CEPEC)
- Features: 8 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: Ilhéus, Belmonte; at 40 - 100 m altitude.

Alvimia lancifolia SODERSTROM & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Alvimia lancifolia* Soderstrom & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 75 (6), 1988: 837, fig. 1, 2, 9, 17; type: Bahia, 8 Apr. 1977, C.E. Calderón 2456 (CEPEC)
- Features: 10? m / 0.3 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: Ilhéus, Una; at 10 - 75 m altitude.

Apoclada MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Apoclada* McClure ap. McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin., 1, 1967: 57; type: *Apoclada simplex* McClure & L.B. Smith
- Selected references: G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 207-223
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name *Apoclada* (Greek, *apo*, separate, and *clados*, branch) alludes to the condition of separate primary branch buds of the culm nodes.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: southern half.
- Habitat: Occurring in the burned, grass-dominated cerrado biome on arid sites, or in mountainous regions on humid sites.

Apoclada arenicola MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Apoclada arenicola* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 9, fig. 1-2; type: Mato Grosso, 8 March 1930, Agnes Chase 11886 (US); G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 221, fig. 6
- Common names: Cambeúva da folha estreita (Portuguese).
- Features: 0.45 - 1.65 m / 0.1 - 0.6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás, Mato Grosso, and Mato Grosso do Sul.

- Habitat: Occurs on the planalto of central Brazil at elevations of 550 to 1,075 m in the frequently burned, grass-dominated cerrado biome on arid sites, usually on or near slopes. The plants remain green throughout the dry season.

Apoclada cannavieira (SILVEIRA) MCCLURE

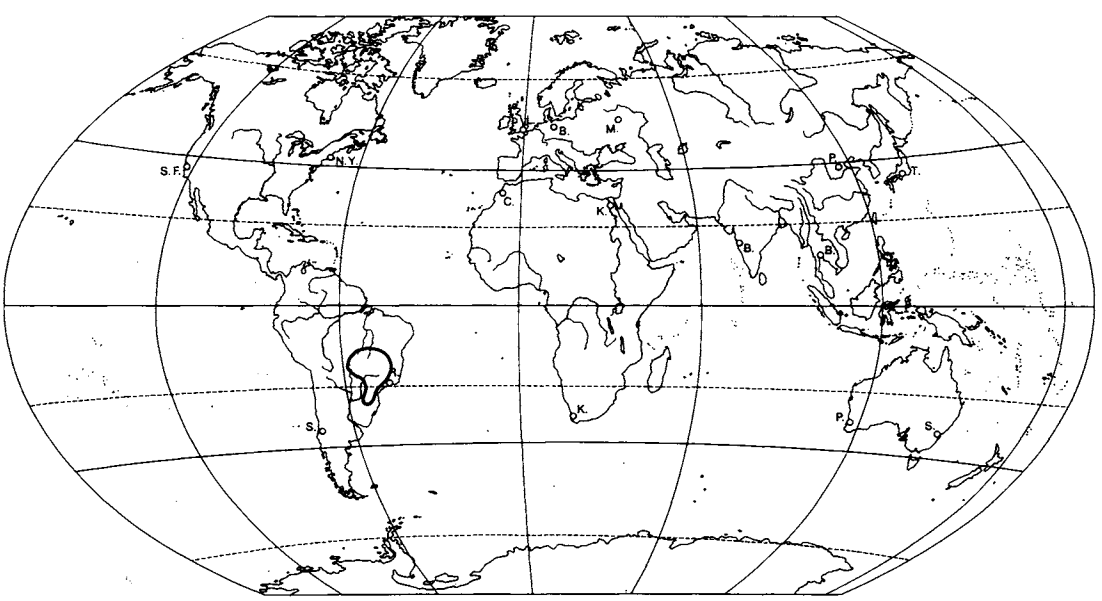
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Apoclada cannavieira (Silveira) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 12, 9 fig. 3; G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 220, fig. 5
  Arundinaria cannavieira Silveira in Archiv. Mus. Nac. Rio de Janeiro 22, 1919: 101, fig. 2; type: Minas Gerais, "Serra do Cabral", Silveira 644 (R)
- Common names: Canavieira (Portuguese).
- Features: 0.65 - 1.75 m / 0.1 - 0.9 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais and Distrito Federal.
- Habitat: Occurs in the burned, grass-dominated cerrado biome on arid sites at elevations of 1,000 to 1,060 m. The plants remain green throughout the dry season.

Apoclada simplex MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Apoclada diversa McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin., 1, 1967: 62, fig. 10z-e'; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Caçador, 22 Jan. 1946, Swallen 8271 (US); McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 12, 9, fig. 4
  Apoclada simplex McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin., 1, 1967: 59, fig. 10s-y; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Campos Novos, 27 Dec. 1963, Reitz & Klein 16355 (US); McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 12, 9, fig. 5; G.F. Guala in Syst. Bot. 20 (3), 1995: 219, fig. 4
- Common names: Taquaruçu manso (Portuguese).
- Features: 3 - 13 m / 1.9 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, Paraná, and São Paulo.
- Habitat: Grows in the *Araucaria* forests on humid sites at elevations of 680 to 1,130 m.
- Uses: Frequently used as a rural building material (construction, tools, fences), and was once used for paper production.

Arthrostylidium RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 27; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 117; type: *Arthrostylidium cubense* Ruprecht (lectotype, chosen by Hitchcock in Contrib. US Nation. Herb. 24, 1927: 307)
- Selected references: Hitchcock, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 15-21; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 15-21; Catasús in Acta Bot. Cubana no. 37, 1987: 1-7; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 80-99
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 28.



Map 79: Distribution of *Apoclada*

- Distribution: Caribbean Islands: CUBA; BAHAMAS; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; VIRGIN ISLANDS; GUADELOUPE; DOMINICA; MARTINIQUE; TRINIDAD; TOBAGO. Central and South America: MEXICO; GUATEMALA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BRAZIL (Amazonian regions); GUYANA; SURINAM.

Arthrostylidium angustifolium NASH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium angustifolium* Nash in Torreya 3, 1903: 172; type: Cuba, Underwood & Earle 941
- Features: 21 m / 0.5 (?) cm / fl(+); culms climbing, upper part hanging straight 6 or 9 m from trees.
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Provincia de Guantánamo: Baracoa, on woody mountain slopes; PUERTO RICO, at 1,000 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium banaoense CATASÚS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium banaoense* Catasús in Acta Bot. Cubana no. 37, 1987: 6; type: Cuba, León 20441 (HAC)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA (central part): Provincia de Sancti-Spíritus: Sierra de Banao.

Arthrostylidium cubense RUPRECHT

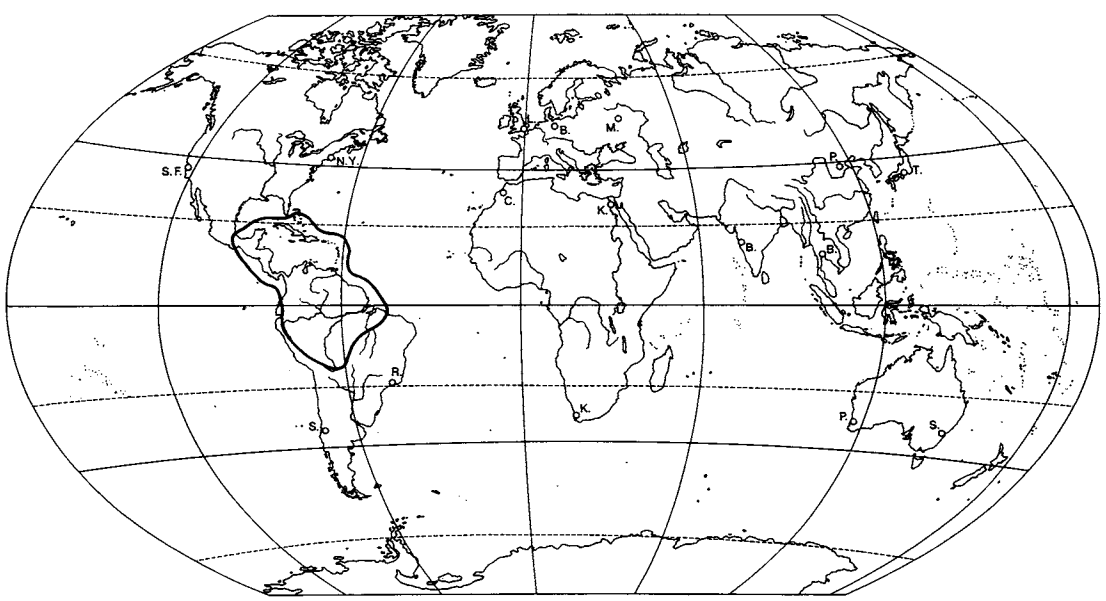
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium cubense* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 28,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 118,*; type: Cuba, Sagra
  Arundinaria cubensis (Ruprecht) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA: in central and western parts, on cliffs.

Arthrostylidium distichum PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium distichum* Pilger in Urban, 1901: 342; type: Cuba, Wright 3808
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA and HAITI, in mountainous regions.

Arthrostylidium ecuadorense JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium ecuadorense* Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 82, fig. 1; type: Ecuador, Napo, 28 Sep. 1980, Holm-Nielsen & al. 27444 (AAU)
- Features: 6 m / 0.1 - 0.25 cm / fl(+); culms scandent, vining.
- Distribution: ECUADOR and adjacent COLOMBIA: Andes.
- Habitat: In cloud and elfin forests and forest edges, from 2,000 to 3,300 (3,700) m altitude.



Map 80: Distribution of *Arthrostylidium*

Arthrostylidium ekmanii HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium ekmanii Hitchcock, 1936a: 16; type: Haiti, 10 Apr. 1927, E.L. Ekman H7982 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: HAITI: Massif de la Selle, at 1,750 m altitude; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Cordillera Central, at 1,000 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium excelsum GRISEBACH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium excelsum Grisebach, 1864: 529; type: Trinidad, Purdie s.n., Crueger s.n. (syntypes)
  Arundinaria excelsa (Grisebach) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Features: 1.8 - 2.5 m / 1.2 - 2.4 (?) cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUATEMALA: Alta Verapaz, Zacapa; in dense wet forests at 1,500 - 1,600 m altitude. TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad, Tobago. Lesser Antilles: GUADELOUPE; DOMINICA.

Arthrostylidium farctum (FUSÉE-AUBLET) SODERSTROM & LOURTEIG

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium capillifolium Grisebach, 1862: 531; type: Cuba, Wright 738 (P, isotype)
  Arundinaria capillifolia (Grisebach) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
  Arundo farcta tenuis Plumier, Mss., 5, 17xx: ic. 92, invalid; type: ic. 92, based on a plant from Saint Thomas Island
  Arundo farcta Fusée-Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr., 1, 1775: 52, quoad protol. et icon. Plum., Mss., 5: ic. 92, excl. all references to French Guiana
  Calamagrostis farcta (Fusée-Aublet) J.F. Gmelin, Syst. Nat., 2, 1, 1791: 172
  Arthrostylidium farctum (Fusée-Aublet) Soderstrom & Lourteig in Phytologia 64 (2), 1987: 163
- Features: 1 - 15 m / 0.1 - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BAHAMAS (New Providence, Andros Island, Great Exuma); CUBA and ISLA DE LA JUVENTUD (Isla de Pinos); HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; ISLA DE VIEQUES; VIRGIN ISLANDS (Saint Thomas).
- Habitat: In dryish thickets and on wooded slopes.

Arthrostylidium fimbriatum GRISEBACH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium fimbriatum Grisebach, 1862: 531; type: Cuba, Wright 1554
  Arundinaria fimbriata (Grisebach) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part), on rocky places in the higher mountains.

Arthrostylidium fimbrinodum JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium fimbrinodum Judziewicz & L.G. Clark ex Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 170, nom. nud.
  Arthrostylidium fimbrinodum Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 84, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Rio Urubú, 1 Aug. 1979, Calderón, Monteiro & Guédès 2894 (INPA)
- Features: 7 m / 0.4 - 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms erect, scandent and climbing above, arching, trailing and hanging from trees.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonian regions (Amazonas, Pará, Rondônia).
- Habitat: In riverside forests below 100 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium grandifolium JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium grandifolium Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 88, fig. 3; type: Brazil, Pará, Missão Cururú, 11 May 1977, Rosa & Santos 1897 (INPA)
- Common names: Taboquinha folha larga (Portuguese).
- Features: ? m / 1.2 cm / fl(+); culms semi-scandent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: south-western part, at 100 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium haitiense (PILGER) HITCHCOCK & A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria haitiensis Pilger in Urban, 1907: 288; type: Haiti, Buch 929
  Arthrostylidium haitiense (Pilger) Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 399
- Spelling variants: *Arthrostylidium haitiensis* (orthographical error); *Arundinaria haitensis* (typographical error).
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: HAITI and DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, in mountain thickets.

Arthrostylidium judziewiczii DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium judziewiczii Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 81; type: Costa Rica, Heredia, 12 Apr. 1986, M.H. Grayum 7024 (MO)
- Features: 4 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+); scandent bamboo.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the agrostologist Emmet J. Judziewicz.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Heredia, in primary forest at 1,500 m altitude. PANAMA: Bocas del Toro, in cloud forest at 1,800 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium longiflorum MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guadua exaltata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 181, "exalata"; type: Venezuela, Tovar, Moritz 1685
  Arthrostylidium longiflorum Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 41, pl. 1; type: Venezuela, Aragua, Colonia Tovar, 1865, Moritz 1685 (K, lectotype, designated by Judziewicz & L.G. Clark, 1993: 89); Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 89

Arundinaria longiflora (Munro) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Misapplied names:
  Arthrostylidium longifolium Mitford, Bamb. Gard., 1896: 191, invalid (error for *Arthrostylidium longiflorum* Munro)
- Features: 3? m / 2 cm /fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Aragua and Distrito Federal: coastal cordillera, at 1,800 - 2,150 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium merostachyoides R. POHL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium merostachyoides R. Pohl ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 83, fig. 1; type: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, 4 Jan. 1985, R.W. Pohl & L.G. Clark 14613 (ISC)
  Merostachys glabra R. Pohl, nom. nud.; cf. R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 83
- Features: 5 - 10 m / 1.0 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms arching.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: In cloud forest at 750 - 1,850 m altitude in the Cordillera de Tilarán, Cordillera de Guanacaste, and one locality of the Atlantic slope of the Cordillera de Talamanca. May also be found in Panama.

Arthrostylidium multispicatum PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium multispicatum Pilger in Urban, 1901: 341
  Arundinaria multispicata (Pilger) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CUBA (central and eastern part); HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; TRINIDAD.
- Habitat: In mountain forests and thickets.

Arthrostylidium obtusatum PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium obtusatum Pilger in Urban, 1901: 340; type: Martinique, Duss 563, 1310 (syntypes)
  Arundinaria obtusata (Pilger) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: Lesser Antilles: known only from MARTINIQUE: on summit of Morne d'Amour.

Arthrostylidium pinifolium CATASÚS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium pinifolium Catasús in Acta Bot. Cubana no. 4, 1980: 1; type: Cuba, Provincia de Holguín, 30 Apr. 1973, Catasús 134 (HAC)
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(-).
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Provincia de Holguín, Provincia de Guantánamo; in mountainous pine forest.

Arthrostylidium pubescens RUPRECHT
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium pubescens Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 29, pl. 4 fig. 14; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 119, pl. 4 fig. 14; type: Trinidad (LE); Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 89
  Arundinaria pubescens (Ruprecht) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
- Features: 5 - 8 m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+); erect below, scandent and scrambling to hanging above, whiplike at tips.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago; PANAMA; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad, Tobago, on mountain tops at 600 - 750 m altitude; VENEZUELA: Aragua, Bolívar, Distrito Federal, Falcón, Mérida, Miranda, Táchira; COLOMBIA: northern part. Possibly also in eastern CUBA: Sierra del Cristal.
- Habitat: In montane forests, at (600) 1,100 - 1,600 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium reflexum HITCHCOCK & EKMAN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium reflexum Hitchcock & Ekman in Hitchcock, 1936a: 19; type: Cuba, 10 Nov. 1923, Ekman 18020 (US)
- Features: fl(+); culms climbing.
- Distribution: CUBA (western part): Provincia de Pinar del Río: Valle de Viñales.
- Habitat: in dense thickets and on steep cliffs, at 500 - 700 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium sarmentosum PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium sarmentosum Pilger in Urban, Symb. Antill., 4, 1903: 108; type: Puerto Rico, Liquillo Mts., Heller 1089 (lectotype, US, designated by Judziewicz & L.G. Clark, 1993: 90)
- Selected references: L.G. Clark in J. Amer. Bamb. Soc. 5 (3-4), 1984 [1986]: 69, fig. 1a; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 90
- Features: 5 - 6 (10?) m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+); culms vining, climbing and hanging from trees.
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Provincia de Guantánamo; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad: El Tocuche; VENEZUELA: Aragua and Distrito Federal: coastal cordillera.
- Habitat: Along streams and trails, in wet mountain forests from slightly above sea level (in the West Indies), or from 1,800 m (in Venezuela), to 2,150 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium scandens MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium cacuminis McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 3; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Cunucunuma, 15 Dec. 1950, B. Maguire, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 30249 (US)
  Arthrostylidium scandens McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 4; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Cunucunuma, 20 Dec. 1950, B. Maguire, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 29957 (US); Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 92, fig. 5

- Common names: De-beu-ni (Venezuela).
- Features: 8 m / 0.5 - 0.9 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, arching and scandent above.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas, Bolívar; GUYANA; SURINAM.
- Habitat: In moist, usually montane forests, at elevations from 200 to 1,500 m; locally frequent along streams.

Arthrostylidium schomburgkii (BENNETT) MUNRO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria schomburgkii Bennett ap. R.H. Schomburgk in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 18, 1841: 562; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Cerro Marahuaca, 1839 or 1842-1843, R. Schomburgk s.n. (BM)
  Arthrostylidium schomburgkii (Bennett) Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 41; McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 2; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 93, fig. 6
- Common names: Curas, Curatas (Indian name: Maiongcong and Guinau Indians).
- Features: 12 - 15 (20) m / 1.5 - 3.6 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent above.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Cerro Marahuaca.
- Habitat: In the understorey of cloud forest, locally abundant, at 1,500 - 1,800 m altitude.
- Uses: Used as a blowgun (sarbican or cervatana) by the Indians for the species' extremely long culm internodes up to 5 m long.

Arthrostylidium simpliciusculum (PILGER) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria simpliciusculua Pilger in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 56, Beibl. 123, 1920: 29; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Aug. 1910, Ule 8813 (B)
  Arthrostylidium simpliciusculum (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 20; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 95
- Features: 12 m / 0.4 - 1.0 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent, scrambling and pendent above.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas; COLOMBIA: Amazonas, Vaupés; ECUADOR: Napo; PERU: Loreto.
- Habitat: In wet, lowland, riverside forest understorey and forest margin, from 50 to 300 m altitude.

Arthrostylidium urbanii PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium urbanii Pilger in Urban, 1901: 339; type: Wright 3810
  Arundinaria urbanii (Pilger) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, "Urbani"
- Features: 10 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA (central and eastern part), in mountainous regions on banks of streams, in bushy savannas and low thickets.

Arthrostylidium venezuelae (STEUDEL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Arundinaria standleyi* Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 79; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 6 March 1926, Paul C. Standley & Rubén Torres 51060
  Chusquea venezuelae Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 337; type: Venezuela, Distrito Federal, Galipán, 1846, J. Linden 494 (Voy. "Funck & Schlim") (G); Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 55
  Arthrostylidium venezuelae (Steudel) McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 172; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 21; Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 60; Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 96
- Common names: Lata, Psipi-psipi (Venezuela).
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 0.1 - 0.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent and scrambling above, hanging from vegetation.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: in dense wet forests; COLOMBIA: Cundinamarca; VENEZUELA: Amazonas, Bolívar, Distrito Federal, Aragua, Mérida, Sucre, Yaracuy; GUYANA: Mapuera River.
- Uses: Culms used in basketry; plants used as fodder for mules.

Arthrostylidium youngianum L. G. CLARK & JUDZIEWICZ

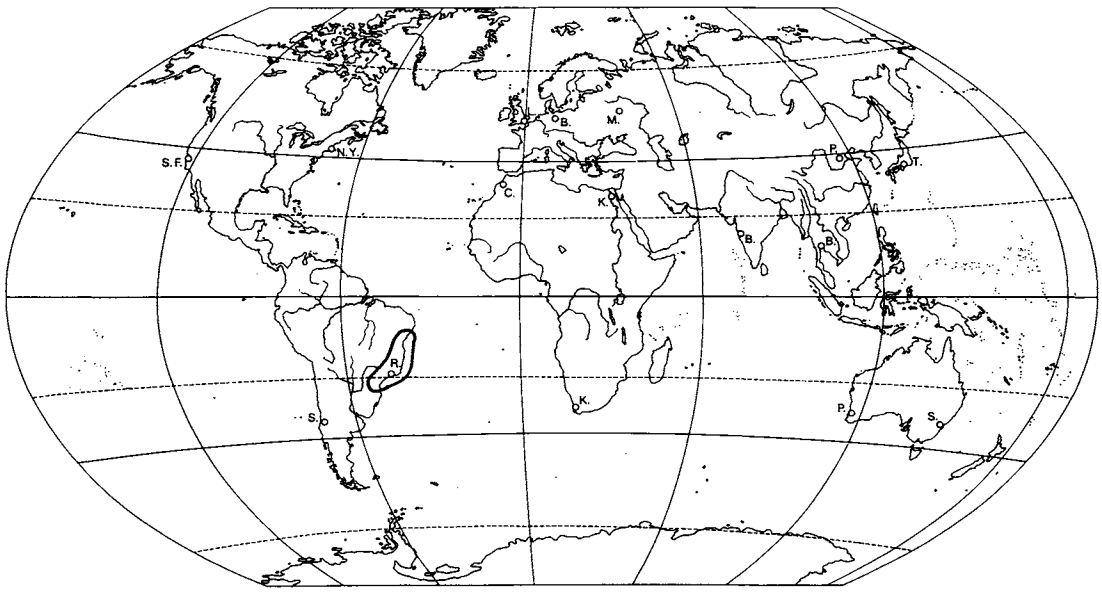
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium youngianum L.G. Clark & Judziewicz ap. Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Syst. Bot. 18 (1), 1993: 98, fig. 7; type: Ecuador, Carchi, 15 May 1980, Young 137 (US)
- Common names: Tundillas (Colombia).
- Features: 12 m / 0.5 - 1.5 cm / fl(+); culms erect below, scandent and vining above.
- Etymology: The species is named for Stephen M. Young, New York.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA and adjacent ECUADOR: central and southern Cordillera Occidental, at 1,800 - 2,700 m altitude.

Athroostachys BENTHAM

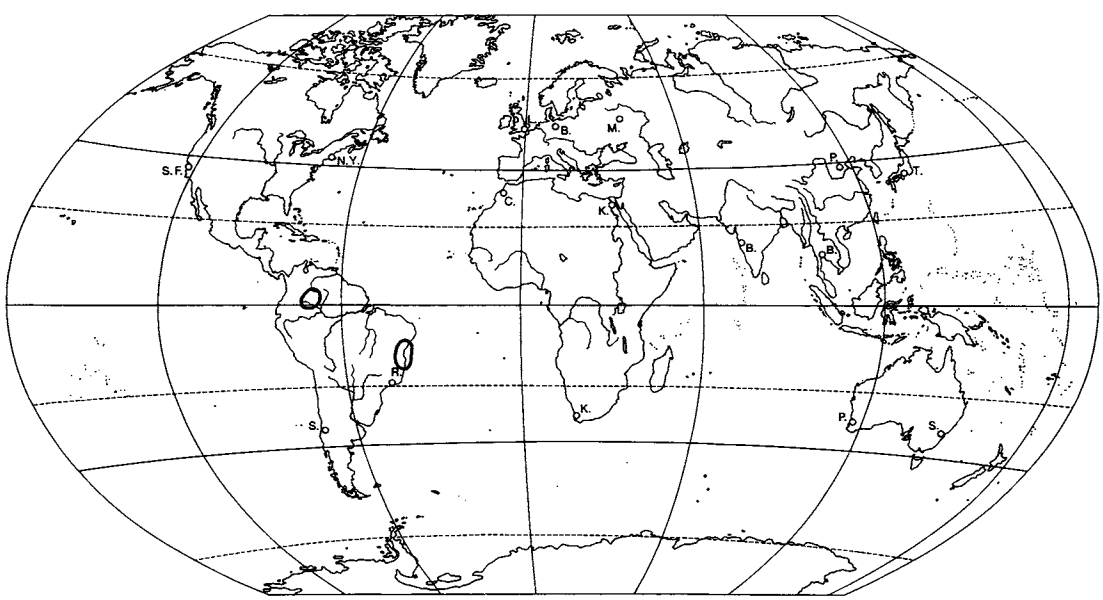
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Achroostachys Bentham, 1881: 134, nom. nud.
  Athroostachys Bentham in Bentham & Hooker, 1883: 1094, 1208; type: *Athroostachys capitata* (Hooker) Bentham
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia to Paraná.

Athroostachys capitata (HOOKER) BENTHAM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys capitata var. *angustifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 217, "β. angustifolia"



Map 81: Distribution of *Athroostachys*



Map 82: Distribution of *Atractantha*

Merostachys capitata Hooker, Ic. Pl. ser. 1, 3, 1840: tab. 273-274; type: Rio de Janeiro, Gardner 136, South Brazil, Tweedie 1324 (K, syntypes)
Athroostachys capitata (Hooker) Bentham in Bentham & Hooker, 1883: 1208
Chusquea fimbriata Steudel, Syn. Pl. Gram., 1854: 338; type: Riedel s.n. (P)
Chusquea glomerata Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 50, as syn.
Merostachys capitata var. *latifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 217, "α. latifolia"

- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 40-42, fig. 19-20
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms clambering.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná; Mato Grosso; in forests.

Atractantha McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 42; type: *Atractantha radiata* McClure
- Selected references: Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 160-183, fig. 1-15
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 5.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern coastal part (Bahia), and north-western Amazonas; VENEZUELA: south-western Amazonas.
- Habitat: In humid tropical forests and low-tree coastal forests.

Atractantha amazonica Judziewicz & L. G. Clark

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha amazonica* Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 78, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Amazonas, 10 Sep. 1979 (fl), K. Kubitzki, C.E. Calderón & H.H. Poppendieck 79-222 (INPA)
- Features: 6 m / 0.4 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, scandent and pendent above.
- Distribution: Restricted to affluents of the Río Negro in south-western Amazonas of VENEZUELA and north-western Amazonas of BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurring in wet, lowland, seasonally flooded forests (vegetation type: igapó), at about 80 - 100 m altitude.

Atractantha aureolanata Judziewicz

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha aureolanata* Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 166, fig. 2A-E, 3A-G, 5, 12; type: Brazil, Bahia, 11 Apr. 1976 (fl), T.R. Soderstrom, G.F. Russell & J. Hage 2148 (CEPEC)
- Features: 20 m / 0.5 - 2.0 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, then scandent, turning upwards and climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "aureolanata", refers to the golden, woolly-appearing "skirt" of retrorse cilia that develops on the culm leaf sheath base girdle.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: coastal Bahia; the most widespread Bahian species of *Atractantha*.
- Habitat: Occurring in low to tall forests or forest edges on loam or white sand (mata littorânea), on flat to steep slopes, at 30 - 650 m altitude. The plants are sometimes dominant, forming thick masses as they climb over trees.

Atractantha cardinalis Judziewicz

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha cardinalis* Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 170, fig. 3H-M, 4, 6, 7; type: Brazil, Bahia, 22 Apr. 1976 (fl), C.E. Calderón, T.S. dos Santos & L.B. de Oliveira 2385 (CEPEC)
- Features: 15 m / 0.5 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); scandent and climbing.
- Etymology: The specific epithet, "aureolanata", alludes to the bright reddish bladeless bracts that subtend the secondary branchlets and the often reddish culm leaf sheaths.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: Occurring in tall forest on rich soil at inland sites, or in low coastal forests in mexed, sandy soil (mata littorânea), at 0 - 320 m altitude.

Atractantha falcata McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha falcata* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 48,*; type: Brazil, Bahia, 1950-1951, G. Pinto 681 (US)
- Features: 12 m / 0.5 - 0.8 cm / fl(+); culms decumbent at base, arching, scandent and climbing into trees, then pendent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: coastal northern and middle part.
- Habitat: Occurring in white sand "restinga" (a vegetation type with small trees and shrubs, an abundance of epiphytes, and a groundlayer dominated by terrestrial Bromeliaceae and Orchidaceae); also found in "carrascal" (a dense, relatively dry, low forest on sandy soil); at 0 - 120 m altitude.

Atractantha radiata McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Atractantha radiata* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 50,*; type: Brazil, Bahia, 15 Mar. 1943, R. de L. Fróes 19947 (US)
- Features: 12 m / 0.6 - 1.3 cm / fl(+); culms decumbent at base, arching, scandent and climbing into trees, then pendent.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: coastal Bahia.
- Habitat: Occurring in hilly "mata littorânea" on white sand, often associated with the bamboo *Alvimia*; in "campos" and "restinga" vegetation; in "mata atlântica arrestingada" (secondary forest after restinga is cut), on nearly pure white sand; and in "mata baixa", a low forest type found on sandy soil; at 10 - 75 m altitude.

Aulonemia GOUDOT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia Goudot in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, 5, 1846: 75, pl. 4; type: *Aulonemia queko* Goudot
  Matudacalamus F. Maekawa in J. Jap. Bot. 36 (10), 1961: 344; type: *Matudacalamus laxus* F. Maekawa
- Selected references: McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 53-61, fig. 24-26
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 32, plus several undescribed.
- Distribution: Ranging from southern Mexico through Central America, and from northern South America to Bolivia and southern Brazil.
  MEXICO; COSTA RICA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurs in tropical forests at 500 - 3,500 m altitude.

Aulonemia amplissima (NEES) MCCLURE

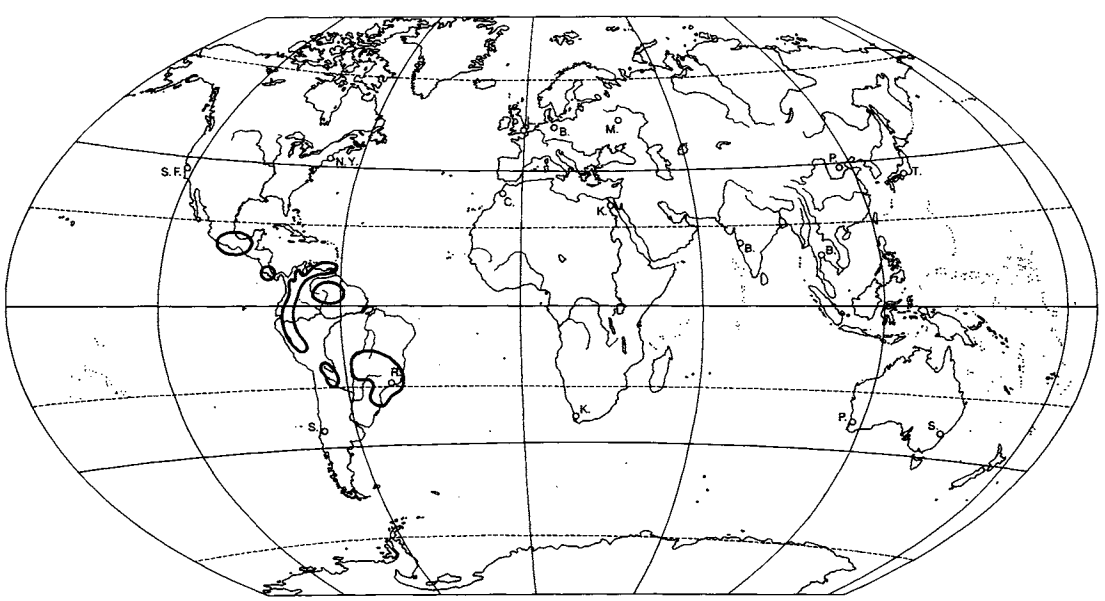
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria amplissima Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 479; type: Brazil, Sellow 875 (B)
  Arthrostylidium amplissimum (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 33
  Aulonemia amplissima (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Serra dos Órgãos, at 1,200 - 1,600 m altitude; Minas Gerais: Formiga, S. Antonio.

Aulonemia aristulata (DOELL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria aristulata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 165, pl. 44
  Sieglingia aristulata (Doell) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 341, as syn.
  Aulonemia aristulata (Doell) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
  Arundinaria mucronata Munro ex Camus, 1912: 244
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Aulonemia chimantaensis JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia chimantaensis Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 80, fig. 3G-J; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 30 Jan. - 1 Feb. 1983 (fl), J.A. Steyermark, O. Huber & V. Carreño 128369 (MO)
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: known only from the summit of Apacará-tepui of Chimantá Massif, at 2,150 - 2,200 m altitude.
- Habitat: In the drier part of savanna bordering large swampy savanna.



Map 83: Distribution of *Aulonemia*

Aulonemia clarkiae DAVIDSE & R. POHL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia clarkiae Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 84, fig. 2; type: Mexico, Chiapas, 8 Nov. 1981, D.E. Breedlove & G. Davidse 55085 (MO)
- Features: 5- 8 m / 1.0 - 1.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the agrostologist Lynn G. Clark.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Municipio of Jitotol.
- Habitat: In open forest with *Pinus*, *Quercus*, *Nyssa*, *Liquidambar*, and *Brunellia*, at 1,600 m altitude.

Aulonemia deflexa (N. E. BROWN) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria deflexa N.E. Brown, 1901: 75
  Aulonemia deflexa (N.E. Brown) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Mt. Roraima, Ilu-tepui; GUYANA: Bolívar: La Gran Sabana: Mt. Roraima.

Aulonemia effusa (HACKEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria effusa Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 71; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 15623, 16627, 17449, 17915 (syntypes)
  Arthrostylidium effusum (Hackel) McClure ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 31
  Aulonemia effusa (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: 1.5 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Cerro Duida, common on upper steep slopes between 1,830 m altitude and summit (2,400 m); BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

Aulonemia fulgor SODERSTROM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia fulgor Soderstrom in Brittonia 40 (1), 1988: 22, fig. 1-4; type: Mexico, Oaxaca, Dist. Ixtlán, 4 Oct. 1977, Soderstrom 2236 (US)
- Common names: Relámpago (Spanish), means "lightning".
- Features: 6 m / 0.5 - 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Oaxaca.

Aulonemia glaziovii (HACKEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria glaziovii Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 72; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Glaziou 18614
  Aulonemia glaziovii (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Aulonemia goyazensis (HACKEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria goyazensis Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 71; type: Brazil, Goiás, Glaziou 22615
  Aulonemia goyazensis (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Goiás.

Aulonemia haenkei (RUPRECHT) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium haenkei Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 27,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 117,*
  Arundinaria haenkei (Ruprecht) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
  Aulonemia haenkei (Ruprecht) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
  Arundinaria setifera Pilger, 1905: 145
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Huánuco.

Aulonemia herzogiana (HENRARD) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria herzogiana Henrard in Herzog, 1921: 75
  Aulonemia herzogiana (Henrard) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: Río Saujana, in mountain woods, at 3,200 m altitude.

Aulonemia hirtula (PILGER) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria hirtula Pilger in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 17, 1921: 445; type: Peru: La Libertad: Pataz, Aug. 1914, Weberbauer 7031
  Aulonemia hirtula (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 56
- Features: 10 m / 5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: La Libertad: Pataz, in thickets at 3,100 m altitude.

Aulonemia humillima (PILGER) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria humillima Pilger, 1905: 100
  Aulonemia humillima (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Cerro de Escaler, at 1,200 m altitude.

Aulonemia jauaensis JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia jauaensis Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 83; fig. 3A-F; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 22 - 27 Mar. 1967 (fl), J.A. Steyermark 98093 (US)
- Features: 10 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms scandent.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: known only from the summit of Cerro Jaua, at 1,920 - 2,100 m altitude.

Aulonemia laxa (F. MAEKAWA) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Matudacalamus laxus F. Maekawa in J. Jap. Bot. 36 (10), 1961: 345; type: Mexico, Chiapas, Nov. 1960, F. Maekawa & T. Tateoka 603183 (TI)

Aulonemia laxa (F. Maekawa) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: 1 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Mapastepec, in *Quercus* forest at 2,200 m altitude; COSTA RICA: Heredia: canyon of the Río Las Vueltas.

Aulonemia longiaristata L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia longiaristata L.G. Clark & Londoño in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (2), 1990: 353, fig. 1; type: Ecuador, Azuay, 10 March 1945 Camp E-2177 (US)
- Common names: Zadilla, Carrizo.
- Features: 2 - 4 m / 1.8 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: This species has been confused with *Aulonemia patula*.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the long and slender awns of the fertile lemmas.
- Distribution: ECUADOR: Bolívar, Chimborazo, Imbabura.
- Habitat: Occurs in upper-montane forests and on ridge tops at elevations of 2,000 to 2,700 m, forming extensive stands.
- Uses: Culms used for basketry and other handicrafts.

Aulonemia parviflora (J. S. PRESL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium maculatum Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 28,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 118,*
  Arundinaria maculata (Ruprecht) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, 516
  Guadua parviflora J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, Reliqu. Haenk., 1, 1830: 257
  Bambusa parviflora (J.S. Presl) Schultes & J.H. Schultes, Syst. Veg., 7, 2, 1830: 1350
  Aulonemia parviflora (J.S. Presl) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Huánuco.

Aulonemia patriae POHL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia patriae Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 68, holotype not cited; Pohl, 1981: 225-226, lectotype cited; type: Pohl & Gabel, 13577 (ISC, lectotype)
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Heredia, Cartago; at 2,000 - 2,500 m altitude.

Aulonemia patula (PILGER) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria patula Pilger ap. Hieronymus in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 25, 1898: 719
  Aulonemia patula (Pilger) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; on forested slopes of the Andes.

Aulonemia pumila L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia pumila L.G. Clark & Londoño in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (2), 1990: 356, fig. 2A-C; type: Colombia, Putumayo, 5 Feb. 1988, Londoño & Clark 382 (COL)
- Features: 0.5 - 1 m / 0.2 - 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the small size of the plant.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA (southern part): Cauca, Putumayo.
- Habitat: Occurs in marshy páramos at elevations of 2,900 to 3,250 m.

Aulonemia purpurata (MCCLURE) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium purpuratum McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 170, fig. 3; type: Venezuela, 1938, Ll. Williams 10905 (VEN)
  Aulonemia purpurata (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal, on summit of El Alvila.

Aulonemia queko GOUDOT
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia queko Goudot in Ann. Sci. Nat. sér. 3, 5, 1846: 76, "queko", pl. "3" [4], "Quecko"; type: Colombia, Quindío, La Trocha
  Arthrostylidium queko (Goudot) Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 93, "quexo"
  Arundinaria queko (Goudot) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69, 74, 516
- Common names: Queko (local Indian name).
- Features: 15 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Huila, Cauca, Quindío, Tolima, at 2,800 - 3,000 m altitude; VENEZUELA; BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: In cool forest up to 3,000 m altitude.

Aulonemia radiata (RUPRECHT) MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria radiata Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 25,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 115,*
  Aulonemia radiata (Ruprecht) McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 56,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Garuva, Rancho Queimado, at 900 - 1,300 m altitude.

Aulonemia ramosissima (HACKEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria glaziovii var. *macroblephara* Camus, Bamb., 1913: 41,*, "Glaziowii"
  Arundinaria macroblephara Glaziou ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 41, as syn.

Arundinaria ramosissima Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 74; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 20149
Aulonemia ramosissima (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

Aulonemia robusta L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Aulonemia robusta L.G. Clark & Londoño in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (2), 1990: 356, fig. 2D-E; type: Venezuela, Mérida, 14 June 1989, Clark & al. 533 (VEN)
- Features: 2 - 4 (5) m / 1 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the plant's overall robust appearance.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA (south-western part): Barinas, Mérida, Táchira; COLOMBIA (north-eastern part): Norte de Santander,César, Santander.
- Habitat: In upper-montane forests, subpáramos and páramos; at elevations from 2,500 to 3,200 m.

Aulonemia setigera (HACKEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium aristatum Glaziou ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 67, 68,*
Arundinaria setigera Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 73; type: Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Glaziou 17916
Aulonemia setigera (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 58
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro.

Aulonemia sodiroana (HACKEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria sodiroana Hackel ex Sodiro, 1889: 11, nom. nud.
Arundinaria sodiroana Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 70; type: Ecuador, Sodiro s.n.
Aulonemia sodiroana (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Possibly conspecific with *Aulonemia patula*.
- Distribution: ECUADOR.

Aulonemia steyermarkii (MCCLURE) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium steyermarkii McClure ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 31, fig. 3; type: Bolívar, 7 Nov. 1944, J.A. Steyermark 59926 (US)
Aulonemia steyermarkii (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Ptari-tepuí, Ilu-tepuí, and Mt. Roraima.
- Habitat: Occurs in open and shaded places at base of sandstone bluffs.

Aulonemia subpectinata (KUNTZE) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arthrostylidium subpectinatum Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 760
Aulonemia subpectinata (Kuntze) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Coastal range: Silla de Caracas.

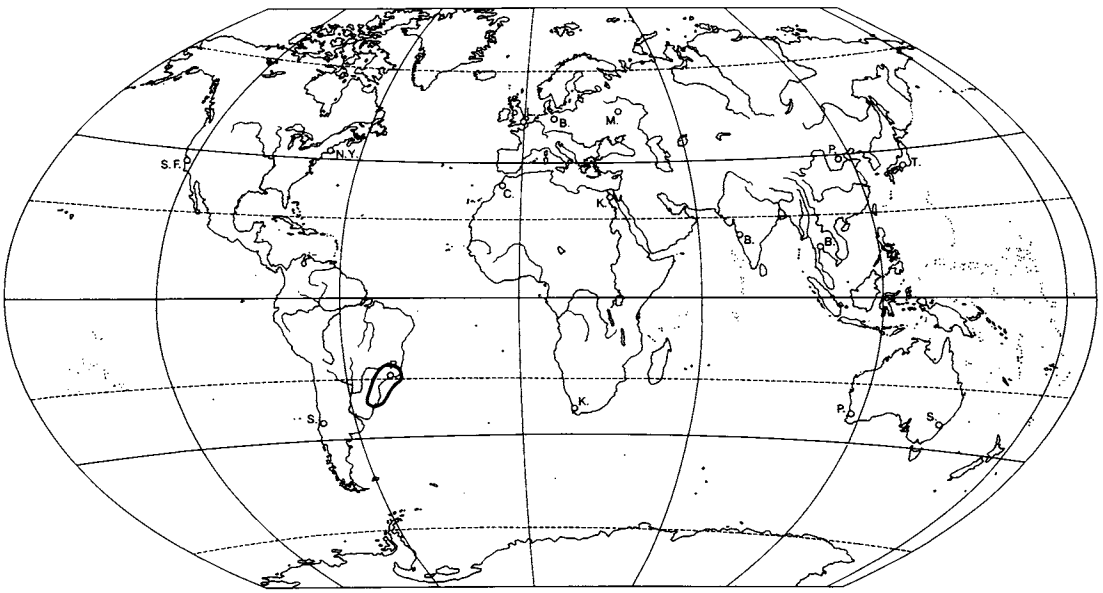
Aulonemia trianae (MUNRO) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria multiflora Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 166
Arundinaria trianae Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 25
Aulonemia trianae (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cauca, Norte de Santander, Huila, Valle, Boyacá, Cundinamarca, Bogotá; at (800) 2700 - 3,600 m altitude.

Aulonemia ulei (HACKEL) MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria ulei Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 75; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Ule s.n.
Aulonemia ulei (Hackel) McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 57,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Bom Retiro, São Joaquim, at 1,400 - 2,000 m altitude.

Aulonemia viscosa (HITCHCOCK) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Arundinaria viscosa Hitchcock, 1929: 79
Aulonemia viscosa (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 61
- Features: 2 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cordillera de Talamanca, in moist *Quercus* forests at 1,800 - 3,000 m altitude, rare, clumps isolated; VENEZUELA: Anzoátegui: Puerto la Cruz, at 2,000 m altitude.

Colanthelia MCCLURE & E. W. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Colanthelia McClure & E.W. Smith ap. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 77; type: *Colanthelia cingulata* (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: The genus is confined to south-eastern BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul.
- Habitat: Occurs in forests between 30 and 1,600 m altitude.



Map 84: Distribution of *Colanthelia*

Colanthelia burchellii (MUNRO) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium burchellii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 43
  Arundinaria burchellii Munro ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 175, as syn.
  Arundinaria burchellii (Munro) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 69
  Colanthelia burchellii (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: 1.8 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro: Mount Corvocado; São Paulo: Serra de Cubatao.

Colanthelia cingulata (MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia cingulata McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 50,*
  Colanthelia cingulata (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79,*
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Florianópolis, Sombrio.

Colanthelia distans (TRINIUS) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria distans Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 621, 623
  Colanthelia distans (Trinius) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Mount Itacolumi.

Colanthelia intermedia (MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia intermedia McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 52,*
  Colanthelia intermedia (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: ? m / 0.3 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Rio do Sul.

Colanthelia lanciflora (MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aulonemia lanciflora McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 47,*
  Colanthelia lanciflora (McClure & L.B. Smith) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: ? m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Bom Retiro, Rio do Sul.

Colanthelia macrostachya (NEES) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Colanthelia macrostachya (Nees von Esenbeck) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
  Arundinaria macrostachya Nees von Esenbeck in Linnaea 9 (4), 1834: 481
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.

Colanthelia rhizantha (HACKEL) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria rhizantha Hackel in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 7, 1909: 323; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Sep. 1906, C. Jürgens s.n.
  Colanthelia rhizantha (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Features: 3 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul: Rio Pardo, at 100 m altitude.

Elytrostachys MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Elytrostachys McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 173; type: *Elytrostachys typica* McClure; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 79
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: The genus is confined to Central America and northern South America: HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; also recorded from BRAZIL (Amazonian region), PERU and BOLIVIA.
- Habitat: Occurs in wet lowland and forests at moderate elevations.

Elytrostachys clavigera MCCLURE

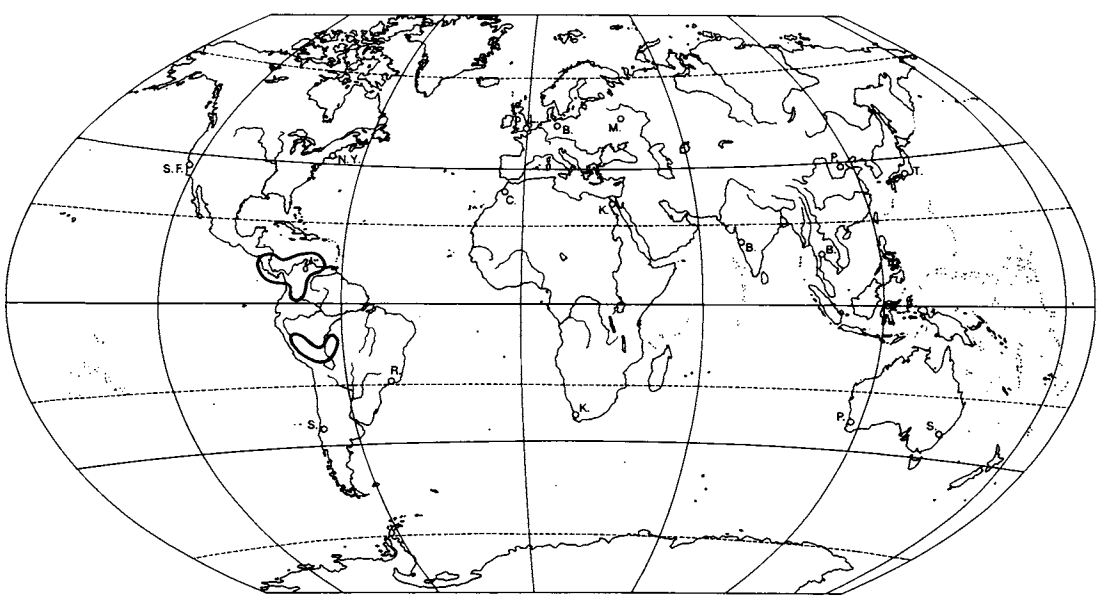
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Elytrostachys clavigera McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 176, fig. 5-6; type: Columbia, Bolívar, Apr.-May 1916, H.M. Curran 123 (US)
- Features: ? m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Elytrostachys typica* by Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 79 (1), 1992: 163
- Distribution: HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA.
- Habitat: In wet places and in open places of forests between 200 and 1,500 m altitude.

Elytrostachys typica MCCLURE

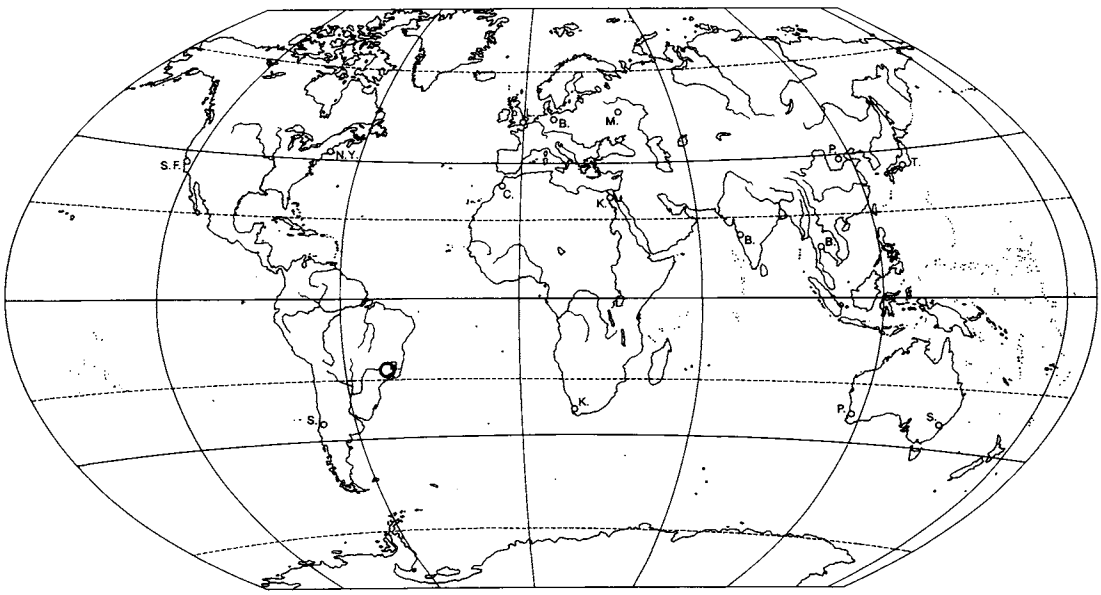
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Elytrostachys typica McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 174, fig. 4; type: Venezuela, 21 Feb. 1921, Pittier 9226 (VEN)
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Distrito Federal: Valle Puerto La Cruz, near El Limón; COLOMBIA: Meta.
- Habitat: In monsoon forest at 600 m altitude.

Glaziophyton FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Glaziophyton Franchet in J. Bot. Paris 3, 1889: 277; type: *Glaziophyton mirabile* Franchet; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 83
  Arundinaria sect. *Glaziophyton* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, 1897: 46
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Features: A bamboo of almost total lack of nodes, branches, and leaves; the outer appearance resembles a member of *Juncus*.



Map 85: Distribution of *Elytrostachys*



Map 86: Distribution of *Glaziophyton*

- Etymology: The generic name is dedicated to the French civil engineer and botanist Auguste François Marie Glaziou (1828-1906?).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: near Rio de Janeiro.

Glaziophyton mirabile FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Glaziophyton mirabile Franchet in J. Bot. Paris 3, 1889: 277, fig. A
  Arundinaria mirabilis (Franchet) Hackel in Engler & Prantl, 1897: 46
- Selected references: A.G. Burman & Soderstrom in Bot. Gard. Conserv. News 1 (6), 1990: 27-31
- Features: 1.8 - 2.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: The species was first collected by Glaziou in 1861 or 1862, and refound by Gustavo Martinelli after more than 100 years.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: near Rio de Janeiro: only known from the open, dry mountain tops of the Serra dos Orgos (Serra dos Órgãos) (Organ Mountains).

Merostachys SPRENGEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Brasilocalamus Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 10; type: *Brasilocalamus pubescens* (Doell) Nakai
  Merostachys Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 1, 1825 [1824]: 132; type: *Merostachys speciosa* Sprengel; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 87
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is derived from the Greek "meros" (part, partial or incomplete), and "stachys" (spike), alluding to the one-sided profile of the inflorescence.
- Number of species known: 34, plus several undescribed.
- Distribution: A discontinuous distribution in Central and South America, with a center of diversity in Brazil. BELIZE; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA; PERU; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; ARGENTINA.
- Habitat: Occurs in forests, ranging at elevations from sea-level to 1,500 m.

Merostachys abadiana SENDULSKY

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys abadiana Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 77, fig. 1; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 26 Sep. 1978, Campos Neto s.n. (SP)
- Features: 2 m / 0.2 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Itatinga: Abadia.

Merostachys argyronema LINDMAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys argyronema Lindman in Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. n.f. 34 (6), 1900: 22, pl. 15; Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 83
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo; at 700 - 800 m altitude.

Merostachys brevispica MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys brevispica* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 49
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: San Martín: Tarapoto, in forests.

Merostachys burchellii MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys burchellii* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 51; type: Brazil, Santos, Burchell 3243
- Features: 9 - 13 m / ? cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Santos: Serra de Cubatão.

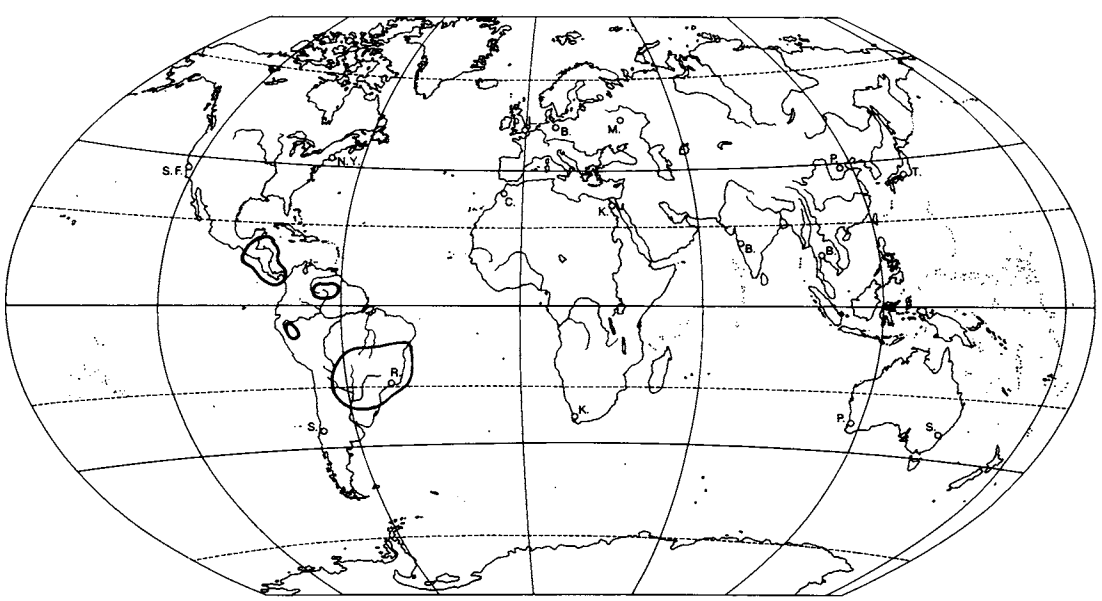
Merostachys burmanii SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys burmanii* Sendulsky in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 111, fig. 1; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Jardim Botânico, 25 Mar. 1944 (fl), Kuhlmann s.n. (SP).
- Features: 10 - 15 m / 4 cm / fl(+); erect, flexuous above.
- Etymology: The species was dedicated to the botanist Alasdair G. Burman.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: states of Bahia, Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, at (400) 600 - 1,600 m altitude.

Merostachys caucaiana SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys caucaiana* Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 80, fig. 2; type: Brazil, São Paulo, 1978, O. Handro & Menezes s.n. (SP)
- Features: ? m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Cotia: Caucaia.
- Habitat: In secondary forest.

Merostachys ciliata MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys ciliata* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 71,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Brusque.

Merostachys claussenii MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys claussenii* Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 48, "clausseni"
- Common names: Tacuapí (Argentina); Taquari.
- Features: 15 - 24 m / 10 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL, PARAGUAY, and ARGENTINA; in tropical and subtropical regions.

Merostachys claussenii* var. *mollior DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys claussenii* var. *mollior* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 214, "clausseni β. mollior"; type: Brazil, Minas Gerais, Regnell 1425
- Misapplied names: *Merostachys burchellii* (auct. non Munro, 1868): Dutra in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 5 (5-6), 1938: 150-151, fig. 3 (not 2), p. 149, under *Merostachys anomala* (figures misplaced); cf. Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 76, as syn.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distinctive characters: Sheaths glabrous.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.



Map 87: Distribution of *Merostachys*

Merostachys exserta MUNRO EX CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys exserta* Munro ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 74,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais.

Merostachys filgueirasii SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys filgueirasii* Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 80, fig. 3; type: Brazil, Distrito Federal, Catetinho, 7 Jan. 1982, Filgueiras & Pereira 953 (IBGE)
- Features: 2 - 10 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for the Brazilian botanist, Tarisco S. Filgueiras.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Distrito Federal.
- Habitat: In gallery forest in cerrado vegetation, at 850 - 1,340 m altitude.

Merostachys fischeriana RUPRECHT EX DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys fischeriana* Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius 1880: 215; type: Riedel 2986 (K, isotype)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: wooded hills near Santa Luzia, and between Rio Grande and Alto da Serra, at about 800 m altitude.

Merostachys fistulosa DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys fistulosa* Doell in Martius 1880: 209, pl. 55; type: Regnell 1424
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Caldas.

Merostachys glauca MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys glauca* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 74, pl. 12 fig. N; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Palhoça, 24 Feb. 1956, Reitz & Klein 2737 (US); McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90; Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 82, fig. 4, descr. emend.
- Common names: Taquara mansa.
- Features: ? m / 1.2 - 2.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, at 200 - 400 m altitude.

Merostachys kleinii SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys kleinii* Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 84, fig. 5; type: Brazil, Santa Catarina, Papanduva, 16 Jan. 1974, Klein & Klein 11008 (RB)
- Features: ? m / 2 - 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for the Brazilian botanist, Roberto M. Klein.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, at 800 - 900 m altitude.

Merostachys kunthii RUPRECHT
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys kunthii* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 37,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 127,*
- Misapplied names: *Merostachys speciosa* (not Sprengel, 1825 [1824]; not Nees von Esenbeck, 1829): Kunth, 1830: 139, 333, 334,*; Kunth, 1833: 429; Kunth, 1835: 354; cf. Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 83; cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90, 93
- Features: 6 - 9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; in mountain forest.

Merostachys latifolia R. POHL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys latifolia* R. Pohl ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 88, fig. 3; type: Nicaragua, Jinotega, W.D. Stevens & J. Henrich 20418 (ISC).
- Misapplied names: *Merostachys argyronema* (not Lindman, 1900): McClure in Swallen, Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 207
- Features: 1.5 - 4.0 m / ? - 0.8 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: HONDURAS: Olancho. NICARAGUA: Jinotega, Matagalpa. COSTA RICA: Puntarenas, Alajuela. GUATEMALA: El Progreso. PANAMA: Coclé, Darién.
- Habitat: Grows in the understorey of cloud forests at 1,100 - 2,300 m altitude.

Merostachys magellanica SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys magellanica* Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 86, fig. 6; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Anhembi, 11 Jan. 1988, Reis de Magalhães s.n. (SP)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / 1.2 - 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is named for José Carlos Reis de Magalhães.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo; from sea level to 700 m altitude, on poor soil.

Merostachys maguireorum MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys maguireorum* McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 5; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, May 1949, B. Maguire & B. Maguire jr. 29163 (US)
- Features: 12 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Upper Río Cunucunuma.
- Habitat: In rain-forest, at 200 m altitude, infrequent.

Merostachys multiramea HACKEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys anomala* Dutra in Rev. Sudamer. Bot. 5, 1938: 151, fig. 2 (not 3), p. 149, under *Merostachys burchellii* Munro emend. Dutra (figures misplaced); type: Brazil, Rio Grande do

Sul, São Leopoldo, 6 Oct. 1906, Dutra 518 (BLA); cf. Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 88, as syn.
Merostachys multiramea Hackel in Repert. Nov. Spec. Reg. Veg. 7, 1909: 326; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio Pardo, Apr. 1906, C. Jürgens s.n. (W); Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 88, fig. 7
- Features: 12 m / 3 - 4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo.

Merostachys neesii RUPRECHT
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys neesii Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 37,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 127,*
- Misapplied names:
  Merostachys speciosa (not Sprengel, 1825 [1824]): Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 527-531; cf. McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90, 93
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL.

Merostachys pauciflora SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys pauciflora Swallen in Lundell & al., 1943: 469,*, "pauciflorus"
- Features: ? m / 3.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BELIZE: Stann Creek District.

Merostachys petiolata DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys petiolata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 216
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo.

Merostachys pilifera SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys pilifera Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 90, fig. 8; type: Brazil, Rio Grande do Sul, São Francisco de Paula, 11 May 1972, Soderstrom & Sucre 1987 (RB)
- Features: 20 m / 5 cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio Grande do Sul: São Francisco de Paula: Morro da Pera (uppermost part of Serra Geral), at 970 m altitude.

Merostachys pluriflora MUNRO EX CAMUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys bradei Pilger, 1927b: 114; type: São Paulo, A.C. Brade 8462
  Merostachys pluriflora Munro ex Camus, Bamb., 1913: 77; type: Santa Catarina, Gaudichaud 97; McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 67, fig. 11d-e; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 90
  Bambusa pubescens Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 189, pl. 51; type: Santa Catarina, Gaudichaud 97; not *Bambusa pubescens* Loddiges ex Lindley, 1835
  Brasilocalamus pubescens (Doell) Nakai in J. Jap. Bot. 9 (1), 1933: 10, fig. p. 11
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo, Santa Catarina.

Merostachys polyantha MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys polyantha McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 91
- Features: 6 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo: Serra de Mongaguá, at 100 - 120 m altitude.

Merostachys retrorsa MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys retrorsa McClure ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 10 (5), 1964: 6; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 16 Jan. 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 117 (US)
- Features: 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, at 470 m altitude.

Merostachys riedeliana RUPRECHT EX DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys riedeliana Ruprecht ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 213
- Features: 6 - 7.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: Rio Madeira; São Paulo: in the forest near São Carlos.

Merostachys scandens SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys scandens Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 92, fig. 9; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Instituto de Botânica, Parque do Estado, 6 Dec. 1973, Sendulsky 1319 (SP)
- Features: 6 m / 1 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms flexuous, scandent, with clambering tips.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: São Paulo.

Merostachys sellovii MUNRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys sellovii Munro in Trans. Linn. Soc. London 26, 1868: 51; type: Paraguay, Sellow s.n.
- Spelling variants: "sellowii", "selloii"
- Features: fl(-)
- Distribution: PARAGUAY: summit of the mountain Cabo do Butucaray.

Merostachys skvortzovii SENDULSKY
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Merostachys skvortzovii Sendulsky in Novon 5 (1), 1995: 94, fig. 10; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Parque do Estado e Jardim Botânico, 20 Oct. 1973, Skvortzov s.n. (SP)
- Features: 4 - 6 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect, tips flexuous.
- Etymology: The species is named in honour of the botanist Boris V. Skvortzov.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Paraná, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul.

Merostachys sparsiflora RUPRECHT

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys sparsiflora* Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 37,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 127,*; type: Riedel (K, isotype)
- Features: 6 - 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia: at the Baía de Todos os Santos.

Merostachys speciosa SPRENGEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys speciosa* Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 1, 1825 [1824]: 132, 249, vi; type: Brazil *Merostachys cirrhosa* Nees von Esenbeck ex Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 163, as syn.
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catarina, possibly also in Bahia.

Merostachys ternata NEES

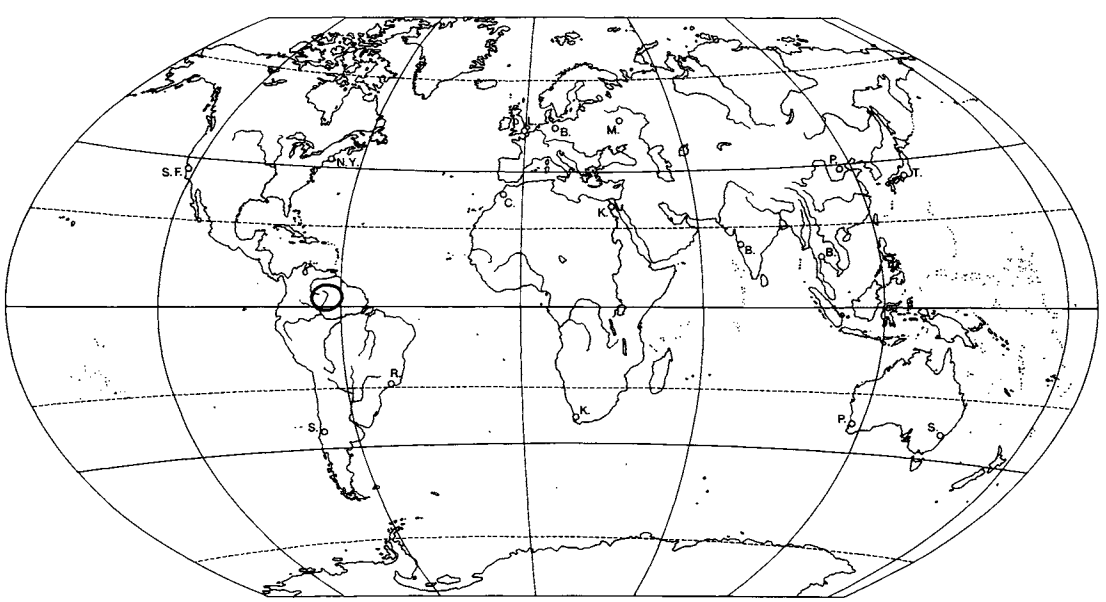
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys ternata* Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 529; type: São Paulo, Martius 1818 (? M)
- Features: 12 (15?) m / 0.8 - 1.3 cm / fl(+) ; culms erect or leaning.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina.

Merostachys vestita MCCLURE & L. B. SMITH

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Merostachys vestita* McClure & L.B. Smith in Reitz, Fl. Ilus. Catarin. Gram.-Supl. Bamb., 1967: 72, fig. 12i-j; type: Santa Catarina, 22 Jan. 1946, Swallen 8290 (US)
- Features: ? m / 0.4 cm / fl(-)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina: Caçador.

Myriocladus SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus* Swallen ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 34; type: *Myriocladus virgatus* Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Selected references: Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 237-249; Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 393-399; McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 94-97, fig. 38-40
- Number of species known: 13.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar, Terr. Amazonas; BRAZIL: northern Amazonas.
- Habitat: On upper slopes and summits of tepuís (sandstone table mountains) in southern Venezuela and adjacent Brazil; occurs generally in mesophytic and rarely swampy habitats between 1,000 and 2,900 m altitude.



Map 88: Distribution of *Myriocladus*

Myriocladus affinis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus affinis* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 244, fig. 3f; type: Bolívar, 28 Dec. 1951, B. Maguire 32792 (US)
- Features: 3 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Cerro Guaiquinima, at 1,800 m altitude; occasionally about thickets, borders of woodlands, and rocky elevations.

Myriocladus cardonae SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus cardonae* Swallen ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 35; type: Acopán, Oct. 1947, F. Cardona 2307
- Features: 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif (Cerro Acopán), at 2,150 m altitude; Auyantepuí, at 1,650 - 1,800 m altitude.

Myriocladus churunensis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus churunensis* Swallen ap. Steyermark in Acta Bot. Venezuel. 2 (5-8), 1967: 132; type: Bolívar, 3 May 1964, J.A. Steyermark 93281 (US)
- Features: 2 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Auyan-tepuí, at 1,700 m altitude.

Myriocladus confertus SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus confertus* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 397; type: Bolívar, 1 March 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 1220 (US)
- Features: 0.65 - 1.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, at 1,750 m altitude.

Myriocladus distantiflorus SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus distantiflorus* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 248, fig. 4d; type: Bolívar, 11 Nov. 1946, Cardona 1972
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, at 2,300 m altitude.

Myriocladus exsertus SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus exsertus* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 242, fig. 3c; type: 17 Dec. 1950, B. Maguire, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 30295 (US)
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Huachamacari, Río Cunucunuma, at 1,850 m altitude.

Myriocladus gracilis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus gracilis* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 393, fig. 73; type: Bolívar, 5 Feb. 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 489 (US)
- Features: 0.50 - 0.75 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Notes: Considered conspecific with *Myriocladus steyermarkii* by Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 84.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, at 1,900 m altitude, frequent.

Myriocladus grandifolius SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus grandifolius* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 245, fig. 3h; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 1 Jan. 1949, B. Maguire & L. Politi 28101 (US)
- Features: 3 m / 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo (Paráque), infrequent, in thickets bordering stream.

Myriocladus involutus JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus involutus* Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 83, fig. 4; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, 13 Feb. 1955 (fl), J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 819 (NY)
- Features: 1 m / 0.15 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: summit of Apacará-tepui of Chimantá Massif, at 2,150 - 2,260 m altitude.

Myriocladus longiramosus SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus longiramosus* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 243, fig. 3e; type: 29 Dec. 1951, B. Maguire 32822 (US)
- 3 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Cerro Guaiquinima, at 1,800 m altitude, occasionally in thickets and on rocky elevations.

Myriocladus maguirei SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus maguirei* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 239, fig. 3b; type: B. Maguire & L. Politi 28144 (US)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, infrequent, in pocket thickets.

Myriocladus neblinaensis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus neblinaensis* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 240, fig. 1; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 10 Jan. 1954, B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack & G.S. Bunting 37208

(US); Soderstrom ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 18, 1969: 13
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, frequent in escarpment savanna, at 1,650 - 1,900 m altitude. BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina, Serra Pirapucú, Rio Cauaburí, Rio Maturacá.

Myriocladus paludicolus SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus paludicolus* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 246, fig. 4b; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 10 Jan. 1954, B. Maguire, J.J. Wurdack & G.S. Bunting 37200 (US); Soderstrom ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 18, 1969: 13
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro de la Neblina, at 1,900 m altitude, frequent on open slopes. BRAZIL: Amazonas: Serra da Neblina, Pico Phelps, Rio Cauaburí, at 2,500 - 2,900 m altitude, frequent along open slopes to base of cliffs.

Myriocladus paraquensis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus paraquensis* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 246, fig. 3i-j; type: Amazonas, Venezuela, 17 Jan. 1949, B. Maguire & L. Politi 28395 (US)
- Features: 5 m / 1.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo (Paráque), common.

Myriocladus paruensis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus paruensis* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 244, fig. 3g; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 31 Jan. 1951, R.S. Cowan & J.J. Wurdack 31076 (US)
- Features: 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Serranía Parú, Río Parú, Caño Asisa, Río Ventuari, at 2,000 m altitude.

Myriocladus purpureus SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus purpureus* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 397; type: Bolívar, 9 Feb. 1955, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 658 (US)
- Features: 1.5 m (flowering culms 3 - 4 m) / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Torono-tepuí, summit, at edge of escarpment in and among zanjones, at 2,165 - 2,180 m altitude.

Myriocladus simplex SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus simplex* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 242, fig. 2; type: 9 Feb. 1953, B. Maguire & C.K. Maguire 35134 (US)
- Features: 0.5 - 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Serranía Yutaje, Río Manapiare, frequent along stream bank, at 1,300 m altitude.

Myriocladus steyermarkii SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus steyermarkii* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 395; type: Venezuela, Bolívar, J.A. Steyermark & J.J. Wurdack 819 (US)
- Features: 0.9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Río Tirica, at 2,260 m altitude, frequent on rocky escarpment.

Myriocladus variabilis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus variabilis* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 396; type: Bolívar, 21-22 June 1953, J.A. Steyermark 75879 (US)
- Features: 3 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Apácara-tepuí, at 2,450 - 2,500 m altitude, in recesses of deep fissures, in moist ground with shrubs and small trees.

Myriocladus virgatus SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus virgatus* Swallen ap. Steyermark & al. in Fieldiana Bot. 28 (1), 1951: 34, fig. 4; type: Amazonas, 2 Sep. 1944, J.A. Steyermark 58293
- Features: 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Terr. Amazonas: Cerro Duida, Cerro Huachamarcari, Río Cunucunuma, Cerro Yutaje, Río Manapiare, at 1,300 - 1,800 m altitude, in thickets and savannas.

Myriocladus wurdackii SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Myriocladus wurdackii* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 398; type: Bolívar, 24 Jan. 1953, J.J. Wurdack 34194 (US)
- Features: 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar: Chimantá Massif, Churi-tepuí (Muru-tepuí), at 2,100 - 2,200 m altitude, locally frequent.

Rhipidocladum McCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rhipidocladum* McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 101; type: *Rhipidocladum harmonicum* (Parodi) McClure
- Selected references: L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1260-1279
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BAMBUSEAE*, subtrib. *ARTHROSTYLIDIINAE*
- Number of species known: 16 (20).

- Distribution: Tropical America, widespread. Central America: MEXICO; BELIZE; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA. South America: VENEZUELA; TRINIDAD; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL; ARGENTINA.
- Habitat: Occurs in montane mesophytic forests at low and medium elevations.

Rhipidocladum* sect. *Rhipidocladum

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rhipidocladum* sect. *Rhipidocladum* [autonym]; L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1271; type: *Rhipidocladum harmonicum* (Parodi) McClure
- Distinctive characters: Rachis of the inflorescence zigzag; spikelet bracts obtuse.

Rhipidocladum* sect. *Didymogonyx L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rhipidocladum* sect. *Didymogonyx* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1271; type: *Rhipidocladum geminatum* (McClure) McClure
- Distinctive characters: Culm internodes alternating long and short.
- Etymology: The name of this section refers to the apparently double or "twinned" nodes, which occur as a result of the alternating long and short internodes.

Rhipidocladum* sect. *Racemiflorum L. G. CLARK & LONDOÑO

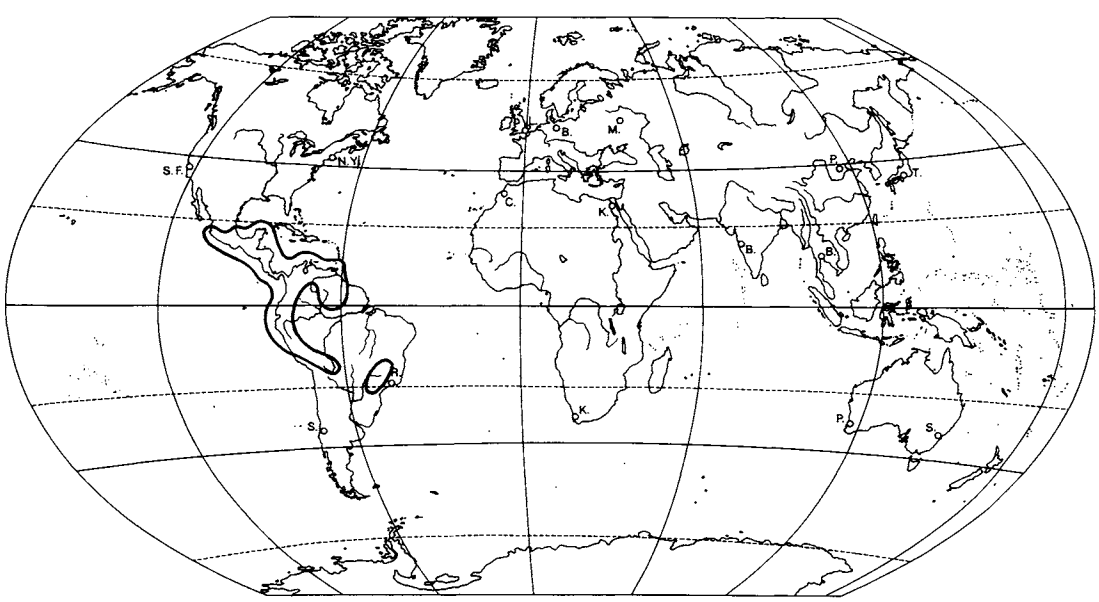
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Rhipidocladum* sect. *Racemiflorum* L.G. Clark & Londoño in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1275; type: *Rhipidocladum racemiflorum* (Steudel) McClure
- Distinctive characters: Culm leaf blades relatively long; inflorescence racemiform; spikelet bracts mucronate or aristate.

Rhipidocladum amplifiorum (MCCLURE) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium amplifiorum* McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 167, fig. 1; type: Venezuela, H. Karsten s.n., US 1126694 (US) *Rhipidocladum amplifiorum* (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Generic assignment in question.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA.

Rhipidocladum angustiflorum (STAPF) MCCLURE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arthrostylidium angustiflorum* Stapf, 1913: 268; type: tropical America, Messrs. Sanders & Sons Nursery, Bruges, 1913 (K) *Rhipidocladum angustiflorum* (Stapf) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: Possibly conspecific with *Rhipidocladum parviflorum* (Trinius) McClure.
- Distribution: tropical America.



Map 89: Distribution of *Rhipidocladum*

Rhipidocladum bartlettii (McClure) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium bartlettii McClure, 1954: 81; type: Guatemala, Petén, 20 March 1931, Bartlett 12154 (US)
  Rhipidocladum bartlettii (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105; Pohl, 1983: 126
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: GUATEMALA: Petén. BELIZE: Maya Mountains, at 100 - 250 m altitude. MEXICO (eastern part): Campeche, Chiapas; at 70 - 1,030 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum clarkiae R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Rhipidocladum clarkiae R. Pohl, 1985: 272,*; type: Costa Rica, San José, 26 July 1982, Pohl & Clark 14103 (ISC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: 10 m / 1 - 2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: San José, at 1,300 - 1,400 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum geminatum (McClure) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium geminatum McClure in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 32 (6), 1942: 169, fig. 2; type: Venezuela, Páramo de la Cristalina, 20 Dec. 1910, Jahn 11 (VEN)
  Rhipidocladum geminatum (McClure) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Didymogonyx*
- Features: 6 - 10 m / 2 - 3 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching at tip.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Andes (Lara, Trujillo, Mérida, Sucre, Libertador, Táchira); COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central and Cordillera Oriental (Antioquia, Cundinamarca, Huila, Meta, Norte de Santander, Quindio, Risaralda, Santander).
- Habitat: In upper montane forests at elevations of 2,300 - 2,700 (2,900) m, common, often forming extensive stands.

Rhipidocladum harmonicum (Parodi) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium harmonicum Parodi, 1944: 479,*; type: Peru, Convención, March 1943, Vargas 3260 (BAA)
  Rhipidocladum harmonicum (Parodi) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105,*
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Rhipidocladum*
- Features: 15 (20) m / 3 - 6 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Río Conejo, Cañas Gordas, and Bajo Pacuare; ECUADOR: Morona-Santiago, Pichincha, Zamora-Chinchipe; PERU: Junín, Pasco, Convención; BOLIVIA: La Paz (Prov. Nor Yungas); occurs on mountains at 1,600 - 2,910 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum longispiculatum Londoño & L. G. Clark

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Rhipidocladum longispiculatum Londoño & L.G. Clark in Amer. J. Bot. 78 (9), 1991: 1272, fig. 13A-E; type: Colombia, Cundinamarca, 14 March 1989, X. Londoño 429 (COL)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Didymogonyx*
- Features: (8) 12 - 15 m / 4 - 6 cm / fl(+); culms erect at base, arching above.
- Etymology: The specific epithet refers to the very large spikelets of the inflorescence.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Cordillera Central (Antioquia) and Cordillera Oriental (Norte de Santander).
- Habitat: Occurs in upper montane forests at elevations of 2,500 to 2,600 m.

Rhipidocladum martinezii Davidse & R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Rhipidocladum martinezii Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 90, fig. 4; type: Mexico, Chiapas, 8 Feb. 1987, E. Martínez S., A. Márquez, G. Urquijo & M. Ramírez 19767 (MO)
- Features: ? m / 0.8 - 1.6 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the plant collector Esteban Martínez S., Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas: Volcán Tacaná, at 1,550 - 1,700 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum maxonii (Hitchcock) McClure

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium maxonii Hitchcock, 1927: 80; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 20 July 1923, Maxon 8154 (US)
  Rhipidocladum maxonii (Hitchcock) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: 1 - 3 m / 0.1 - 0.3 cm / fl(+); culms vine-like, trailing and scandent.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago, San José.
- Habitat: Occurs in wet forests and brushy slopes, at elevations of 1,400 to 1,950 m.

Rhipidocladum pacuarense R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Rhipidocladum pacuarense R. Pohl, 1985: 273,*; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 1 Oct. 1982, Pohl 14161 (ISC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Cartago, Puntarenas, San José; at 660 - 1,300 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum panamense R. Pohl

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Rhipidocladum panamense R. Pohl, 1985: 275,*; type: Panamá, 1 Jan. 1972, Gentry & Dwyer 3418 (ISC)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Panamá; at 600 - 1,000 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum parviflorum (TRINIUS) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arundinaria parviflora Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 619, 623; type: Brazil, São Paulo, "Ypenéma", Riedel 189 (LE)
  Rhipidocladum parviflorum (Trinius) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
  Arthrostylidium trinii Ruprecht, Bamb. Monogr., 1839: 29,*; Ruprecht in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 5, 2, 1840: 119,*
  Arundinaria trinii (Ruprecht) Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 3, 1880: 174, as syn.
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais: Lagoa Santa, Caldas; São Paulo: Ypanema; VENEZUELA; COLOMBIA: Magdalena, Valledupar, Norte de Santander; PERU: Junín.
- Habitat: On mountains, at 200 - 2,400 m altitude.

Rhipidocladum pittieri (HACKEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium pittieri Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 75; type: Costa Rica, Río Virilla, 26 Nov. 1892, Pittier 7193 (W)
  Arundinaria pittieri Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516
  Rhipidocladum pittieri (Hackel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 105
- Spelling variants: *Rhipidocladum bittieri* (typographical error).
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Chiapas, Campeche; GUATEMALA: Sololá, Santa Rosa, Jalapa; EL SALVADOR: Santa Ana, Morazán; HONDURAS: El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Olancho, NICARAGUA: Managua (Sierras de Managua), Zelaya; COSTA RICA: Alajuela, Cartago, Puntarenas, San José, Heredia; PANAMA.
- Habitat: Occurs in tropical forests in deep ravines, forest margins, and on wet cliffs, at elevations of 200 to 1,400 m.

Rhipidocladum prestoei (MUNRO) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium prestoei Munro in Bull. Misc. Inform. Kew, 1895: 186; type: Trinidad, H. Prestoe s.n.: Trinidad Bot. Gard. Herb. no. 1675 (K)
  Arundinaria prestoei (Munro) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516
  Rhipidocladum prestoei (Munro) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad.

Rhipidocladum racemiflorum (STEUDEL) MCCLURE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arthrostylidium racemiflorum Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1854: 336; type: Mexico, Giesbreght 234 (? LE)
  Merostachys racemiflora (Steudel) Fournier, Mexic. Pl., 2, 1886: 131
  Arundinaria racemiflora (Steudel) Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 53, 1903: 516, "racemiflorum"
  Rhipidocladum racemiflorum (Steudel) McClure in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 9, 1973: 106
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Features: 3 - 10 m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms arching.
- Distribution: MEXICO: Sinaloa, Durango, Nayarit, Jalisco, Michoacán, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Tamaulipas; EL SALVADOR: Ahuachapan; HONDURAS: Cortés, El Paraíso, Santa Bárbara, Yoro; NICARAGUA: Rivas; COSTA RICA: Alajuela, Guanacaste, Puntarenas, San José; PANAMA: Chiriquí; COLOMBIA: Antioquia; Bolívar, Caldas, Quindío, Tolima, Valle del Cauca, Magdalena, Guajira; ECUADOR: Los Ríos; PERU: San Martín; BOLIVIA: Santa Cruz.
- Habitat: Occurs on wooded slopes, in savannas, and in moist thickets, at low and medium elevations, from 30 to 1,750 m.

Rhipidocladum sibilans DAVIDSE, JUDZIEWICZ & L. G. CLARK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Rhipidocladum sibilans Davidse, Judziewicz & L.G. Clark in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 84, fig. 5-6; type: Venezuela, Anzoátegui, 27 Nov. 1981, G. Davidse & A.C. González 19490 (MO)
- Infrageneric assignment: sect. *Racemiflorum*
- Common names: Murok-wayi-yek (Venezuela, local name).
- Features: 4 - 8 m / 1 - 1.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the Latin "sibilus" (pipe, whistle), and alludes to this use.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA (eastern part): Anzoátegui, Bolívar, Sucre. Possibly also in adjacent GUYANA.
- Habitat: In forests or at forest margins at 900 - 1,220 m altitude.
- Uses: Used for making whistles by the Indians.

TRIBE OLYREAE

comprising:

AGNESIA
ARBERELLA
CRYPTOCHLOA
DIANDROLYRA
EKMANOCHLOA
FROESIOCHLOA
LITHACHNE
MACLUROLYRA
MNIOCHLOA
OLYRA
PARODIOLYRA
PIRESIA
PIRESIELLA
RADDIA (STREPHIUM)
RADDIELLA
REHIA
REITZIA
SUCREA

all from the tropics of America,
and two species apparently introduced to Africa, Madagascar, and the Fiji Islands

Agnesia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Agnesia* Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 306; type: *Agnesia lancifolia* (Mez) Zuloaga & Judziewicz
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Agnesia*, *Maclurolyra*, *Piresia*, *Rehia*, *Reitzia*) see Table 1 in Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 307.
- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of the American agrostologist Agnes Chase (1869-1963).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: Amazonian BRAZIL, COLOMBIA, and PERU.

Agnesia lancifolia ZULOAGA & JUDZIEWICZ

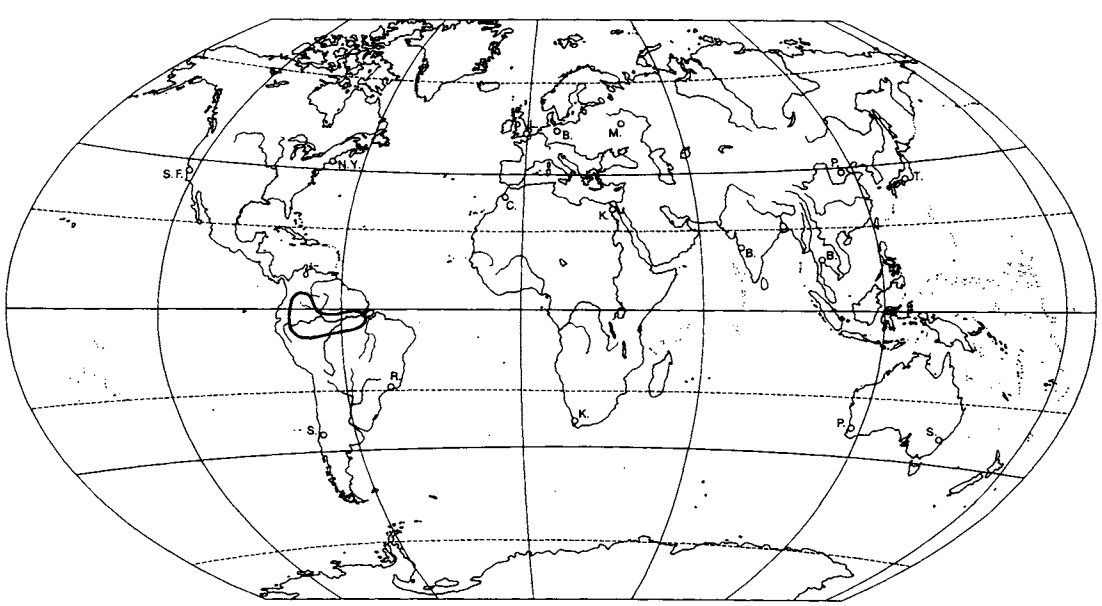
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra lancifolia* Mez in Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 7, 1917: 45; type: Brazil, Amazonas, E. Ule 5951 (B, destroyed?) *Agnesia lancifolia* (Mez) Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Novon 3 (3), 1993: 307, fig. 1
- Features: 0.15 - 0.50 m / 0.1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas, Pará. COLOMBIA: Guainía/Vichada: Río Guaviare. PERU: Loreto: Río Yavarí (Javari).
- Habitat: In the shaded understorey of wet, lowland terra firme forests of Amazonian Brazil, Colombia and Peru.

Arberella SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN

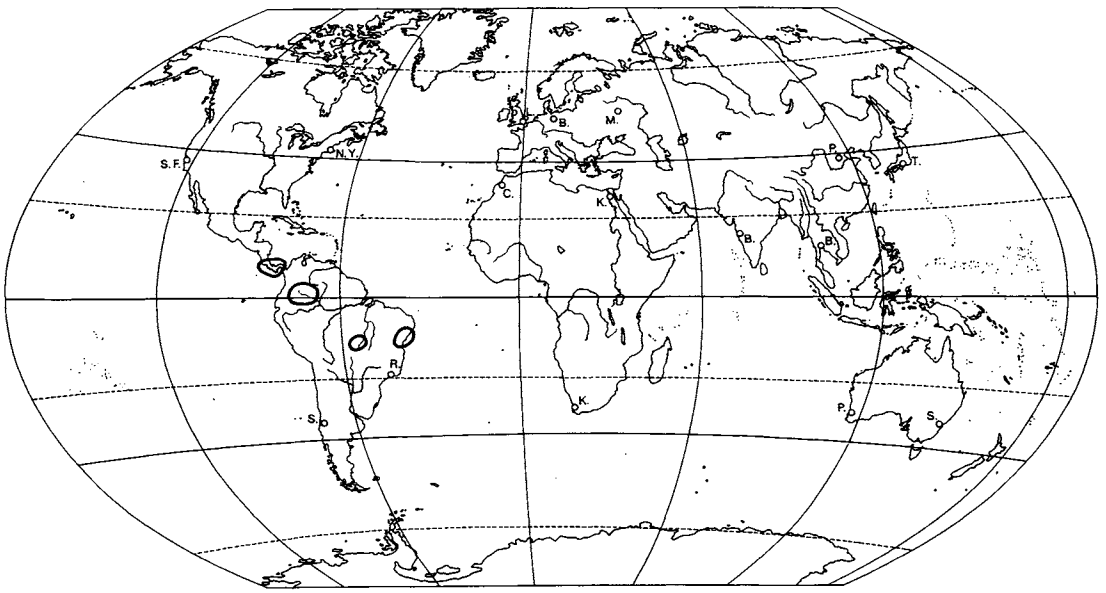
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arberella* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 433; type: *Arberella dressleri* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón
- Selected references: Judziewicz & al. in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 76-78
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Notes: *Arberella* Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón is not regarded to be a later homonym of *Arberiella* D.D. Pant & D.D. Nautiyal, 1960 (which is a name for fossil sporangia from the Carbon of Africa).
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA; BRAZIL (Amazonas, Vaupés, Mato Grosso, Bahia).
- Habitat: In wet, lowland forest shade.

Arberella bahiensis SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Arberella bahiensis* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 23, fig. 1-2; type: Bahia, 17 Apr. 1972, C.E. Calderón & R.S. Pinheiro 2224 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia. VENEZUELA: Amazonas.



Map 90: Distribution of *Agnesia*



Map 91: Distribution of *Arberella*

Arberella costaricensis (HITCHCOCK) SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddia costaricensis Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 87
  Arberella costaricensis (Hitchcock) Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 439, fig. 3, 4
- Features: 0.22 - 0.27 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Limón: Río Hondo area.
- Habitat: On shaded banks of streams that empty into Río Hondo.

Arberella dressleri SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arberella dressleri Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 433, fig. 1-2; type: Panama, Colón, 9 March 1968, C.E. Calderón 2085 (US)
- Features: 0.30 - 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Eastern Colón and western San Blas, on both sides of the continental divide but is most common on the Caribbean side.

Arberella flaccida (DOELL) SODERSTROM & C. E. CALDERÓN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra flaccida Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 326; type: Amazonas, R. Spruce 2649
  Arberella flaccida (Doell) Soderstrom & C.E. Calderón in Brittonia 31, 1979: 443
- Features: 0.27 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas.
- Habitat: Grows at the base of rocks at the edge of river.

Arberella grayumii DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arberella grayumii Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 94, fig. 6; type: Costa Rica, Puntarenas, 2 July 1984, M.H. Grayum, B. Jacobs, G. Schatz, J. Kress & P. Sleeper 3402 (MO)
- Features: 0.35 - 0.50 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: This species is dedicated to the botanist Michael H. Grayum, Missouri Botanical Garden.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Puntarenas, scattered on forest floor, at about 200 m altitude.

Arberella lancifolia SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arberella lancifolia Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 25, fig. 3-4; type: Panamá, 20 Feb. 1973, R.L. Dressler 4276 (PMA)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: ranging from San Blas to Boca del Toro.

Arberella venezuelae JUDZIEWICZ & DAVIDSE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Arberella venezuelae Judziewicz & Davidse in Novon 1 (2), 1991: 76, fig. 1; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, Dept. Atabapo 24 Mar. 1982, F. Guánchez 1667 (MO)
- Features: 0.40 - 0.60 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas.
- Habitat: In lowland forests in the upper Río Orinoco valley, at 100 - 150 m altitude.

Cryptochloa SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cryptochloa Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 317; type: *Cryptochloa variana* Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 9.
- Distribution: MEXICO: southern part; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; BRAZIL.

Cryptochloa capillata (TRINIUS) SODERSTROM

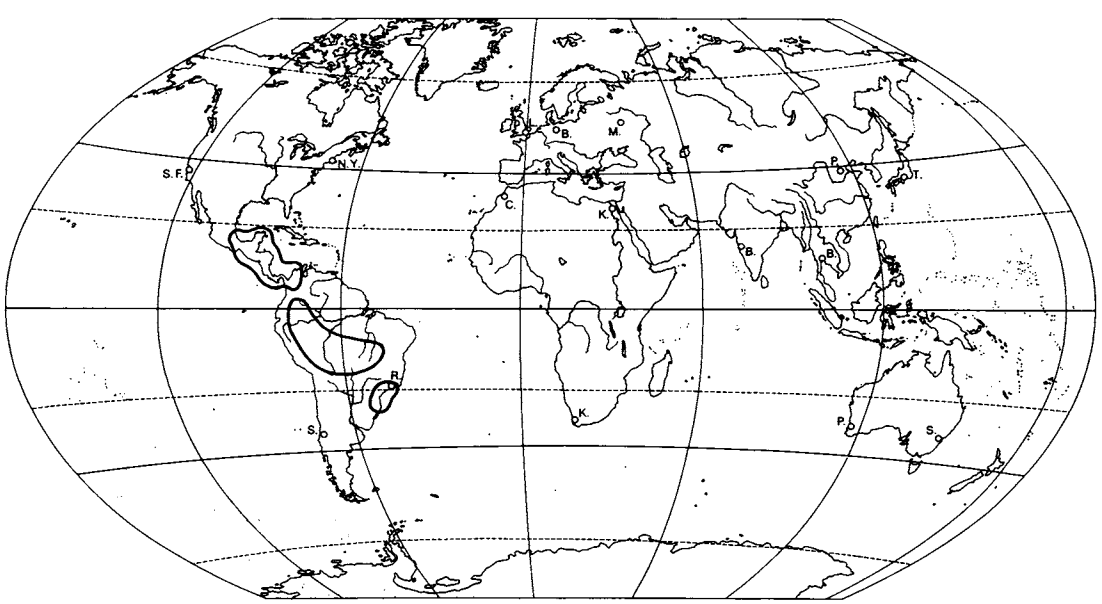
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra capillata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 114; type: Brazil, Langsdorf (? LE)
  Raddia capillata (Trinius) Hitchcock, 1927: 491
  Cryptochloa capillata (Trinius) Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (2), 1982: 202, 199, fig. 2
  Olyra floribunda Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 250; type: Brazil, Langsdorff s.n.; not *Olyra floribunda* Raddi, 1823
  Olyra podachne Mez in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. Beibl. 56 (4), 1921: 6; type: Brazil, São Paulo, Löfgren 4071 (B)
  Olyra capillata var. *segregata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 318, "β. segregata"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Common in the Serra do Mar (Santa Catarina, Paraná, São Paulo), along coastal eastern Brazil, reaching north to Pará and across Amazonia.

Cryptochloa concinna (J. D. HOOKER) SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra concinna J.D. Hooker in Curtis Bot. Mag. 122, 1896: 52, pl. 7469; type: Costa Rica, C. Winkle s.n. (K)
  Raddia concinna (J.D. Hooker) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185
  Cryptochloa concinna (J.D. Hooker) Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 320
- Features: 0.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; COLOMBIA: Bolívar.
- Habitat: In wet forests at low altitudes.

Cryptochloa decumbens SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Cryptochloa decumbens Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 29, fig. 5; type: Panamá, 3 March 1968, C.E. Calderón 2074 (PMA)
- Features: 0.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Colón, Panamá, San Blas.



Map 92: Distribution of *Cryptochloa*

Cryptochloa dressleri SODERSTROM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cryptochloa dressleri* Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (1), 1982: 25, fig. 1; type: Panama, Colón, 27 Oct. 1971, C.E. Calderón & R.L. Dressler 2135 (US)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Colón, Canal Zone, Coclé.
- Habitat: In shaded rain-forests, at low altitudes (200 - 250 m).

Cryptochloa granulifera SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cryptochloa granulifera* Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 321; type: Honduras, Puerto Siena, 4 Feb. 1903, Wilson 325 (US); Swallen in Fieldiana Bot. 24 (2), 1955: 96; Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 156, fig. 49
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz, Chiapas; HONDURAS: Puerto Siena; GUATEMALA: Quezaltenango; COSTA RICA: north-western part; ECUADOR.
- Habitat: In wet or dense rocky forests, and dry hillsides; at 600 - 1,400 m altitude.

Cryptochloa soderstromii DAVIDSE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cryptochloa soderstromii* Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 96, fig. 7; type: Panama, San Blas, 7 Oct. 1978, B. Hammel & W.G. D'Arcy 4984 (MO)
- Features: 0.6 - 1.0 m / 0.3 - 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: This species is dedicated to the American botanist Thomas R. Soderstrom, 1936-1987.
- Distribution: PANAMA: San Blas: Ailigandi, area along trail from ocean to waterfall on river, at 0 - 70 m altitude.

Cryptochloa strictiflora (FOURNIER) SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Strephium strictiflorum* Fournier in Bull. Soc. Bot. Belg. 15, 1876: 465
  Olyra strictiflora (Fournier) Hemsley in Godman & Salvin, Biol. Centr.-Amer., 3, 1885: 510
  Raddia strictiflora (Fournier) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185
  Cryptochloa strictiflora (Fournier) Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 321
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: MEXICO: Veracruz.

Cryptochloa unispiculata SODERSTROM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cryptochloa unispiculata* Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (2), 1982: 200, 199, fig. 1; type: Peru, Loreto, T. Plowman, R.E. Schultes & O. Tovar 7215 (US)
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto, Cuzco, San Martín; BRAZIL: Acre; COLOMBIA: Caquetá; ECUADOR: Napo.

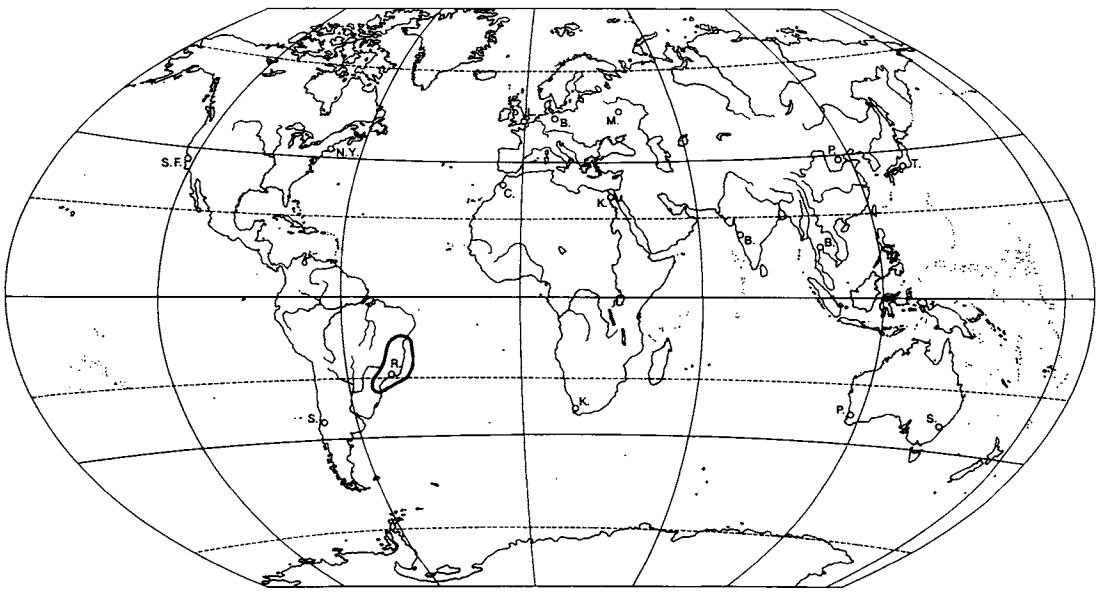
Cryptochloa variana SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Cryptochloa variana* Swallen ap. Woodson & Schery in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 29, 1942: 318, fig.; type: Panama, Coclé, 14 July 1940, Allen 2201 (US)
- Features: 0.1 - 0.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Canal Zone, Coclé.

Diandrolyra STAPF
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Diandrolyra* Stapf in Kew Bull., 1906: 204; type: *Diandrolyra bicolor* Stapf
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Notes: Stapf (1906) described the genus on the basis of a cultivated plant. *Diandrolyra* was rediscovered in the wild by T.R. Soderstrom in 1974.
- Number of species known: 2 (plus at least 4 undescribed).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: south-eastern part, ranging from Bahia to São Paulo.
- Habitat: In humid rain forsts, occupying densely shaded sites, frequently near running water.

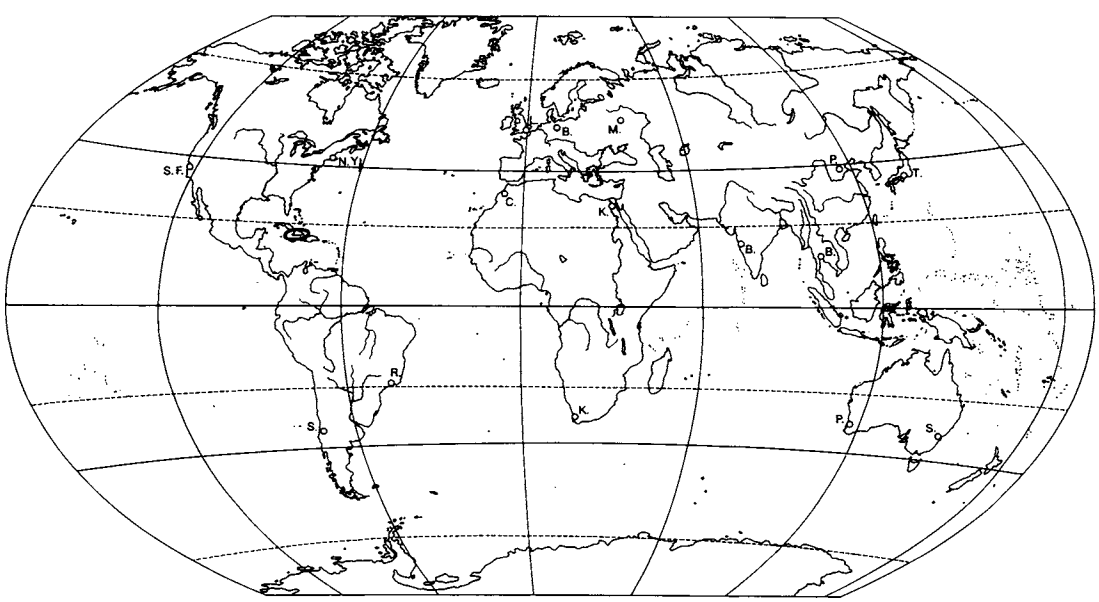
Diandrolyra bicolor STAPF
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Diandrolyra bicolor* Stapf in Kew Bull., 1906: 204
- Features: 0.10 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: south-eastern part; in coastal rain-forests.

Diandrolyra tatianae SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Diandrolyra tatianae* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 2, fig. 1; type: São Paulo, Ubatuba, 16 May 1972, T.R. Soderstrom & T. Sendulsky 1993 (SP)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the Brazilian agrostologist Sra. Tatiana Sendulsky.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo; in coastal rain-forests.
- Horticulture: USA: in cultivation at the Smithsonian Institution and Fairchild Tropical Garden.

Ekmanochloa HITCHCOCK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ekmanochloa* Hitchcock, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 374; type: *Ekmanochloa subaphylla* Hitchcock
- Selected references: Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 857-860, fig. 4
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 2.
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part.



Map 93: Distribution of *Diandrolyra*



Map 94: Distribution of *Ekmanochloa*

Ekmanochloa aristata EKMAN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ekmanochloa aristata* Ekman, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 377; type: Cuba, 4 Dec. 1914, E.L. Ekman 3729 (US)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering in March, June, and December.
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part: Sierra de Moa.
- Habitat: In pine savannas on ultramafic (serpentine) soil in lowlands.

Ekmanochloa subaphylla HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Ekmanochloa subaphylla* Hitchcock, Man. Grass. W. Ind., 1936: 375, fig. 342; type: Cuba, 2 Nov. 1922, E.L. Ekman 9870? (US)
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering from October to November.
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part: Sierra de Nipe.
- Habitat: On limestone cliffs, at elevations up to 500 m.

Froesiochloa G. A. BLACK

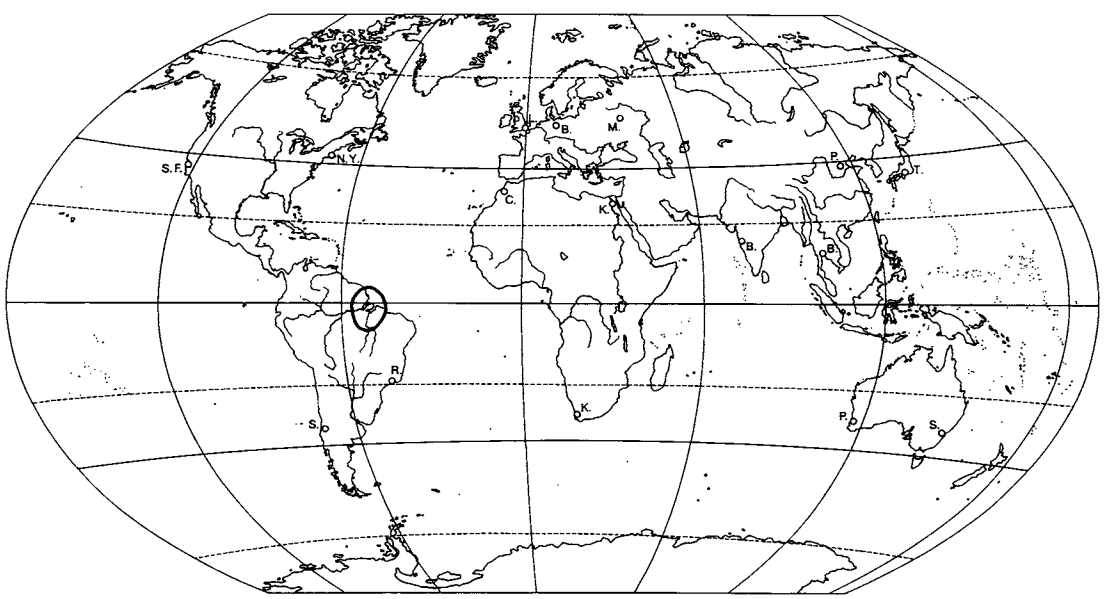
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Froesiochloa* G.A. Black in Bol. Técn. Inst. Agron. Norte Pará no. 20, 1950: 29; type: *Froesiochloa boutelouoides* G.A. Black; C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 17, 20
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (plus 1 or 2 undescribed).
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the botanist Ricardo de Lemos Fróes.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amapá, northern Pará; FRENCH GUIANA.
- Habitat: In wet, densely shaded primary forests.

Froesiochloa boutelouoides G. A. BLACK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Froesiochloa boutelouoides* G.A. Black in Bol. Técn. Inst. Agron. Norte Pará no. 20, 1950: 30, pl. 1; type: Brazil, R.L. Fróes 25861 (IAN)
- Features: 0.20 - 0.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amapá.

Lithachne PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Lithachne* Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 135, pl. 24; type: *Lithachne pauciflora* (Swartz) Palisot de Beauvois ex Poiret
  Olyra sect. *Lithachne* (Palisot de Beauvois) Reichenbach, Consp. Reg. Veg., 1828 [publ. 1829]: 50, "Olyra. L. a. Lithachne"
- Selected references: Soderstrom in Brittonia 32 (4), 1980 [1981]: 495-501
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Etymology: The generic name is derived from the Greek words, lithos, stone, and achne, scale, in allusion to the lemma and palea of the female spikelet that become hardened at maturity.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: throughout tropical America.



Map 95: Distribution of *Froesiochloa*

Lithachne horizontalis A. CHASE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lithachne horizontalis A. Chase in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 25, 1935: 189, fig. 1; type: Minas Gerais, 25 March 1925, Agnes Chase 9057 (US)
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro; on slopes of forests, at 400 - 800 m altitude.

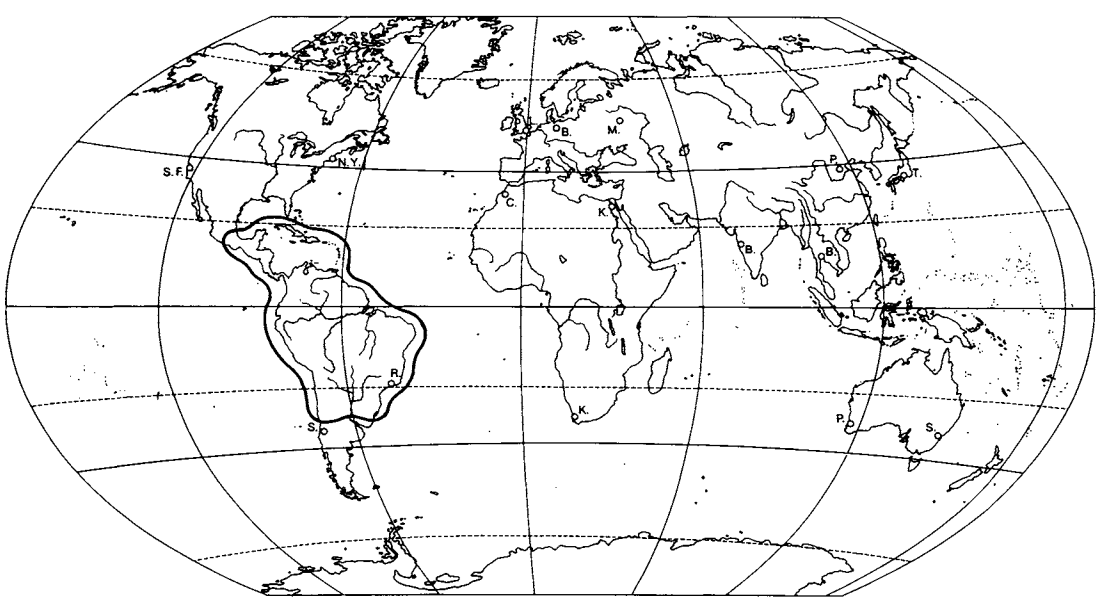
Lithachne humilis SODERSTROM
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Lithachne humilis Soderstrom in Brittonia 32 (4), 1980 [1981]: 496, fig. 1, 2a-c; type: Honduras, 23 July 1970, R.W. Pohl & G. Davidse 12421 (US)
- Features: 0.15 - 0.27 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: HONDURAS: Olancho, Cortés-Barbara.
- Habitat: On banks of streams in forests, at elevations up to 500 m.
- Horticulture: EUROPE, USA: in cultivation as an indoor plant, rare.

Lithachne pauciflora (SWARTZ) PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS EX POIRET
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Olyra pauciflora* var. *atrocarpa* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 357, "β atrocarpa"
  Olyra axillaris Lamarck, Encycl., 4, 1797: 547,*
  Lithachne axillaris Palisot de Beauvois, Essai Agrost., 1812: 15, 166,*
  Olyra pauciflora var. *leucocarpa* Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 3, 2, 1898: 357, "α leucocarpa", nom. illeg., based on *Olyra pauciflora* var. *pauciflora*
  Olyra pauciflora Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ., 1788: 21
  Lithachne pauciflora (Swartz) Palisot de Beauvois ex Poiret in Levrault, Dict. Sci. Nat., 27, 1823: 60, "Lithacne pauciflore"
- Features: 0.75 m / 0.1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: from MEXICO to ARGENTINA, CHILE, BRAZIL (southernmost part), and in the WEST INDIES.
- Habitat: In forests of mountains and hilly regions, at elevations up to 2,000 m.

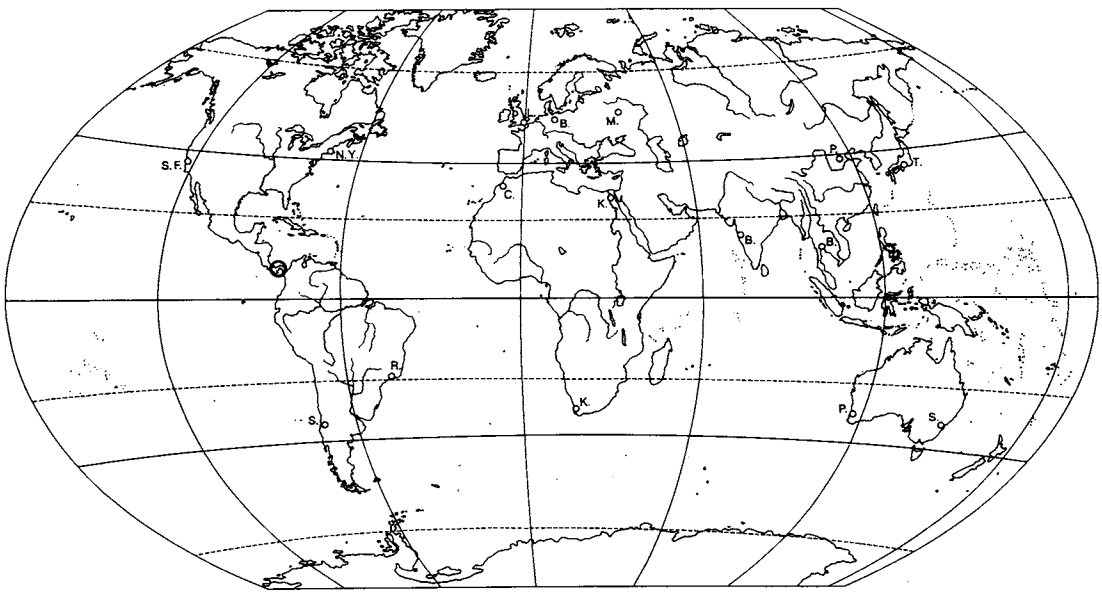
Lithachne pineti (WRIGHT EX GRISEBACH) A. CHASE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra pineti Wright ex Grisebach, 1862: 532
  Lithachne pineti (Wright ex Grisebach) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 182
- Features: 0.10 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part: Oriente.
- Habitat: On moist sites in pine woods.

Maclurolyra C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

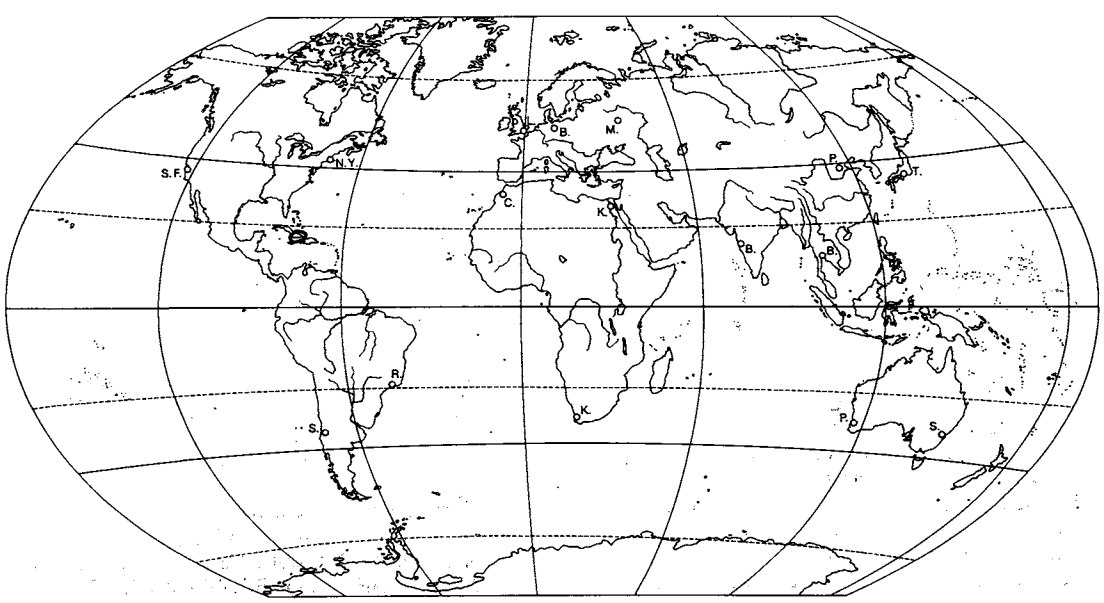
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Maclurolyra C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 11, 1973: 6-12, fig. 4-7; type: *Maclurolyra tecta* C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: PANAMA.



Map 96: Distribution of *Lithachne*



Map 97: Distribution of *Maclurolyra*



Map 98: Distribution of *Mniochloa*

Maclurolyra tecta C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Maclurolyra tecta C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 11, 1973: 6-12, fig. 4-7; type: Panama, Colón, 9 March 1968, Cleofé E. Calderón 2084 (US)
- Features: 0.20 - 0.50 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Santa Rita (Prov. de Colón), on the Atlantic slope, and Cerro Jefe, on the Pacific slope; in rain-forests.

Mniochloa A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
- *Mniochloa* A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185; type: *Mniochloa pulchella* (Grisebach) A. Chase
  Panicum subg. *Digitaria* ser. *Solitaria* Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 51 (8), 1901: 290-291, p.p., invalid
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Selected references: Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 854-856, fig. 3K-R
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: CUBA: eastern part.

Mniochloa pulchella (GRISEB.) A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Digitaria pulchella Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub., 1866: 231; type: Cuba, 8 June 1856, C. Wright 3448 (GOET)
  Strephium pulchellum (Grisebach) C. Wright in Anal. Acad. Ci. Méd. Habana 8, 1871: 202
  Mniochloa pulchella (Grisebach) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 186, pl. 4
  Panicum strephioides Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 51 (8), 1901: 291, p.p., invalid
- Features: 0.03 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering in March, June, and December.
- Distribution: CUBA (eastern part): Guantánamo (Oriente): Baracoa.
- Habitat: On limestone cliffs in lowlands.

Olyra LINNAEUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Mapira Adanson, Fam., 2, 1763: 39
  Olyra Linnaeus, Syst. ed. 10, 2, 1759: 1261, 1379; type: *Olyra latifolia* Linnaeus
- Selected references: Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 1-63
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: Cespitose, monoecious perennials, usually from creeping rootstocks; culms erect and sometimes climbing and leaning on the vegetation.
- Number of species known: 23.
- Phenology: Species of *Olyra* usually flower each year, but some species apparently do not flower every year, and may be monocarpic.
- Distribution: throughout tropical America from MEXICO and Florida (USA) to northern ARGENTINA; 2 species apparently introduced in Africa, including Madagascar, and Fiji Islands.
- Habitat: The species typically occur in lowland, wet, tropical forests, one species occurs in cloud forest, another one in gallery forest.

Olyra amapana SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra amapana Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 5, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Amapá, J.M. Pires, W. Rodrigues & G.C. Irvine 51536 (IAN)
- Features: fl(+), culm size not recorded.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amapá: Rio Araguari, in wet forests.

Olyra buchtienii HACKEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra buchtienii Hackel, 1912: 20; type: Bolivia, 1907, O. Buchtien 1157 (W); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 8
- Features: 3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: La Paz, in lowland forests.

Olyra caudata TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra caudata Trinius, 1836: 292; type: Peru (LE); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 10
  Olyra dimidiata Hochstetter ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Surinam, Hostm. Hb. 786a (P)
  Olyra pittieri Hackel, 1901: 461; type: Costa Rica, Pittier 3639 (W)
  ? *Olyra speciosa* Mez in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. Beibl. 56 (4), 1921: 7; type: "Guyana", Kegel 34 (B)
- Features: 1 - 2.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Central America and northern South America: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; PERU; BOLIVIA; VENEZUELA; TRINIDAD; GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: In forests between 150 and 1,100 m altitude.

Olyra ciliatifolia RADDI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra ciliatifolia Raddi, 1823: 19; type: Rio de Janeiro, Raddi (PI); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 12
  Olyra cuneatifolia Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106; type: Brazil (P)
- Common names: Taquarilla.
- Features: 0.5 - 1.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; BOLIVIA; ARGENTINIA.
- Habitat: Often in disturbed places; at elevations from 100 to 1,200 m.

Olyra davidseana JUDZIEWICZ & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra davidseana Judziewicz & Zuloaga in Syst. Bot. 17 (1), 1992: 27, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Pará, 14 Aug. 1964, Prance & Silva 58735 (IAN)
- Features: 0.75 m / 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the agrostologist Gerrit Davidse.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará, eastern part.
- Habitat: In wet, lowland forest.

Olyra ecaudata DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra ecaudata Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 326; type: Leprieur 547 (P); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 14, fig. 8a-b
- Features: 3 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Central America and northern South America: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: In primary humid forests, generally at elevations below 500 m (occasionally up to 2,000 m?).

Olyra fasciculata TRINIUS

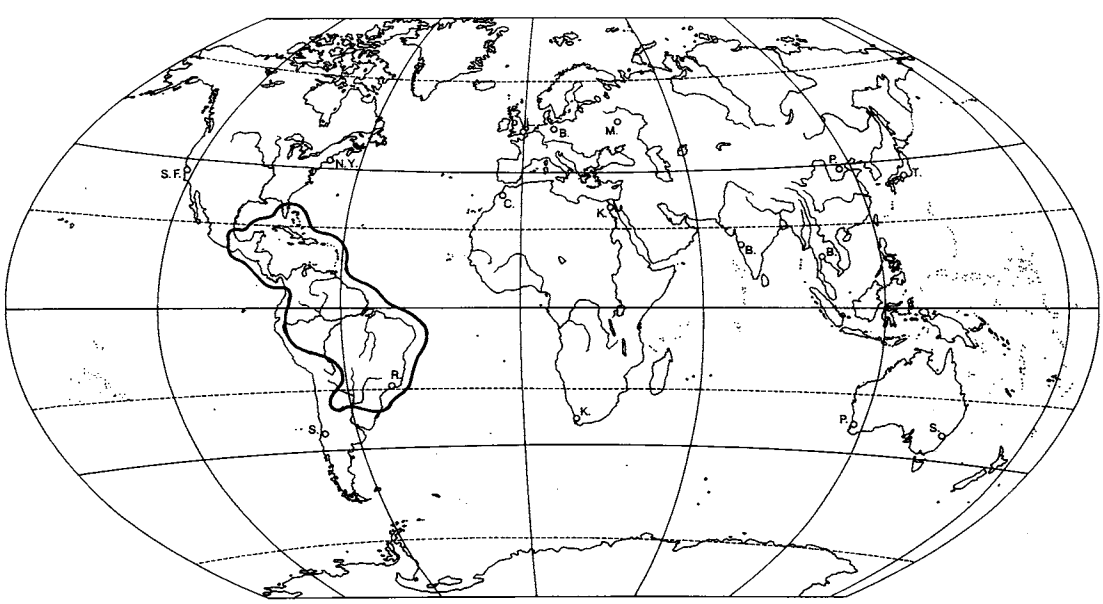
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra fasciculata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 113; type: Bahia (LE); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 17, fig. 8c,g; T.J. Killeen in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 77 (1), 1990: 165
  Olyra heliconia Lindman in Kongl. Svenska Vetensk.-Akad. Handl. n.f. 34 (6), 1900: 11, pl. 6; type: Mato Grosso, Regnell 3017 (S)
- Common names: Taquarilla, Tacuarilla (Bolivia); Taquaril (Brazil).
- Features: 1.5 - 3 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA; PERU; BOLIVIA; BRAZIL: southern part; ARGENTINA: north-western part.
- Habitat: On edges of forests, usually in full sun; at elevations between 200 and 1,600 m.

Olyra filiformis TRINIUS

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra filiformis Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 115; type: Riedel 162, 183 (LE, syntypes); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 19, fig. 17a-b
- Features: 0.4 - 1.3 m / ? cm / fl(+). Plants of this species appear to be annuals, not perennials.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia, in lowland forests.

Olyra glaberrima RADDI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra corcovadensis Wawra, 1866: 180, pl. 95; type: Wawra & Maly 504
  Olyra glaberrima Raddi, 1823: 19; type: Rio de Janeiro (PI); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 20, fig. 30e-f
  Olyra obliqua Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106; type: Brazil (P)
  Olyra semiovata var. *pubescens* Hackel in Repert. Spec. Nov. Reg. Veg. 8, 1910: 46; type: Paraguay, 1909, Fiebrig 5299 (W)



Map 99: Distribution of *Olyra*

Olyra semiovata var. *pubiflora* Hackel ap. R. Chodat & E. Hassler in Bull. Herb. Boissier sér. 2, 4, 1904: 276; type: Paraguay, Hassler 8194 (W)
Olyra semiovata Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 249; type: Brazil, Langsdorff s.n. (LE)
Olyra yucatana A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 178; type: Gaumer 2372 (F)
- Features: 0.6 - 2.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: Northern Central America and Brazil and Paraguay, disjunct: MEXICO; BELIZE; GUATEMALA; HONDURAS; BRAZIL: eastern part, PARAGUAY; perhaps also in PERU.
- Habitat: In moist forests from sea level to 700 m altitude.

Olyra glauca R. SCHOMBURGK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra glauca R. Schomburgk, Reisen Brit.-Guiana, 3, 1848 [1849]: 1057, nom. nud.; type: none cited
- Distribution: GUYANA.

Olyra guineensis STEUDEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra guineensis Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 37; T. Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr., 5, 1894: 788
- Notes: This species name is considered to be of uncertain application by Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 2
- Distribution: Africa: SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE: Príncipe; GUINEA: Îles de Los.

Olyra holttumiana SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra holttumiana Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Kew Bull. 41 (3), 1986: 722, fig. 1; type: Panama, 3 March 1973, Dressler 4288 (US)
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms arching.
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the English botanist Richard Eric Holttum (1895-1990).
- Distribution: PANAMA: Panamá: Cerro Jefe, in forest.

Olyra humilis NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra humilis var. *angustifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 321, "var. β. angustifolia"; type: São Paulo, Riedel 1938
  Olyra humilis Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 304; type: Sellow s.n. (B); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 24
  Olyra semiovata var. *humilis* (Nees von Esenbeck) Hackel in Denkschr. Kaiserl. Akad. Wiss. Wien Math.-Nat. 79 (1), 1908: 76
  Olyra glaberrima var. *humilis* (Nees von Esenbeck) Mez ex Ekman, 1913: 35
  Olyra humilis var. *latifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 321, "var. α. latifolia"; type: based on *Olyra humils* Nees von Esenbeck
- Common names: Bambu-fraço (Brazil).
- Features: 0.2 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ARGENTINA: north-western part; BRAZIL: southern part; PARAGUAY.
- Habitat: From sea level up to 1,250 m altitude.

Olyra juruana MEZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra juruana Mez in Notizbl. Königl. Bot. Gart. Mus. Berlin-Dahlem 7, 1917: 45; type: Brazil, Amazonas, E. Ule 5469 (B, destroyed?); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 26
- Features: 0.3 - 1.1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas, Acre, Pará; PERU: eastern part.
- Habitat: In forests; at 120 - 800 m altitude.

Olyra latifolia LINNAEUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra arundinacea Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 158/197
  Olyra latifolia var. *arundinacea* (Kunth) Grisebach, 1862: 532
  Olyra brasiliensis Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106; not Sprengel, 1827
  Olyra brevifolia Schumacher in Schumacher & Thonning, Beskr. Guin. Pl., 1827: 402
  Olyra cordifolia Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 159/198
  Olyra pubescens var. *glabra* Raddi ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 307, as syn.; Kunth, 1833: 68, as syn.
  Olyra latifolia var. *glabriuscula* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 316, "α. glabriuscula"; type: based on *Olyra arundinacea* Kunth
  Olyra latifolia Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. 10, 2, 1759: 1261; type: Jamaica, Sloane s.n. (BM); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 27, fig. 8d-f
  Olyra media Desvaux, Opusc., 1831: 106
  Olyra paniculata Swartz, Prodr. Veg. Ind. Occ., 1788: 21; type: Jamaica (S)
  Olyra pubescens Raddi, 1823: 18; type: Rio de Janeiro (PI)
  Olyra latifolia var. *pubescens* (Raddi) Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 316, "β. pubescens"
  Olyra scabra Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 306; type: Brazil, Bahia, Martius s.n., Rio de Janeiro, Raddi s.n. (syntypes)
  Olyra cordifolia var. *scabriuscula* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 317, "β. scabriuscula"
  Olyra latifolia var. *vestita* Henrard in Pulle, Fl. Suriname, 1, 1, 1943: 321; type: Surinam, Focke 358
- Features: (1) 3 - 4 (6) m / 1 cm / fl(+); culms erect, climbing and leaning in the vegetation, or decumbent.
- Distribution: An ubiquitous, weedy species, found throughout tropical America. Apparently introduced in Africa and Madagascar.
  America: USA: Florida; JAMAICA; CUBA; HAITI; DOMINICAN REPUBLIC; PUERTO RICO; VIRGIN ISLANDS; ANTIGUA; GUADELOUPE; MARTINIQUE; SAINT LUCIA; SAINT VINCENT; GRENADA; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO; MEXICO: central part; BELIZE; GUATEMALA; EL SALVADOR;

HONDURAS; NICARAGUA; COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; ECUADOR; PERU; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL; PARAGUAY; BOLIVIA; ARGENTINA: northern part.
Africa (naturalised): SENEGAL; GUINEA; SIERRA LEONE; LIBERIA; IVORY COAST; GHANA; NIGERIA; CAMEROON; CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC; GABON; CONGO; ZAIRE; ANGOLA; ETHIOPIA; KENYA; UGANDA; BURUNDI; TANZANIA; MALAWI; MOZAMBIQUE; ZIMBABWE; SOUTH AFRICA; MADAGASCAR; COMORO ISLANDS.
- Habitat: In rain-forest, gallery forest, secondary forests, usually on margins, mostly below 1,000 m altitude.

Olyra latispicula SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra latispicula Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 35, fig. 17c, 18-19; type: Bahia, 13 May 1976, Soderstrom, Russell & Hage 2208 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.7 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia (southern part), in lowland wet forest.

Olyra longifolia KUNTH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra longifolia var. *grandifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 325, "α. grandifolia"; type: based on *Olyra longifolia* Kunth
Olyra kegelii Mez in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. Beibl. 56 (4), 1921: 6; type: Surinam ("Holl. Guyana"), Kegel 251 (B)
Olyra longifolia Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [1816]: 159/198; Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 35
Olyra longifolia var. *parvifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 325, "β. parvifolia"; type: R. Spruce 880, 1145 (syntypes)
Olyra surinamensis Hochstetter ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Surinam, Hostmann 863 (P)
- Common names: Taboquinha (Brazil).
- Features: 0.3 - 5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; PERU; BOLIVIA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL: northern part.
- Habitat: In rain-forest; from sea level to 400 m altitude.

Olyra loretensis MEZ
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra loretensis Mez, 1917: 47; type: Peru, Ule 6224 (B); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 43, fig. 24
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL; COLOMBIA; PERU.
- Habitat: In Amazonian, dense rain-forest; at elevations from sea level to 400 m.

Olyra malaccensis WALLICH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra malaccensis Wallich, Cat., 1831-1832: n. 3540 B, nom. nud.?
- Notes: To be excluded from Poaceae. *Olyra malaccensis* Wallich = *Scleria caricina* Palisot de Beauvois (cf. A. Chase & Niles, 1962).

Olyra maranonensis SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra maranonensis Swallen, 1966: 86; type: Peru, 20 Sep. 1962, John J. Wurdack 1936 (US)
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Amazonas; in rain-forest, at 500 - 550 m altitude.

Olyra micrantha KUNTH
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra micrantha var. *decalvata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "γ. decalvata"; type: Spruce s.n. (B)
Olyra hirsuta var. *densior* Trinius ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 303, "β. densior", as syn.
? *Olyra micrantha* var. *dioeca* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "δ. dioeca"; type: none cited
Olyra hirsuta Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 250; type: Brazil, Langsdorff s.n. (LE)
Olyra micrantha var. *lanceolata* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "β. lanceolata"; type: Rio de Janeiro, Gaudichaud 297 (P)
Olyra micrantha f. *latifolia* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 323, as syn.
Olyra micrantha Kunth in Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth, Nov. Gen. Sp. Pl., 1, 1815 [publ. 1816]: 160/199; type: Humboldt (P); Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 46, fig. 17d,f, 26
Olyra scrobiculata Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 303, as syn.
Olyra micrantha var. *subvelutina* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 324, "ε. subvelutina"; type: Rio de Janeiro, Riedel s.n.
Olyra urvillei Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Urville Hb. s.n. (P); Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 323, "d'Urvillei", as syn.
Olyra ventricosa Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 303; type: several types cited
- Features: 1 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing and leaning on the vegetation. A weedy species.
- Distribution: Widely distributed in South America: COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL; PERU; BOLIVIA; PARAGUAY; ARGENTINA: north-eastern part. Pacific Islands: FIJI ISLANDS, probably introduced.
- Habitat: In lowlands, preferably in wetter areas, below 500 m altitude.

Olyra obliquifolia STEUDEL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
Olyra obliquifolia Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36; type: Surinam, Kappler 1472 (P); Soderstrom

& Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 52; fig. 30a-b
- Features: 0.3 - 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL: north-eastern part.
- Habitat: From sea level to 700 m altitude.

Olyra orientalis LOUREIRO
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra orientalis* Loureiro, Fl. Cochinch., 1790: 552
- Notes: To be excluded from Poaceae (cf. A. Chase & Niles, 1962).

Olyra ovata W. HAMILTON
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra ovata* W. Hamilton, 1825: 7
- Notes: To be excluded from Bambusoideae. *Olyra ovata* W. Hamilton = *Ichnanthus panicoides* Palisot de Beauvois (cf. Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 77).

Olyra retrorsa SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra retrorsa* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 54, fig. 31; type: Mato Grosso, Apr. 1918, Kuhlmann 1868 (RB)
- Features: fl(+); culm size not recorded.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso: Rio Verde.

Olyra standleyi HITCHCOCK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra standleyi* Hitchcock in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 40, 1927: 86; type: Costa Rica, Cartago, 6-7 March 1926, Paul C. Standley & Ruben Torres 50932 (US)
- Features: 3 m /1 cm / fl(+); culms arching or clambering.
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA; VENEZUELA.
- Habitat: In cloud forests; at elevations from 900 to 2,700(!) m.

Olyra tamanquareana SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra tamanquareana* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 58; type: Amazonas, Rio Negro, Ilha Tamanquare, 12 Sep. 1979, K. Kubitzki, C.E. Calderón & H.H. Poppendieck 79-252 (INPA)
- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Negro, Ilha Tamanquare, in dense forest.

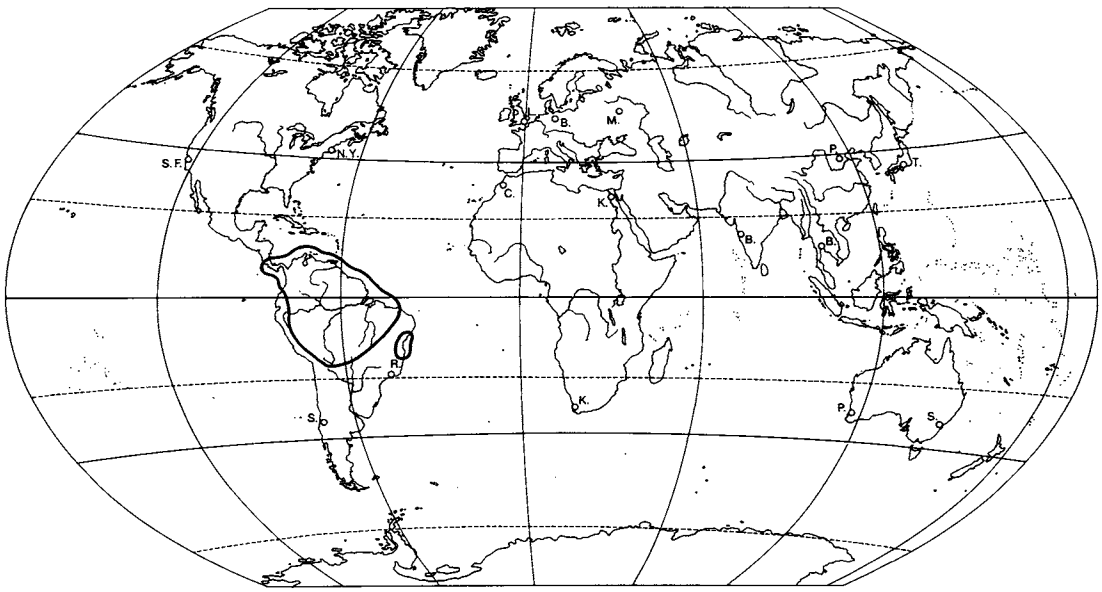
Olyra taquara SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra taquara* Swallen, 1966: 86; fig. 37; type: Goiás, 25 July 1956, A. Macedo 4586 (US)
- Common names: Taboquinha (Brazil).
- Features: 3.5 m / 1 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: central part.
- Habitat: In the shade of gallery forests; from 300 to 1,000 m altitude.

Olyra wurdackii SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Olyra wurdackii* Swallen, 1966: 85; type: Amazonas, 21 July 1959, John J. Wurdack & L.S. Adderley 43540 (US)
- Features: 1 - 4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Río Siapa; BRAZIL: Amazonas: Manaus; up to 500 m altitude.

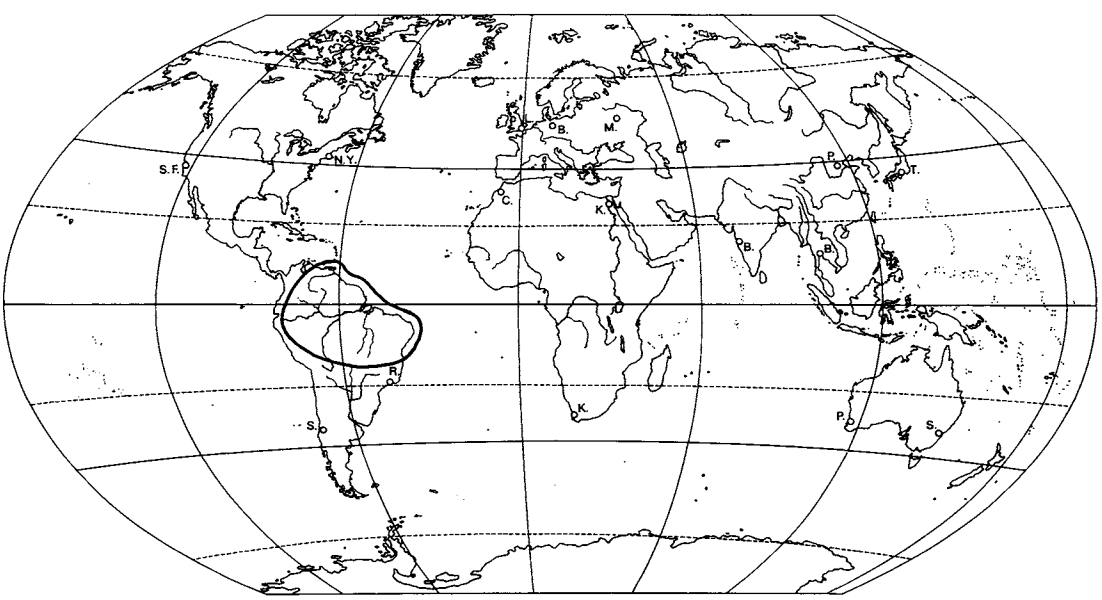
Parodiolyra SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Parodiolyra* Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 64; type: *Parodiolyra ramosissima* (Trinius) Soderstrom & Zuloaga
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: Perennial monoecious herbs, culms up to 8 m tall, vine-like, arching, clambering and trailing over the vegetation.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: Central America, northern South America.
- Habitat: In forests and savannas at low and moderate elevations.

Parodiolyra lateralis (J. S. PRESL EX NEES) SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Panicum laterale* var. α J.S. Presl ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 213-214; type: Haenke Hb. s.n. (PR); cf. Soderstrom & Zuloaga, 1989: 66
  Panicum laterale J.S. Presl in K.B. Presl, Reliqu. Haenk., 1, 1830: 305; type: Peru, Henke Hb. s.n. (PR)
  Olyra lateralis (J.S. Presl ex Nees von Esenbeck) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 179, "laterale"
  Parodiolyra lateralis (J.S. Presl ex Nees von Esenbeck) Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 66, fig. 39
  Olyra sarmentosa Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 319
  Raddiella truncata Swallen in Maguire & al., 1948: 89; type: Guyana, Maguire & Fanshawe 23035 (US)
- Features: 8 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms trailing and clambering on the vegetation.
- Distribution: From the mountains of Central America into South America, south along the eastern foothills of the Andes to Bolivia, and east at the edge of the Guyana highlands to Surinam.
  COSTA RICA; PANAMA; COLOMBIA; BOLIVIA; PERU; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL.
- Habitat: In wet savannas, on riverbanks, bluffs, and cliffs in full shade or sun, at elevations from 400 to 1,800 m.



Map 100: Distribution of *Parodiolyra*



Map 101: Distribution of *Piresia*

Parodiolyra luetzelburgii (PILGER) SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra luetzelburgii Pilger, 1930: 1049; type: Brazil, Oct. 1927, von Luetzelburg 21354 (B)
  Parodiolyra luetzelburgii (Pilger) Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 70, fig. 41
- Features: 0.7 - 1.6 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing and leaning on the vegetation.
- Distribution: Northern South America: VENEZUELA: Amazonas, Táchira; SURINAM; FRENCH GUYANA; BRAZIL: Amapá, Amazonas, Maranhão, Mato Grosso, Roraima.
- Habitat: In open areas, on sandy slopes, ridges, and quebradas; at elevations from 100 to 600 m.

Parodiolyra ramosissima (TRIN.) SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra blanchetii Mez, 1917: 46; type: Bahia, Blanchet 2730 (B)
  Olyra ramosissima Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 116; type: Bahia, Riedel s.n. (LE)
  Parodiolyra ramosissima (Trinius) Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 69, 1989: 73, fig. 45
- Features: 0.3 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms climbing and leaning on the vegetation.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: Within or at the edges of open forests, on sandy soil, frequently in disturbed areas; at elevations below 150 m.

Piresia SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Piresia Swallen in Phytologia 11, 1964: 152; type: *Piresia goeldii* Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the Amazonian botanist, João Murça Pires.
- Number of species known: 4.
- Distribution: COLOMBIA; VENEZUELA; TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL; PERU.

Piresia goeldii SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Piresia goeldii Swallen in Phytologia 11, 1964: 153; type: Brazil, Pará, June 1914, André Goeldi 72 (US)
- Features: 0.07 - 0.14 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the plant collector, André Goeldi.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; SURINAM; COLOMBIA.

Piresia leptophylla SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Piresia leptophylla Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (2), 1982: 206, 203, fig. 4; type: Bahia, T.R. Soderstrom, G. Russell & J. Hage 2225 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern coastal part: Bahia, Pernambuco.

Piresia macrophylla SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Piresia macrophylla Soderstrom in Brittonia 34 (2), 1982: 203, fig. 3; type: Peru, San Martín, Dec. 1929, L. Williams 6547 (F)
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: San Martín; BRAZIL: Acre, Amazonas.

Piresia sympodica (DOELL) SWALLEN

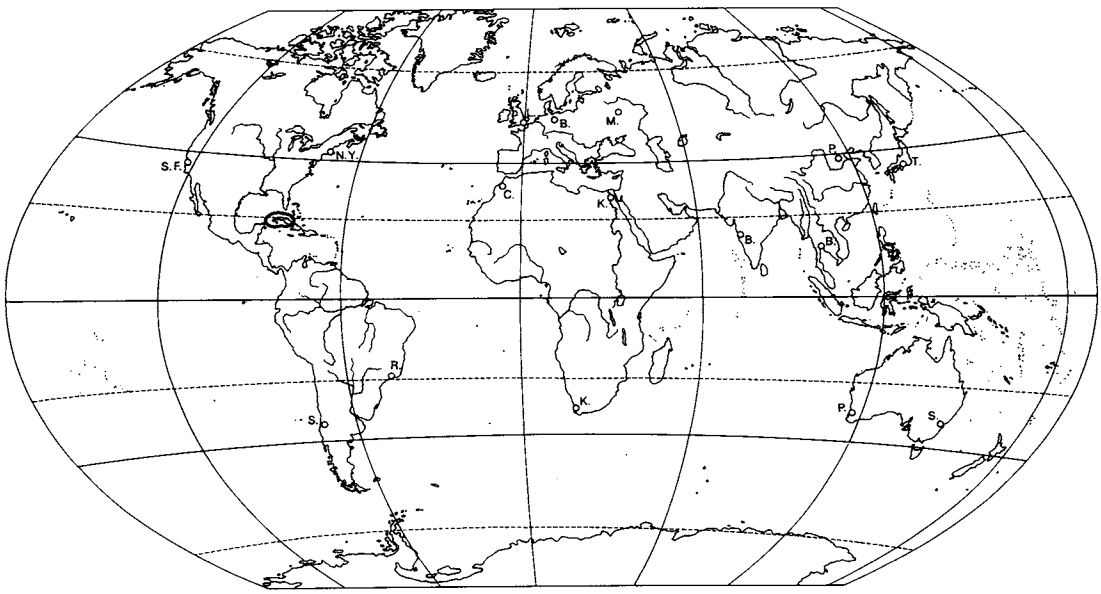
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddia biformis Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 358
  Olyra sympodica Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 322
  Raddia sympodica (Doell) Hitchcock, 1936: 372
  Piresia sympodica (Doell) Swallen in Phytologia 11, 1964: 153
- Features: 0.15 - 0.30 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Trinidad; VENEZUELA; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL: Pernambuco, Pará, Amazonas, Acre.

Piresiella JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE

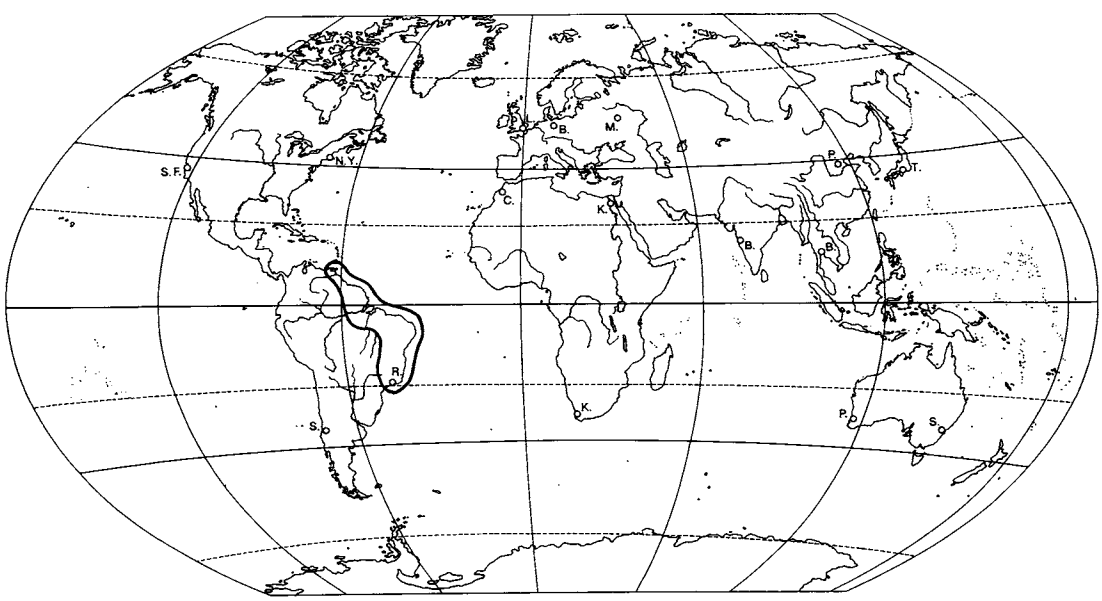
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Piresiella Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 856; type: *Piresiella strephioides* (Grisebach) Judziewicz & al.
  Panicum subg. *Digitaria* ser. *Solitaria* Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 51 (8), 1901: 290-291, p.p., invalid
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Etymology: The generic name is a diminutive of *Piresia* and was suggested by the superficial resemblance to a small species of that genus.
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Distribution: CUBA.

Piresiella strephioides (GRISEB.) JUDZIEWICZ, ZULOAGA & MORRONE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra strephioides Grisebach, Cat. Pl. Cub., 1866: 229; type: Cuba, Wright 3435 (GOET)
  Panicum strephioides Hackel in Österr. Bot. Zeitschr. 51 (8), 1901: 291, p.p., invalid



Map 102: Distribution of *Piresiella*



Map 103: Distribution of *Raddia*

Mniochloa strephioides (Grisebach) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 186
Piresiella strephioides (Grisebach) Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 857, fig. 3A-J

- Features: (0.07) 0.10 - 0.18 m / 0.1 cm / fl(+)
- Phenology: Apparently flowering from July through November.
- Distribution: CUBA (western part): Habana, Pinar del Río.
- Habitat: In palm savannas, ravines, and on streambanks in lowlands.

Raddia BERTOLONI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Hellera Schrader ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 314, as syn.
  Raddia Bertoloni in Opusc. Sci. 3, 1819: 410; type: *Raddia brasiliensis* Bertoloni
  Strephium Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 298; type: *Strephium distichophyllum* Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Number of species known: 5.
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Tobago; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA; BRAZIL.

Raddia angustifolia SODERSTROM & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddia angustifolia Soderstrom & Zuloaga in Brittonia 37 (1), 1985: 32, fig. 6; type: Brazil, Bahia, 4 Apr. 1976, T.R. Soderstrom, G.F. Russell & J. Hage 2110 (CEPEC)
- Features: 0.30 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In "mata cipó" (open forest with many climbing plants and a lower scrublike vegetation on sandy soil), with epiphytes and cacti.

Raddia brasiliensis BERTOLONI

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddia brasiliensis Bertoloni, 1819: 410; type: Raddi (US, isotype)
  Olyra brasiliensis (Bertoloni) Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 4, 2, 1827: 29
  Olyra floribunda Raddi, 1823: 20
  Strephium floribundum (Raddi) Nees von Esenbeck ex Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac., 1, 1853: 36, as syn.
  Raddia floribunda Palisot de Beauvois ex Kuhlmann, 1925: 351
  Olyra floribunda var. *microphylla* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 329, "var. β. microphylla"
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern part.

Raddia distichophylla (SCHRADER EX NEES) A. CHASE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Strephium distichophyllum Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 298; type: Prince Maximilian (? LE)
  Hellera distichophylla Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 328, as syn.
  Raddia distichophylla (Schrader ex Nees von Esenbeck) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 184
  Olyra polypodioides Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 117; type: Riedel (US, isotype)
  Raddia polypodioides (Trinius) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185,*
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Raddia guianensis (BRONGNIART) HITCHCOCK

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Strephium guianense Brongniart in Bull. Soc. Bot. Fr. 7, 1860: 470-472
  Raddia guianensis (Brongniart) Hitchcock, 1936: 373,*
  Raddia urbaniana Hitchcock & A. Chase, 1917: 359
  Olyra urbaniana Mez, 1917: 47
- Features: 0.20 - 0.45 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO: Togabo; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA.

Raddia portoi KUHLMANN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddia portoi Kuhlmann, 1925: 350; type: Campos Porto 1362 (US, isotype)
  Olyra portoi Kuhlmann, 1925: 350, as syn.
- Features: 0.25 - 0.40 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Raddiella SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddiella Swallen in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75 (1), 1948: 89; type: *Raddiella esenbeckii* (Steudel) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
- Selected references: Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (4), 1991: 928-941
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Number of species known: 7.
- Distribution: Occurring in tropical Central and South America, from PANAMA and TRINIDAD to BOLIVIA and BRAZIL (São Paulo). The genus has two centers of diversity: the Guyana Highlands, and the western Brazilian Planalto from Rondônia to northern Mato Grosso and southern Pará.
- Habitat: Two species grow in dry savannas and cerrados, the others grow only on wet rocks in the spray zone of riversides below waterfalls. Altitudinal range from near sea level to 1,500 m.

Raddiella esenbeckii (STEUDEL) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Panicum esenbeckii Steudel, Syn. Pl. Glumac. 1, 1854: 90, based on *Panicum laterale* var. β Nees von Esenbeck

Raddiella esenbeckii (Steudel) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 21; Renvoize, Grasses Bahia, 1984: 33,*; Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (4), 1991: 933
Olyra hoehnei Pilger, 1922: 122
Raddia hoehnei (Pilger) Soderstrom in Maguire & al., 1965: 5, as syn.
Panicum laterale var. β Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 213; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Ega, Martius s.n. (M)
Olyra nana Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 329, nom. illeg. (superfluous name), based on *Panicum esenbeckii* Steudel
Raddia nana (Doell) A. Chase in Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 21, 1908: 185, nom. illeg.
Raddiella nana (Doell) Swallen in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75 (1), 1948: 89, nom. illeg.

- Features: 0.08 - 0.40 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA and northern SOUTH AMERICA, including TRINIDAD, to BOLIVIA and central BRAZIL.
- Habitat: Occurring in semishaded or more often dryish, open places: gallery forests, woodlands, savannas, and cerrados, often on rocky or sandy soil; from slightly above sea-level to 1,500 m altitude.

Raddiella kaieteurana SODERSTROM

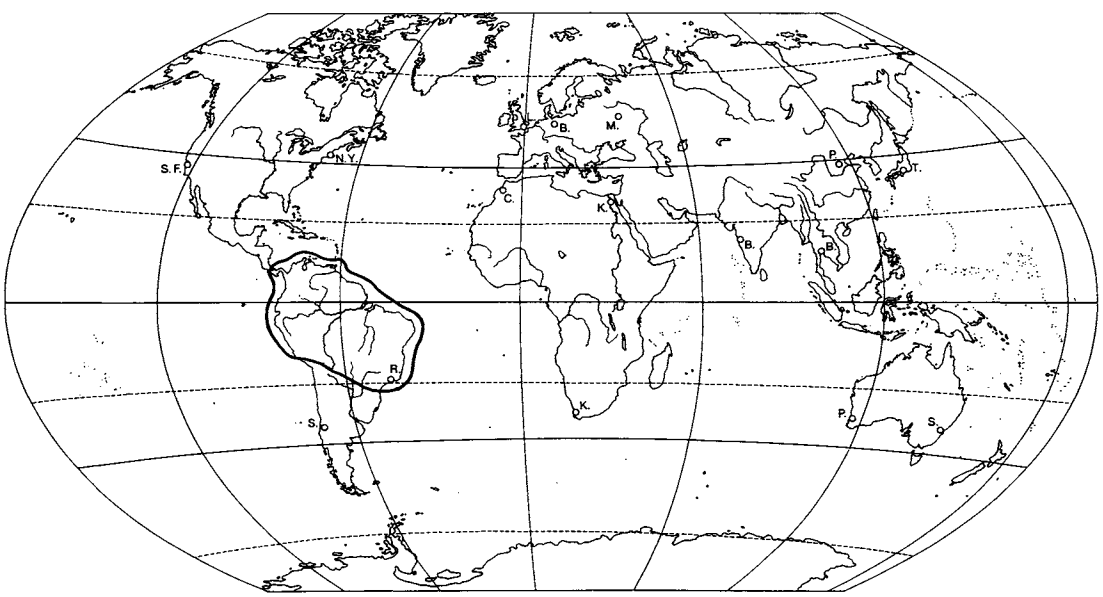
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddiella kaieteurana Soderstrom in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 12 (3), 1965: 6; type: Guyana, Kaieteur Plateau, 4 Feb. 1962, R.C. Cowan & T.R. Soderstrom 1742 (US)
- Features: 0.05 (0.20) m / 0.1? cm / fl(+); herb of undefinite duration.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Bolívar; GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL: northern part: Pará.
- Habitat: Occurring on damp cliff faces or in the spray of waterfalls, at 100 - 810 m altitude.

Raddiella lunata ZULOAGA & JUDZIEW.

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddiella lunata Zuloaga & Judziewicz in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (4), 1991: 936, fig. 9, 10, 14; type: Brazil, Rondônia, Serra dos Pacáas Novos, Mar. 1917, C. Rondôn s.n. [as J.G. Kuhlmann 1863] (RB)
- Features: 0.07 - 0.15 m / 0.05? cm / fl(+); sprawling, mat-forming annual.
- Etymology: The epithet, "lunata", refers to the crescent-shaped female floret.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rondônia: Serra dos Pacáas Novos.

Raddiella malmeana (E. EKMAN) SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddiella malmeana (E. Ekman) Swallen in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75, 1948: 89
  Olyra malmeana E. Ekman in Ark. Bot. 10 (17), 1911: 21,*; type: Brazil, Mato Grosso, Santa Ana da Chapada, 16 June 1894, Malme 1684 (S)
  Raddia malmeana (E. Ekman) Hitchcock in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 22, 1922: 505
- Features: 0.20 m / ?cm / fl(+); annual bamboo.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Mato Grosso and Pará.
- Habitat: On wet rocks near waterfalls and streams at low elevations.



Map 104: Distribution of *Raddiella*

Raddiella minima JUDZIEW. & ZULOAGA

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddiella minima Judziewicz & Zuloaga in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 78 (4), 1991: 939; type: Brazil, Pará, 22 Apr. 1983, I.L. Amaral & al. 883 (INPA)
- Features: 0.06 m / ? cm / fl(+); herb of undefinite duration.
- Etymology: The epithet alludes to the size of this species that is one of the world's smallest bambusoid grasses.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: Município de Itaituba.
- Habitat: In the campo rupestre.

Raddiella molliculma (SWALLEN) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

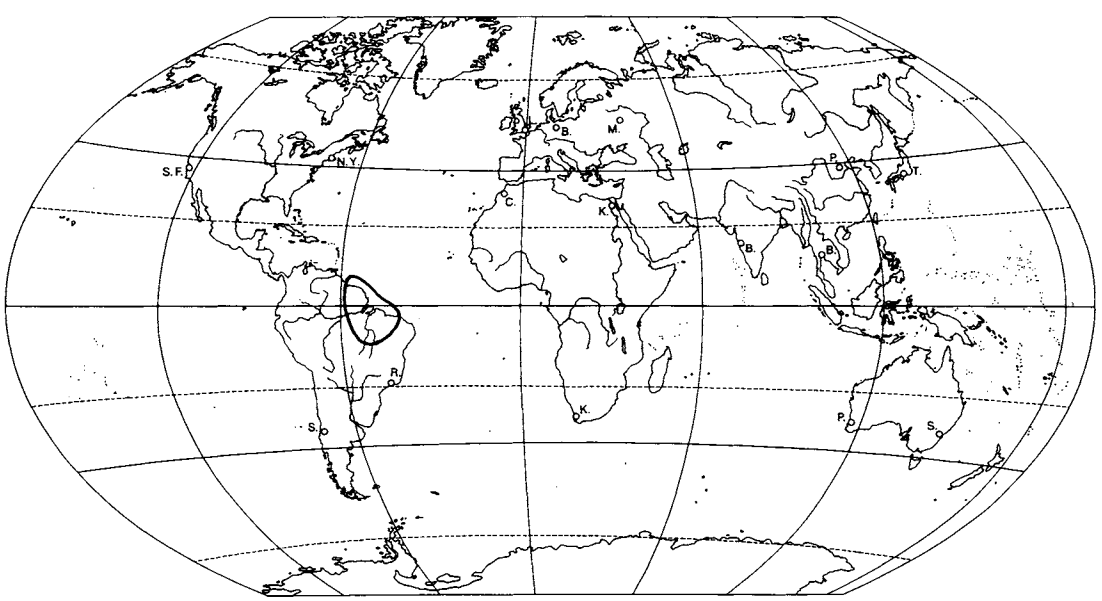
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Panicum molliculmum Swallen in Bot. Mus. Leafl. Harvard Univ. 16 (4), 1953: 57; type: Colombia, Caquetá, 16 Jan. 1942, G. Gutiérrez & R.E. Schultes 616 (US)
  Raddiella molliculma (Swallen) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 22
- Features: 0.05 - 0.10 (0.15) cm / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Caquetá: Cerro de El Castillo.
- Habitat: Occurring on moist, shaded, sandstone cliffs; at 240 - 300 m altitude.

Raddiella potaroensis SODERSTROM

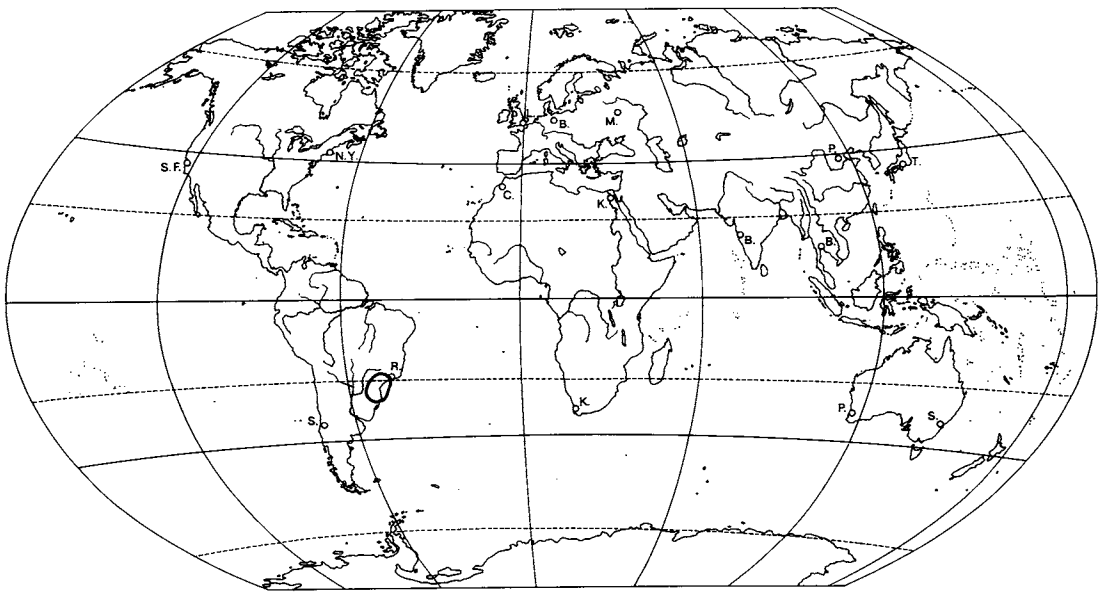
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Raddiella potaroensis Soderstrom in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 12 (3), 1965: 6; type: Guyana, Kaieteur Plateau, 13 Mar. 1962, R.S. Cowan & T.R. Soderstrom 2162 (US)
  Raddiella maipuriensis Soderstrom in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 12 (3), 1965: 7; type: Guyana, Imbaimadai Savannas, 25 Oct. 1951, B. Maguire & D.B. Fanshawe 32277 (US)
- Features: 0.05 - 0.20 m / ? cm / fl(+); annual bamboo.
- Distribution: GUYANA: western part: Pakaraima Plateau. VENEZUELA: Bolívar.
- Habitat: Occurring on wet rocks near and in the spray zone of waterfalls; at 200 - 1,250 m altitude.

Rehia FIJTEN

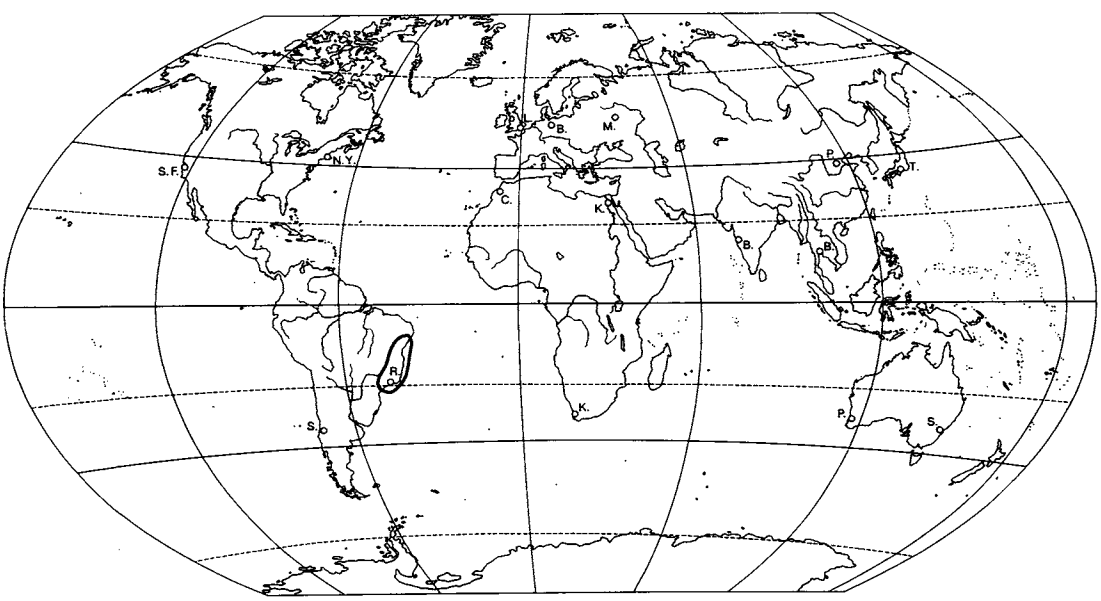
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bulbulus Swallen in Phytologia 11, 1964: 154, invalid (technical term, ICBN 1994, Art. 20.2, 32.1.b); type: *Bulbulus nervatus* Swallen
  Rehia Fijten in Blumea 22 (3), 1975: 416, based on *Bulbulus* Swallen; type: *Rehia nervata* (Swallen) Fijten
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Features: For principal characteristics of putatively related genera in the tribe *Olyreae* (*Arberella*, *Cryptochloa*, *Ekmanochloa*, *Mniochloa*, *Piresia*, *Piresiella*, *Rehia*) see Table 2 in Judziewicz & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 80 (4), 1993: 848.
- Notes: *Bulbulus* Swallen is not regarded to be a later homonym of *Bulbilis* Rafinesque, 1819 (*POACEAE*).
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern Amazon basin; GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA.
- Habitat: In densely shaded undergrowth of humid rain-forest.



Map 105: Distribution of *Rehia*



Map 106: Distribution of *Reitzia*



Map 107: Distribution of *Sucrea*

Rehia nervata (SWALLEN) FIJTEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Bulbulus nervatus Swallen in Phytologia 11, 1964: 154; type: Brazil, Maranhão, 18-26 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3552
  Rehia nervata (Swallen) Fijten in Blumea 22 (3), 1975: 416
- Features: 0.12 - 0.19 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern Amazon basin (Maranhão, Pará); GUYANA; SURINAM; FRENCH GUIANA.

Reitzia SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Reitzia Swallen in Sellowia no. 7, 1956: 7; type: *Reitzia smithii* Swallen
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Etymology: The genus is dedicated to the botanist, P. Raulino Reitz.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: southern part.

Reitzia smithii SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Reitzia smithii Swallen in Sellowia no. 7, 1956: 8, fig.; type: Santa Catarina, March 1952, L.B. Smith & P.R. Reitz 6123 (US)
- Features: 0.05 - 0.11 m / 0.05 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Santa Catarina, São Paulo.

Sucrea SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sucrea Soderstrom in Brittonia 33 (2), 1981: 200; type: *Sucrea monophylla* Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. *OLYREAE*
- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of the Panamanian botanist and nurseryman Dimitri Sucre who settled in Brazil.
- Number of species known: 3.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: eastern part: Bahia to Rio de Janeiro.
- Habitat: In the shaded undergrowth of forests with a dry period.

Sucrea maculata SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sucrea maculata Soderstrom in Brittonia 33 (2), 1981: 205, fig. 4-5; type: Rio de Janeiro, 1886, Schwacke s.n. (RB)
- Features: 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo.

Sucrea monophylla SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Sucrea monophylla Soderstrom in Brittonia 33 (2), 1981: 200, fig. 1-3; type: Bahia, 16 Jan. 1968, C.E. Calderón 2045 (CEPEC)
- Features:0.5 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Sucrea sampaiana (HITCHCOCK) SODERSTROM

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Olyra sampaiana Hitchcock in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 17, 1927: 215, fig. 1; type: Espírito Santo, 6 Dec. 1924, Vidal 44 (US)
  Sucrea sampaiana (Hitchcock) Soderstrom in Brittonia 33 (2), 1981: 208, fig. 6
- Features: 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Espírito Santo.

TRIBE PARIANEAE

comprising:

EREMITIS
PARIANA

from the tropics of Central and South America

Eremitis DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Eremitis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 338; type: *Eremitis parviflora* (Trinius) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom
- Tribal assignment: trib. *PARIANEAE*
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Eremitis parviflora (TRINIUS) C. E. CALDERÓN & SODERSTROM

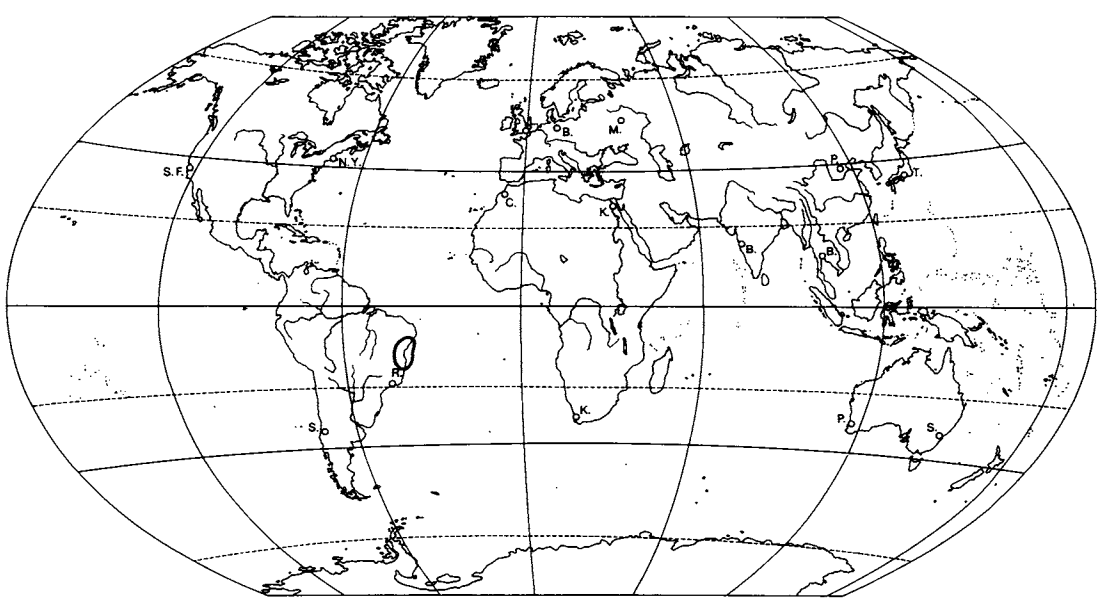
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Eremitis monothalamia Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 338, pl. 48, nom. illeg.; type: Brazil, Bahia, Riedel 1591 (? LE)
  Pariana monothalamia (Doell) Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 349, "monothalma"
  Pariana parviflora Trinius, Panic. Gen., 1834: 17; type: none cited; Trinius in Mém. Acad. Imp. Sci. St.-Pétersbourg sér. 6, 1, 1835: 105
  Eremitis parviflora (Trinius) C.E. Calderón & Soderstrom in Smithson. Contr. Bot. no. 44, 1980: 20
- Features: 0.3 - 0.5 cm / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.
- Habitat: In evergreen forest at low elevations.

Pariana FUSÉE-AUBLET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Aphonina Necker, Elem. Bot., 3, 1790: 237, with Latin descr., nom. illeg. (based on *Pariana* Fusée-Aublet, 1775)
  Pariana sect. *Foliosae* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 340, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 22.1; 32.1b; 36.1); type: *Pariana campestris* Fusée-Aublet
  Pariana sect. *Graciles* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 341, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); type: not designated, probably *Pariana gracilis* Doell
  Pariana sect. *Lanceolatae* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 341, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); type: not designated, probably *Pariana lanceolata* Trinius
  Pariana sect. *Nudicaules* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 341, 343, invalid (ICBN 1994, Art. 36.1); type: not designated
  Pariana Fusée-Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr., 2, 1775: 876, and l.c. 4, 1775: pl. 337; type: *Pariana campestris* Fusée-Aublet; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 337
- Tribal assignment: trib. *PARIANEAE*
- Number of species known: 39.
- Distribution: From COSTA RICA (and probably southern NICARAGUA) south to northern BRAZIL and BOLIVIA. Especially abundant in the Amazon Basin.
- Habitat: In lowland and lower montane rainforests.

Pariana angustifolia SPRENGEL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana angustifolia Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 609
  Panicum triticeum Willdenow, ined., ex Sprengel, Syst. Veg., 2, 1825: 609, as syn.
- Features: fl(+)
- Notes: This is a species of *Chusquea* (according to



Map 108: Distribution of *Eremitis*

Pilger, ex Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 362); to be excluded from *Pariana*.
- Distribution: VENEZUELA/COLOMBIA: Río Orinoco.

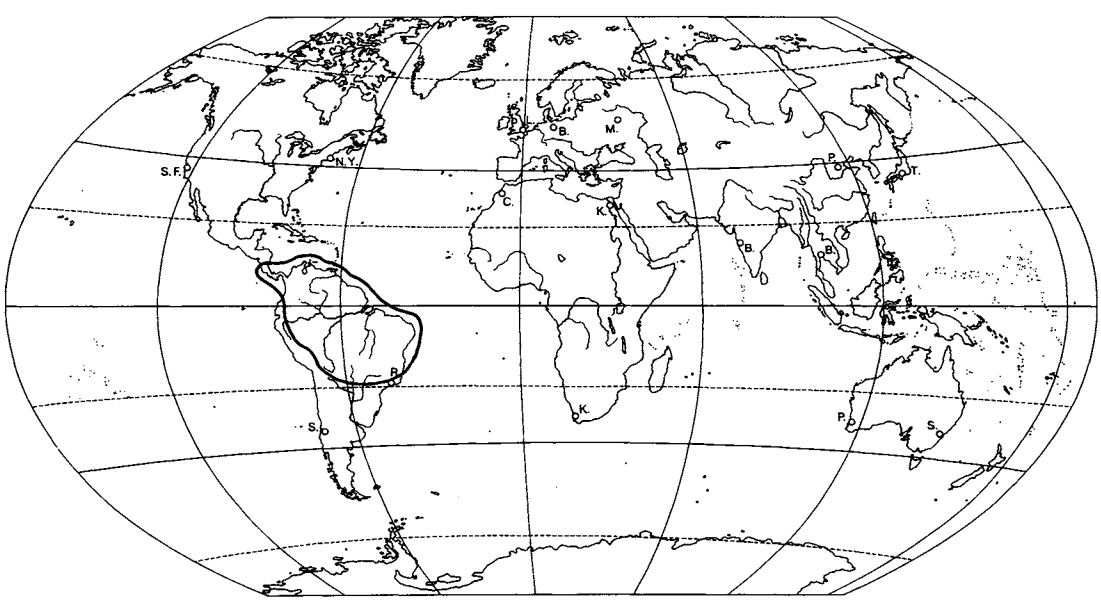
Pariana argentea HOLLOWELL & DAVIDSE
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana argentea Hollowell & Davidse ap. Davidse & R. Pohl in Novon 2 (2), 1992: 98; type: Panama, 5 Dec. 1979, T.B. Croat 49139 (MO)
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Province of Panamá: Pacific slope of east-central Panama.
- Habitat: In moist tropical forest, at 300 - 350 m altitude.

Pariana aurita SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana aurita Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 73, fig. 3; type: Peru, Loreto, 17 Nov. 1931, Ynes Mexía 6116 (US)
- Features: 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect or somewhat decumbent at base.
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto, at the mouth of Río Santiago.
- Habitat: In dense forest.

Pariana bicolor TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana bicolor Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 355, fig. 19, pl. 9; type: Bolivia, La Paz, Dec. 1926, O. Buchtien 458 (US)
- Features: 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: La Paz, Beni, Cochabamba; PERU: Junín; up to 1,600 m altitude.

Pariana campestris FUSÉE-AUBLET
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana campestris Fusée-Aublet, Hist. Pl. Guiane Fr., 2, 1775: 877, and l.c. 4, 1775: pl. 337; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 344, fig. 7
  Pariana glauca Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 294
  Pariana inaequalis Miquel in Linnaea 19, 1847: 127
  Pariana scabra Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 294
  Pariana glauca var. *scabra* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 333, "β. scabra"
  Pariana sylvestris Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 295
- Features: 0.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne; SURINAM.

Pariana concinna TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana concinna Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 358, fig. 23; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Feb. 1851, R. Spruce 1787 [same no. as *P. gracilis*] (K)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Barra do Rio Negro (Manaus).



Map 109: Distribution of *Pariana*

Pariana debilis TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana debilis Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 361, fig. 27; type: Guyana, Potaro River, 22 Aug. 1933, Tutin 573 (BM)
- Features: 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA: Potaro River.
- Habitat: On shady, steep slopes on stony ground.

Pariana distans SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana distans Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 73, fig. 4; type: Brazil, Pará, 19-26 Jan. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3286 (US)
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: Santarem.
- Habitat: Along forest borders.

Pariana ecuadoriensis PILGER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana ecuadoriensis Pilger ap. Diels in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 14, 1939: 323; type: Ecuador, Pacayacu, March 1937, Hertha Schultze-Rhonhof 2275 (B)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ECUADOR: eastern part.
- Habitat: In open rain-forest, at 200 m altitude.

Pariana gleasonii HITCHCOCK
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana gleasonii Hitchcock in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 22, 1922: 513, "Gleasoni"; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 360, fig. 26, "Gleasoni"
- Features: ? m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA: Mazaruni-Potaro: Potaro River.

Pariana gracilis DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana gracilis Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 337; type: Brazil, Amazonas, Aug. 1851, R. Spruce 1787 [same no. as *P. concinna*]; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 359, fig. 24
- Features: 0.3 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Negro; BOLIVIA: La Paz: Majos; PERU: Junín; up to 1,700 m altitude.

Pariana imberbis NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana imberbis Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 297; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 346, fig. 8, pl. 8
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará, Amazonas.

Pariana intermedia DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana intermedia Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 337,*; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 347, fig. 10
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará.

Pariana interrupta TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana interrupta Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 348, fig. 11; type: Brazil, Rio Negro, 1855, Spruce s.n. (K)
  Pariana nivea Huber, ined., ex Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 348, as syn.
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas, Pará; COLOMBIA: Vaupés. Possibly also in southern GUYANA.

Pariana lanceolata TRINIUS
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana lanceolata Trinius in Mém. Acad. Pétersb. sér. 6, 3 (2), 1835: 107; type: Riedel (K, isotype); Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 349, fig. 13, pl. 8
- Features: 0.25 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Bahia.

Pariana ligulata SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana ligulata Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 74, fig. 5; type: Brazil, Pará, 7-13 Jan. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3177 (US)
- Features: 0.70 - 0.95 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará, at Boa Vista, Rio Tapajos.
- Habitat: In forest.

Pariana longiflora TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana longiflora Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 354, fig. 18; type: Guyana, Tutin 39 (BM); Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 75 (1), 1948: 90
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA; BRAZIL: Pará.

Pariana lunata NEES
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana lunata Nees von Esenbeck ex Trinius, Gram. Pan., 1826: 76, nom. nud.
  Pariana lunata Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 295; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 346, fig. 9
  Pariana mollis Nees von Esenbeck, Agrost. Brasil., 1829: 296
- Features: 0.6 m / 0.3 - 0.4 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará.

Pariana maynensis HUBER
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana maynensis Huber in Bol. Mus. Goeldi 4, 1906: 526; type: Peru, 10 Nov. 1898, Huber 1440
- Features: 1 m / 0.5 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Cerro de Canchahuaya; ? SURINAM.

Pariana modesta SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Pariana modesta Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 77, fig. 7; type: Brazil, Maranhão, bet-

ween Caxias and Barra do Corda, 18-26 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3544 (US)
- Features: 0.15 - 0.35 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Maranhão (east-central part).
- Habitat: In moist open woods ("carasco"), abundant, sometimes dominant.

Pariana nervata SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana nervata* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 71, fig. 1; type: Brazil, Pará, near Belém, 15 June 1934, Jason R. Swallen 4873 (US)
- Features: 0.9 - 1.3 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: near Belém.
- Habitat: At forest edges.

Pariana obtusa SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana obtusa* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 268; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 25 Dec. 1948, Bassett Maguire & Louis Politi 27940
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Cerro Sipapo, at 175 m altitude.

Pariana ovalifolia SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana ovalifolia* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 72, fig. 2; type: Brazil, Pará, north of Monte Alegre, 28 Jan. - 1 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3379
- Features: 1.35 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará: north of Monte Alegre.
- Habitat: Along forest border.

Pariana pallida SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana pallida* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 268; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 6 Nov. 1950, Bassett Maguire, R.S. Cowan & John J. Wurdack 29455 (US)
- Features: 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Río Cunucunuma, Río Orinoco.
- Habitat: Common in moist lowland woods along river.

Pariana parvispica R. POHL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana parvispica* R. Pohl in Iowa St. J. Res. 47, 1972: 73-76, fig. 2; type: Costa Rica, Limón, 8 Jan. 1969, Pohl & Davidse 11646 (ISC); Pohl ap. W. Burger in Fieldiana Bot. n.s. no. 4, 1980: 395, fig. 144
- Misapplied names: *Pariana zingiberina* (not Doell, 1877): Standley, 1937: 85
- Features: 0.35 - 0.5 m / 0.1 - 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA: Limón.
- Habitat: In densely shaded rain-forest and in forest margins of the Atlantic slopes; at 100 m altitude.

Pariana pulcherrima TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana pulcherrima* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 359, fig. 25, pl. 10; type: Guyana, Potaro River, 19 Aug. 1933, Tutin 466 (BM)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUIANA: Mazaruni-Potaro: Potaro River.
- Habitat: In damp shady place on clay soil.

Pariana radiciflora SAGOT EX DOELL
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana radiciflora* Sagot ex Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 336; type: French Guiana, Sagot 701 (P); Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 352, fig. 15
- Features: 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: FRENCH GUIANA: Cayenne.

Pariana setosa SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana setosa* Swallen in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 29 (6), 1948: 273; type: Colombia, 27 Dec. 1940, J. Cuatrecasas 11323 (US)
- Features: 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA: Putumayo: Mocoa, in humid forest, at 570 - 680 m altitude.

Pariana simulans TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana simulans* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 357, fig. 22, pl. 10; type: Panama, Colón, Aug. 1911, H. Pittier 4075 (US); Swallen ap. Woodson & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 30, 1943: 256; Sohns & Swallen in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (2), 1955: 138
- Features: 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COSTA RICA; PANAMA: Colón; COLOMBIA: Chocó; PERU: Cordillera Cutucú; at 10 - 750 m altitude.

Pariana sociata SWALLEN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana sociata* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 76, fig. 6; type: Brazil, Maranhão, near Caxias, 18-26 Feb. 1934, Jason R. Swallen 3599 (US)
- Features: 0.4 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Maranhão: near Caxias.
- Habitat: In open sandy forest.

Pariana stenolemma TUTIN
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana stenolemma* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 350, fig. 14; type: Peru, Loreto, Feb.-March 1930, G. King 956 (US)
- Features: 2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto; BRAZIL: Vaupés/Amazonas; VENEZUELA: Aragua.

Pariana strigosa SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana strigosa* Swallen ap. Woodson & al. in Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 30, 1943: 257; type: Panama, Río Indio, Dodge & Allen 17301 (US)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.65 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PANAMA: Río Indio, at 70 - 80 m altitude.

Pariana swallenii R. C. FOSTER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana swallenii* R.C. Foster in Rhodora 68, 1966: 239; type: Cochabamba, Cárdenas & Cutler 7358 (Gray)
- Features: 0.65 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Etymology: The species is dedicated to the botanist Jason R. Swallen.
- Distribution: BOLIVIA: Cochabamba: Chaparé.

Pariana tenuis TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana tenuis* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 348, fig. 12; type: Río Vaupés, Spruce 2919 (K)
- Features: 0.25 - 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: COLOMBIA/BRAZIL: Río Vaupés.

Pariana trichosticha TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana trichosticha* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 356, fig. 20, pl. 9; type: Peru, Loreto, Oct.-Nov. 1929, G. Klug 209 (US)
- Common names: Canutillo (Colombia).
- Features: 0.5 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto; COLOMBIA: Chocó; at 80 - 120 m altitude.
- Uses: Leaves used to wrap up gold and platinum dust. This is the only record on uses of any species of *Pariana*.

Pariana ulei PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana ulei* Pilger in Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 6, 1914: 112; type: Brazil, Juruá, Oct. 1900, E. Ule 5307 (B); Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 352, fig. 16
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Amazonas: Rio Juruá, Pará?; COLOMBIA.

Pariana velutina SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana velutina* Swallen in J. Wash. Acad. Sci. 30 (2), 1940: 78, fig. 8; type: Peru, Loreto, M. Schunke 164 (US)
- Features: 0.45 - 0.50 m / ? cm / fl(+); culms erect.
- Distribution: PERU: Loreto: Río Mazán, at 100 - 125 m altitude.

Pariana violascens SWALLEN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana violascens* Swallen ap. Maguire & al. in Mem. New York Bot. Gard. 9 (3), 1957: 267; type: Venezuela, Amazonas, 19 Nov. 1948, Bassett Maguire & Louis Politi 27327 (US)
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: VENEZUELA: Amazonas: Río Cuao, Río Orinoco.

Pariana vulgaris TUTIN

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana vulgaris* Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 353, fig. 17; type: Guyana, Cuyuni River, Tutin 38 (BM)
- Misapplied names: *Pariana radiciflora* (not Sagot ex Doell, 1877): Hitchcock in Contr. US Nation. Herb. 22 (6), 1922: 457
- Features: 0.4 - 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GUYANA; SURINAM; BRAZIL: Pará; PERU: Loreto.

Pariana zingiberina DOELL

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Pariana zingiberina* Doell in Martius, Fl. Brasil., 2, 2, 1877: 337; Tutin in J. Linn. Soc. Bot. 50, 1936: 357, fig. 21
- Spelling variants: *Pariana zinziberina* (orthographical error).
- Features: 0.6 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: BRAZIL: Pará; FRENCH GUIANA; GUYANA; VENEZUELA: Guárico.

TRIBE BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE

comprising:

BUERGERSIOCHLOA

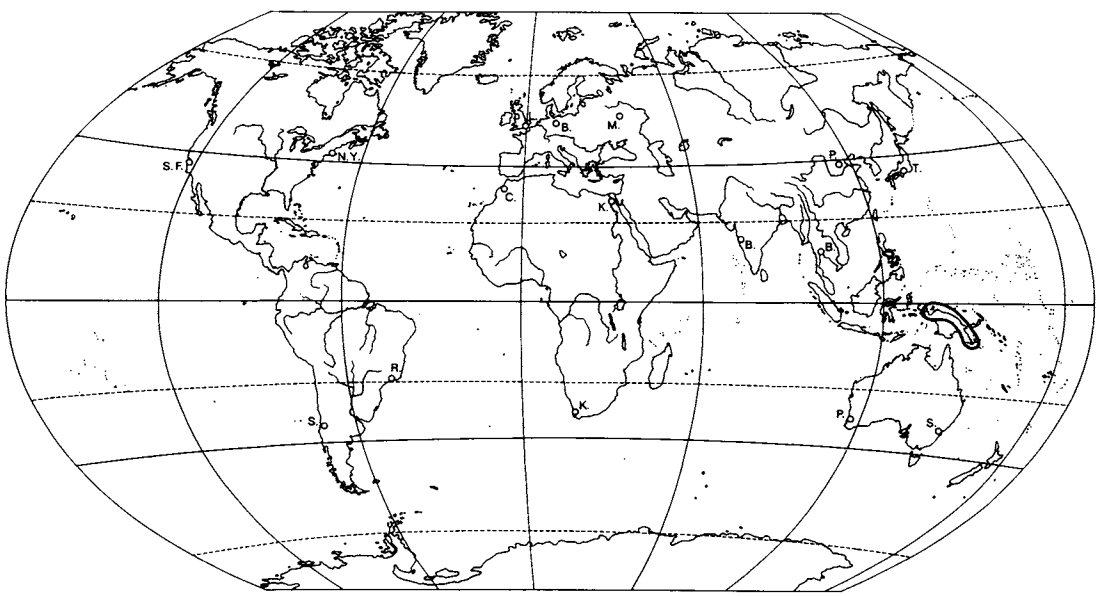
from New Guinea

Buergersiochloa PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Buergersiochloa* Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 167; type: *Buergersiochloa bambusoides* Pilger
- Selected references: Fijten in Blumea 22 (3), 1975: 415-418
- Tribal assignment: trib. *BUERGERSIOCHLOEAE*
- Features: Culms herbaceous.
- Etymology: The genus is named in honour of the German zoologist and physician, Th. Bürgers.
- Number of species known: 1 (a monotypic genus).
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA; INDONESIA: Irian Jaya.

Buergersiochloa bambusoides PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references: *Buergersiochloa bambusoides* Pilger ap. Lauterbach in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 52 (1-2), 1914: 168, fig. 1; type: New Guinea, Aug. 1912, C. Ledermann 8276 (B)
  Buergersiochloa macrophylla S.T. Blake in Blumea Suppl. 3, 1946: 59, fig. 2; type: Papua New Guinea, Milne Bay, March 1945, L.S. Smith NG. 166 (BRI)
- Features: 0.5 - 1.0 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: PAPUA NEW GUINEA: East Sepik, and Milne Bay; INDONESIA: Irian Jaya: northern part, and Jazirah Doberai (Vogelkop Peninsula).
- Habitat: In lowland primary forests.



Map 110: Distribution of *Buergersiochloa*

TRIBE PUELIEAE

comprising:

PUELIA (ATRACTOCARPA)

from the tropics of Africa

Puelia FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Atractocarpa Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 675; type: *Atractocarpa olyriformis* Franchet
  Puelia Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 674; type: *Puelia ciliata* Franchet
- Selected references: W.D. Clayton in Hooker Ic. Pl. 37 (2), 1967: tab. 3642, p. 3; W.D. Clayton in Milne-Redhead & Polhill, Fl. Trop. E.Afr. Gram. 1, 1970: 15
- Tribal assignment: trib. *PUELIEAE*
- Number of species known: 5.
- Features: Culms herbaceous.
- Distribution: West Africa, Central Africa, and East Africa: SIERRA LEONE; LIBERIA; CAMEROON; GABON; CONGO; ZAIRE; TANZANIA
- Habitat: In rain-forest.

Puelia ciliata FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Puelia acuminata Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 125; type: Cameroon, Preuss 277
  Puelia ciliata Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 674; type: Gabon, Griffon du Bellay 141 (P)
  Puelia occidentalis T. Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr., 5, 1894: 945, nom. nud.
  Puelia subsessilis Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 124; type: Cameroon, Zenker ital 991 (B, holotype, destroyed; P, isotype)
- Features: 0.2 - 1 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CAMEROON: Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON.
- Habitat: In evergreen rain-forest.

Puelia coriacea W. D. CLAYTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Puelia coriacea W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 20, 1966: 271; type: Congo Rep. (Zaire), Yangambi, 12 Nov. 1935, Jean Louis 602 (K); W.D. Clayton in Hooker Ic. Pl. 37 (2), 1967: tab. 3642, p. 1
- Features: 0.15 - 0.3 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ZAIRE: Haut-Zaïre, Kivu.

Puelia dewevrei DEWILDEMAN & T. DURAND

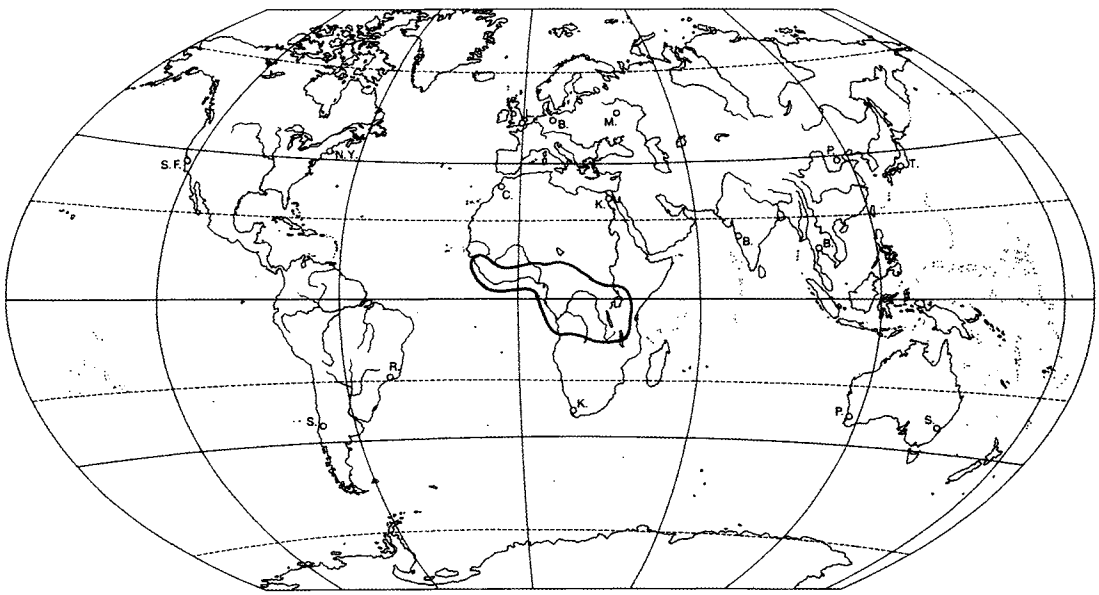
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Puelia dewevrei DeWildeman & T. Durand in Ann. Mus. Congo sér. 2, 1 (2), 1900: 77; type: "Congo", Alfr. Dewèvre 1121
- Features: fl(+)
- Distribution: ZAIRE.

Puelia olyriformis (FRANCHET) W. D. CLAYTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Atractocarpa congolensis Franchet ex T. Durand & Schinz, Consp. Fl. Afr., 5, 1894: 945, nom. nud.
  Atractocarpa olyriformis Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 675, "olyraeformis"; type: Congo, Thollen 596 (P)
  Puelia olyriformis (Franchet) W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 20, 1966: 273; W.D. Clayton in Hooker Ic. Pl. 37 (2), 1967: tab. 3642, p. 4
- Features: 0.6 - 1.5 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SIERRA LEONE; LIBERIA; CAMEROON; CONGO; ZAIRE; TANZANIA.
- Habitat: In evergreen rain-forest, at low elevations.

Puelia schumanniana PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Puelia schumanniana Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 126; Cameroon, Zenker 2074 (B, holotype, destroyed; K, P, isotype)
- Features: 0.2 - 0.4 (1) m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CAMEROON: Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON.
- Habitat: In evergreen rain-forest.



Map 111: Distribution of *Puelia*

TRIBE GUADUELLEAE

comprising:

GUADUELLA (MICROBAMBUS)

from the tropics of Africa

Guaduella FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guaduella Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 676, "Guadella"; type: *Guaduella marantifolia* Franchet
  Bambusa sect. *Guaduella* Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Nat. Pflanzenfam., 2, 2, 1887: 95
  Microbambus K. Schumann in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 24, 1897: 336; type: *Microbambus macrostachys* K. Schumann; Franchet in Bull. Linn. Soc. Paris sér. 2, 3, 1898: 18, "Microbambusa"; Hackel in Engler & Prantl, Natürl. Pflanzenfam., Nachtr. 2, 1900: 7
- Selected references: W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 16, 1962: 248-250
- Tribal assignment: trib. *GUADUELLEAE*
- Number of species known: 6.
- Features: Culms herbaceous.
- Etymology: The generic name *Guaduella* is a diminutive of *Guadua*, alluding to both the small sized bamboos of *Guaduella* as compared to *Guadua*, and their superficial similarity in spikelets.
- Distribution: West Africa: SIERRA LEONE; GUINEA; LIBERIA; IVORY COAST; GHANA; NIGERIA; CAMEROON; GABON; CONGO; ANGOLA.
- Habitat: In forests.

Guaduella densiflora PILGER

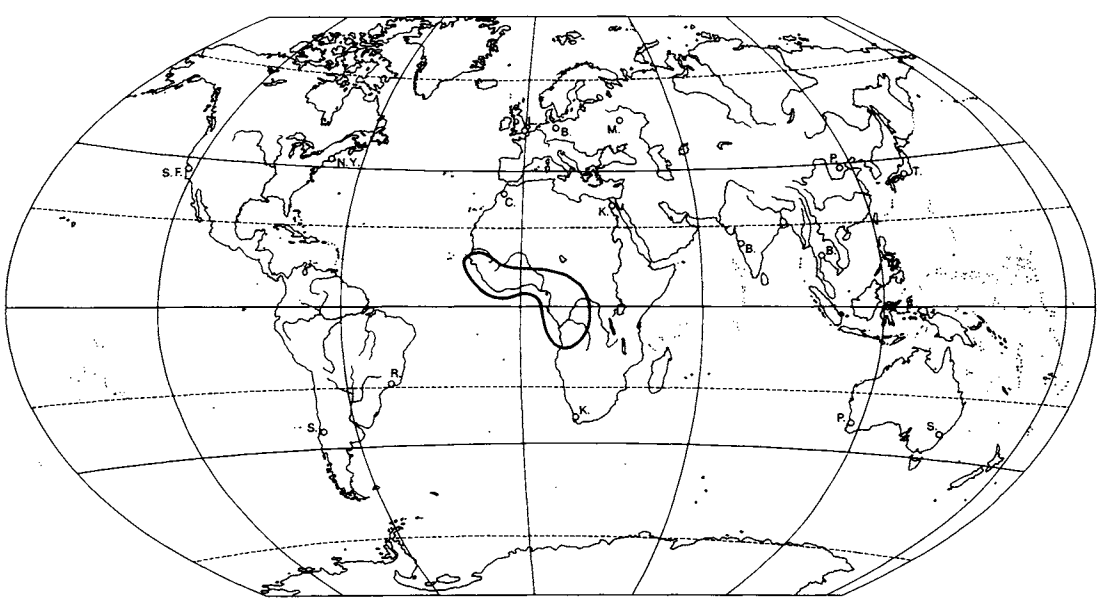
- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guaduella densiflora Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 123; type: Cameroon, Dinklage 1343 (B)
  Guaduella foliosa Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 45 (2), 1910: 211; type: Cameroon, Ledermann 1177 (B, destroyed)
  Guaduella ledermannii Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 43 (5), 1909: 387; type: Cameroon, Ledermann 982 (B, destroyed)
- Features: 0.4 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NIGERIA: southern part; CAMEROON: Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON; ANGOLA: Cabinda.
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest.

Guaduella dichroa T. A. COPE

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guaduella dichroa T.A. Cope in Kew Bull. 37 (4), 1983: 660; type: Angola, Cabinda, J. Gossweiler 7767 (K)
- Features: 0.45 - 0.8 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: ANGOLA: Cabinda.

Guaduella humilis W. D. CLAYTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guaduella humilis W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 16, 1962: 248; type: S. Nigeria, 12 March 1955, Coombe 173 (K)
- Features: 0.5 m / 0.2 cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: NIGERIA: southern part: near Oban; CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental.
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest; at low altitudes (300 m).



Map 112: Distribution of *Guaduella*

Guaduella macrostachys (K. SCHUMANN) PILGER

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  ? *Puelia guluensis* Vanderyst in Bull. Agr. Congo Belge 11 (1-2), 1920: 125, "Puellia"; type: [Zaire, Bandundu:] Kwilu, Oct. 1918, B. 53
  Microbambus macrostachys K. Schumann ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 24 (3), 1897: 336, pl. 4; type: Cameroon, Preuss s.n. (B, destroyed)
  Guaduella macrostachys (K. Schumann) Pilger in Mildbread, Wiss. Ergebn. Deutsch-Zentr.-Afr. Exped. 1910-11, 2, 1922: 93
  Guaduella zenkeri Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 30 (1), 1901: 123; type: Cameroon, Zenker 1144 (holotype, B, destroyed; isotype, K)
- Features: 0.3 - 0.9 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: GHANA; CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental (southern part), rare; Cameroun Oriental (southern part).
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest.

Guaduella marantifolia FRANCHET

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guaduella marantifolia var. *brevifolia* Franchet in Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun Bull. no. 8, 1895: 389, "β. brevifolia"; type: Congo, Thollon 51
  Guaduella marantifolia var. *duparquetii* Franchet in Soc. Hist. Nat. Autun Bull. no. 8, 1895: 388, "α. duparqueti", nom. illeg.; type: Gabon, Duparquet s.n. (P)
  Guaduella longifolia Camus, Bamb., 1913: 114, pl. 83 fig. B
  Guaduella marantifolia Franchet in Bull. Soc. Linn. Paris 1, 1887: 676, "Guadella"; type: Gabon, Duparquet s.n. (P)
  Arundarbor marantifolia (Franchet) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. Pl., 2, 1891: 761
  Guaduella mildbraedii Pilger ap. Engler in Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 51 (3-4), 1914: 422; type: Cameroon, Mildbread 6182 (B, destroyed)
- Features: 0.6 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental (southern part); Cameroun Oriental (southern part); rare; GABON; CONGO.
- Habitat: In dense rain-forest.

Guaduella oblonga HUTCHINSON EX W. D. CLAYTON

- Taxonomic and nomenclatural references:
  Guaduella oblonga Hutchinson in Hutchinson & Dalziel, 1936: 503,*, invalid
  Guaduella oblonga Hutchinson ex W.D. Clayton in Kew Bull. 16, 1962: 247; type: Sierra Leone, Bumbuna, 20 Oct. 1914, N.V. Thomas 3888 (K); W.D. Clayton in Hepper, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ed. 2, 3, 2, 1972: 360, fig. 418
- Misapplied names:
  Puelia ciliata (not Franchet, 1887): Chevallier; cf. W.D. Clayton in Hepper, Fl. W. Trop. Afr. ed. 2, 3, 2, 1972: 360
- Features: 0.6 - 1.2 m / ? cm / fl(+)
- Distribution: SIERRA LEONE: Bumbuna, Yonibana, Mamaba, Makump, Kailahun; GUINEA: Dyeke; LIBERIA: Gbanga, Tawata, Genna Tanychun, Wohnem, Bushrod Is.; IVORY COAST: Grabo to Taté; CAMEROON: Cameroun Occidental (southern part); Cameroun Oriental (southern part); GABON.
- Habitat: Ground layer of the West African rain-forest.

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The present Bibliography contains publications relevant to the taxonomy and geographical distribution of bamboos. Predominantly covered are taxonomic works in a broad sense on species and genera, as well as Floras. As a rule, treatises on anatomical, cytological, physiological, and ecological aspects of bamboos have been listed only if they are of evident significance to bamboo classification or distribution. Papers in applied botany, such as forestry, agronomy and horticulture, have been similarly treated.

In the preceding chapters of *The Bamboos of the World*, numerous references have been cited, of which most (2,175), but not all, are indexed in the following. From this literature, 1,823 are at the author's disposal. The vast majority of these have been considered, in respect to classification, nomenclature, and distribution, for *The Bamboos of the World*. Only a few papers recently received could not yet be considered.

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The Bamboos of the World, [Previous Issues]: Publication List 1983—1997

The previous issues of *The Bamboos of the World* were published from 1983 to 1997 in separate parts, each part with its own subtitle. A complete list of these parts is given below. From left to right: Subtitel of the issue, edition, year of publication, ISBN.

The Bamboos of the World wurde 1983 von D. Ohrnberger und J. Goerrings gemeinsam begründet und ab 1987 von D. Ohrnberger weitergeführt, zum Teil mit Hilfe von Spezialisten. Die früheren Ausgaben von *The Bamboos of the World* wurden ab 1983 in eigenständigen Teilen als Schriftenreihe publiziert. Jeder Teil trug einen eigenen Untertitel und konnte für sich als neue, überarbeitete Edition erscheinen. Die Teile erschienen anfangs in Heftform und später einige in ungebundener Form im Ordner. Von den etwa 100 geplanten Teilen der Schriftenreihe erschienen insgesamt 71 (hiervon wiederum erschienen etliche in einer neuen überarbeiteten Edition). Von den 71 Teilen behandeln 67 die Arten jeweils einer Gattung; die vier übrigen Teile dienen der Einführung, dem Überblick über die Gruppe der Bambusgräser, als Bibliographie und Index. Von den weltweit über 100 Bambus-Gattungen wurde somit etwa die Hälfte bearbeitet. Ein Gesamtverzeichnis sämtlicher erschienenen Teile der Schriftenreihe *The Bamboos of the World* wird unten präsentiert. Die Angaben bedeuten von links nach rechts: Untertitel, Edition (bezogen auf den Untertitel), Jahr der Veröffentlichung, Internationale Buchnummer (ISBN).

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INDEX

Index to Botanical Names

The following Index lists all botanical names at the rank of genus and species, including infrageneric and infraspecific names, and cultivar names. Names of accepted taxa are given in bold type, others in normal type. The main entries to names of taxa are indicated by bold type page numbers. Subordinate entries to names are generally not indexed; exceptions are entries of misapplied names, spelling variants, and fossil species. Subordinate entries are indicated by normal type page numbers.

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